"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,255. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS FIGHT VILLA BAND; NEW TRAIL OF BANDIT

Troops' Firing Is Heard, but Neither Result Nor Place Has Been Reported.

PURSUERS AT SAN ANTONIO

Outlaw Reported Fleeing Over "Pancho's Road" on Way South to Parral.

CANO "REVOLT" DISPROVED

Carranza Colonel in a Battle with Brigands—Emanuel Boco, a Leader, Is Killed.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY IN MEXICO, FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 2, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—General Pershing, fearing today that Francisco Villa has fled where horses cannot follow, is training detachments of infantry for mountain work. The cavalry is beating the country from Guerrero northward. A clash with scattered Villistas may occur at any moment.

CAMP OF GENERAL J. J. PERSHING, AT THE FRONT, April 2, (by Aeroplane to Colonia Dublan, and by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—American cavalrymen encountered a fleeing force of Villa men near [deleted] early today and sounds of firing have been heard from that direction, but no report has been made to headquarters as to the results.

The mountains of Guerrero are being combed thoroughly for Villa by the American forces, but nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts, other than that captured bandits said he was being carried further into the mountains in his jolting coach.

General Pershing announced today that troops of the infantry are to be used for mountain climbing, co-operating with the cavalrymen who have borne the brunt of the five-day pursuit of Villa. The infantrymen have been going through hardening preparation in hill-climbing marches for about two weeks, and their officers say they are in excellent physical trim.

The troops were closely behind Villa yesterday entering the Village of [deleted] shortly after he had fled from it. It was suspected that he might be hidden in one of its huts, and every precaution was taken to effect the capture. Two squadrons of cavalry entered the village from opposite sides simultaneously.

There have been a number of minor skirmishes in the vicinity of the village, two scouts reporting today that they encountered two Villa men on its outskirts yesterday. They fought for five minutes without casualties.

American air scouts are now flying over the entire Villa territory and are carrying dispatches from the front to the field base and field headquarters. Motor trucks also have been able to penetrate the mountain waste almost as far as the territory occupied by the cavalry under Colonel George A. Dodd.

ASSERTS VILLA FLEES BY "PANCHO'S ROAD"

Trusted Informant Says Bandit Has Ordered Peons to Mislead His Pursuers.

EL PASO, April 3.—Francisco Villa, unwounded and accompanied by only eight men, was at Satevo, fifty miles south of Chihuahua City, two days ago, according to information received here today from Mexican sources which have proved usually reliable in the past.

If this information is correct, it bears out previous reports that the bandit chief is headed toward Parral, and is leading his American pursuers by at least sixty miles. The nearest point to Satevo which the American troops are known to have reached is San Antonio, nearly sixty miles to the northwest.

The route said to have been taken by Villa is one with which he is thoroughly familiar and which, indeed, is known among the peons as "Pancho's Road." From Guerrero it leads across the continental divide through the Bachiniva Pass into a broad valley which runs east to San Andres, Villa's old headquarters, thence south to Santa Ysabel, the scene of Villa's massacre of eighteen American mining men, and thence southeast through Satevo to Parral.

The man who brought here the story of Villa's arrival at Satevo gave a circumstantial account of the bandit's manoeuvres and plan of campaign. While his story is impossible of verification his own credibility is vouched for by reputable American business men here who have employed him for several years.

Denies Villa Was in Fight.

"Villa," he said, "has never taken part in any fighting with either American or Carranza troops. He left the main body of his troops in the Guerrero district with orders to oppose as far as they could the American advance. At the same time the peons were instructed to give information freely to American officers, always provided that

Continued on Page 4.

Berlin Apologizes to Swiss For Aviators' Mistake

LONDON, April 3.—Germany has apologized to Switzerland for the bombing of the Swiss village of Porentruy by German airmen last week, says a Reuter dispatch from Berne.

A promise has been made to punish the aviators, who supposed they were over Belfort.

GENEVA, April 3.—The Colonel of the regiment at Porentrey has been sentenced to six days' arrest and removal from his command for having failed to fire on the German aeroplanes which shelled the town last week, says the Geneva Journal.

The Journal also says that Major von Bismarck, the German attaché who was mentioned in the case of two Swiss Colonels accused of communicating secret information to foreign attachés, will soon be recalled.

DR. WAITE'S NEMESIS 'K. ADAMS' IS FOUND

District Attorney Learns Woman Sent Telegram That Exposed Murder.

AFTER BLACKMAILERS NOW

Murderer Leaves Bed and May Be in Court Thursday—Mrs. Horton Again Tries to See Him.

The mystery about the identity of the person who sent to Percy Peck in Grand Rapids, Mich., the telegram signed "K. Adams," which caused him to have an autopsy performed upon the body of his father, John E. Peck, and resulted, therefore, in the exposure of the murder of Mr. Peck by Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, his son-in-law, was practically cleared up yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Dooling received information pointing to a woman, a friend of the Waite and Peck families, as the sender. This woman suspected Dr. Waite because both Mr. and Mrs. Peck had died in his apartment within six weeks of each other.

According to the District Attorney's information, the woman had no motive in sending the telegram other than to warn the Peck family, and her suspicions were not founded on any positive evidence. She has been seen and her name probably will not be made public.

This woman, who proved Dr. Waite's Nemesis, knew both the Waite and Peck families. She, as well as the nurse, Miss Lynch, knew that only a few hours before Mrs. Peck died in the Colisseum apartment house she was cheerful and not ill and had planned an automobile drive for the next day. This woman's suspicions became so strong after the sudden death of Mr. Peck that she sent the telegram to Grand Rapids.

After the Blackmailers Now.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday he knew the present location of that part of the sum of money alleged to have been paid by Dr. Waite to the blackmailers, which, until yesterday, the authorities had not positively traced. The Assistant District Attorney expects to have this money within a few days, and he believes that with it and other evidence in his possession he can force at least one of the suspected blackmailers to turn State's evidence against the others.

The fact that Mr. Swann and his assistants are now giving their attention to the blackmail case, which is an offshoot of the Waite murder case, means that the latter is practically complete so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned. Dr. Waite will be arraigned on the indictment for murder in the first degree on Thursday, probably, and Mr. Swann will move for a trial next month.

Dr. Waite left his bed in Bellevue Hospital yesterday for the first time since his removal from his home while under the influence of drugs. He walked from the private room in the alcoholic ward of the hospital and said afterwards that he felt his strength coming back to him. His brothers, Frank A. and Clyde Waite, visited him and brought a suit case of clothing for his first public appearance. As he was removed from his home to the hospital in bed clothing, he had no other garments at the hospital.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, the alienist engaged by Walter R. Deuel, counsel for Dr. Waite, to determine the dentist's mental condition, had another interview with the patient yesterday for the purpose of making psychological tests. After the interview Dr. Karpas said that, as he was still in the very beginning of his examinations, he could not predict the result. His only comment was that he had not yet convinced himself of Dr. Waite's insanity.

Waite Was Always Rational.

It was announced in the District Attorney's office yesterday that any effort to obtain clenency for Dr. Waite on the ground of insanity would be met with determined opposition by the prosecutor. While Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso was in Grand Rapids, the home of the Pecks and the Waites, investigating the murder of Mr. Peck, he obtained affidavits from thirty-five residents of Grand Rapids who knew Dr. Waite and swore that he always acted in a rational manner when under observation by them. The District Attorney also has an affidavit to the same effect from persons in the Riverside Drive apartment house where Dr. Waite lived.

Dr. Albertus Adair Moore, the physician who attended Mr. Peck up to the time of his death, was questioned by Mr. Dooling yesterday concerning the circumstances under which his patient died, and Miss Lynch, who nursed Mrs. Peck, also one of Dr. Waite's victims, was also questioned.

Another witness examined by Mr. Dooling was a Mr. Kroeger, a former partner of Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, to whom Waite said he gave $9,000 for his agreement to testify that arsenic was used in the fluid with which Mr. Peck was embalmed. Kane last week led Detective John Cunniff to the spot near Orient Point, L. I., where he had buried $7,800, which, he said, was all the money given him by Dr. Waite. Kane and John S. Potter, the undertaker accused by Waite of being in the conspiracy to conceal Mr. Peck's murder, who has contradicted Dr. Waite as emphaticaly as Kane has, will be examined today.

Miss Autumn Hall, a violinist, who met Mrs. Margaret Horton, Dr. Waite's "studio" companion, when she was

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MAN SHOOTS FIVE, HOLDS TOWN AT BAY AND KILLS HIMSELF

Duck Hunter, Facing $600 Fine, Barricades His House After Wounding Neighbors.

UNDER SIEGE BY POSSES

All of Babylon, L. I., Turns Out to Help Capture Man Maddened by Trouble.

TRIED TO KILL HIS FAMILY

Wife Fled with Children After Death Threat—Boy Chats with Desperate Marksman.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Tuesday, April 4.—After shooting four men and a woman yesterday afternoon, terrorizing the town of Babylon for hours, resisting the attack of a volunteer guard of New York business men, who came back from their offices and turned out with shotguns and rifles to protect their families, and holding his cottage as a fortress against Sheriff Charles J. Odell and fourteen deputies most of the night, Captain William Donley, a hunter and guide on the Great South Bay, finally committed suicide at 1:30 o'clock this morning by shooting himself.

Deranged by his belief that enemies among his neighbors were at the bottom of his recent arrest for shooting duck out of season, Donley became crazed yesterday afternoon, attempted to murder his family and his best friends, and shot at every one in sight. The neighborhood around his cottage on the sandy shore where the village of Babylon runs down to the Great South Bay had been made unsafe by his shots fired from two rifles, a shotgun, and a revolver. Donley was equipped with an apparently unlimited store of ammunition, and so after firing many volleys at the house without result the Sheriff and his men had finally settled down to a siege.

Put a Dead Line at the House.

Part of the force guarded the road leading up to the centre of the village and outposts maintained a dead line a thousand feet away, behind which they kept the automobiles and the curious who had come down to see the end of the man who had "turned their town into a wild West mining camp for an afternoon."

Out in the bay another detachment of deputies waited in a motor boat in case Donley should try to use his own power boat to escape by water. At intervals through the night there had been pot shooting at the house, and Sheriff Odell had got two friends of Donley to promise that at daybreak they would run the risk of going up to the house and trying to talk him into peaceful surrender to the Sheriff. If that failed the Sheriff was prepared to run the risk of more bloodshed and rush the house at dawn.

But early this morning, convinced by the long silence from the house that Donley had carried out his threat, several times repeated, to kill himself, Sheriff Odell and five of his men made their way cautiously through the darkness to the front of the house. Nobody disturbed them; they found the front door locked, but broke in a window.

At the head of the stairs on the second floor they found Donley dead. He had blown the top of his head off with a shotgun. He left a note, the contents of which the police have not given out yet.

Donley left two notes scribbled on cartridge boxes adressed to his wife. They contained nothing but expressions of affection and reiterations of his belief that he had been the victim of persecution.

The five persons whom Donley shot before the town became aroused were:

BOYNE, WILLIAM EDWARD; hotel keeper; shot in hand and shoulder.

CLUNIE, John; retired Captain in the New York Fire Department and partner of Boyne; shot in the cheek.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS; Chief of Police of Babylon; shot in the arm and leg.

POST, Mrs. Edwin M.; wife of the President of the American Electric Equipment Company; cheek grazed by bullet.

WATTS, THEODORE J.; ship yard owner; duck shot wounds in the face.

With the exception of Mrs. Post, whose injury was trifling, all the wounded were taken to the Babylon Hospital, but later they were removed to their homes, as none of them was hurt dangerously. In addition to the five persons shot, Donley fired at his wife and tried to kill her and their four children by gas poisoning and dozens of persons in the town were endangered by flying bullets in the course of the afternoon.

Donley's troubles began a week or so ago, when a man who said he was Frank Melford, a chauffeur out of work, came down from New York and entered as a boarder into Donley's house on the bay shore. Donley was the oldest inhabitant. He had lived there for twenty years, and in the meantime a colony of bungalows, residences of New York business men, had grown up along the beach near his cottage.

Melford had been in Donley's home only a day or so when he said he thought he would like a little duck shooting, and after some persuasion Donley finally went out with him, and the two collected much game. Then Melford returned to New York, and Donley, with Abe Avery, the barkeeper at the hotel kept by Clunie & Boyne, came into town to dispose of the ducks.

Trapped by a Game Warden.

It is now believed that Melford was a game warden or detective, for when the two arrived at the Long Island Railroad station in New York they were arrested, and Donley was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on charges of killing illegally ducks out of season and of bringing game shot from one county to another. He was out on bail, his case not having come to trial.

He believed that his conviction on several counts was certain, and he estimated that the fines charged up against him would amount to $600, a sum that

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

334,744

Average net paid circulation of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
DAILY AND SUNDAY
for Six Months Ending March 31, 1916
Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916.
—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

MAY FORCE CHANGE IN OUR SEA POLICY

Accumulating Evidence of U-Boat Attacks Holds Up Armed Merchantmen Statement.

SUSSEX AFFIDAVITS COMING

Sharp Forwarding Survivors' Stories —Germany Promises Early Reports from Her Submarine Bases

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Accumulation by the State Department of circumstantial evidence indicating that the Sussex and other unarmed merchant ships have been attacked by German submarines probably will make necessary a change in the Administration's plan for dealing with the broad questions of submarine warfare and the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes. This became known tonight, after the State Department had announced the receipt of a dispatch which quoted one of the survivors of the Manchester Engineer disaster as saying that he had seen the periscope of a submarine.

Other dispatches received in the course of the day brought the information that a number of affidavits from survivors of the Sussex were being forwarded by Ambassador Sharp at Paris, and that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had been assured that a reply to his inquiries regarding the Sussex, the Englishman, and other ships would be given within a few days. It was intimated in the dispatch that the German Government would not wait for its submarine commanders to report, but would have inquiries made at submarine bases.

The entire submarine question will probably be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet, but no final decision as to action is expected, because all the evidence is not at hand.

Until a number of unarmed merchant ships were sunk recently in the war zone the United States had planned to issue for the benefit of the belligerent Governments a complete definition of its position regarding the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes and the conduct of submarine warfare. The proposed declaration probably would have involved some changes in the regulations under which American port authorities undertake to examine the character of the armament on merchantmen entering American waters to determine whether it is defensive.

Secretary Lansing, in the course of a recent vacation at Pinehurst, spent considerable time in arriving at conclusions which would be just and fair to all concerned, and which no Government could successfully challenge. However, these conclusions were reached on the basis of the understanding which had been reached with the German Government that there should be no attacks on unarmed merchant ships, particularly liners.

Consequently the proposed statement will probably be withheld until the facts concerning the recent attacks are cleared up.

BERLIN IS REASSURED AS TO DUTCH ATTITUDE

Press Insists That Preparations, If Made, Are Not Directed Against Germany.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1, (via The Hague, April 2.)—The excitement produced here by the alarming reports of warlike measures in Holland has practically died down, although the political atmosphere is still electric. The German people have recovered their usual calm, and the Berlin papers unite in reassuring the public that there is no cause for alarm. Telegraphic reports from Holland say that the tension there has absolutely no connection with the Tubantia case, and that the military measures are not directed against Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The present developments, which are apparently so wildly exciting Dutch public opinion, must be judged with the utmost restraint from here so long as the real cause of the excitement is not clearly known. Up to now we have been entirely dependent upon supposition; one must therefore wait to see how official Holland itself desires to have us judge matters. Only one thing can today be said with certainty. That the cause of the excitement is in no case to be sought in the relations between Holland and Germany. Rather does the real cause seem to be found in the recent Paris conference. Whether it is a fact that at this conference a decision was reached to demand of Holland that she close her boundaries against Germany, and whether this decision has already been carried out, the immediate future will show. In any event, Germany has absolutely no occasion to be uneasy and can therefore look forward to further developments all the more calmly since she is convinced that Holland and her Government will know how to meet any threat to their neutrality. In any event, such attacks do not threaten Holland from Germany's side, especially not so long as Holland continues to maintain as correct and conscientious a neutrality as heretofore."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The report was most positive that the English Government had demanded that Holland close her border against Germany. Perhaps this rumor is not without foundation. It is possible also that no such demand has been officially made, but the Dutch Government may have private reports that have caused it to take measures of protection for all eventualities. In well-informed quarters here nothing definite was known up to this afternoon. Rumors like those regarding Holland were spread this morning regarding several other small neutral States. For these, too, there is no positive basis of fact known in official quarters, but one must naturally

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PORTUGAL SINKING FANS RUSSIAN ANGER

Hospital Ship, Plainly Marked, Deliberately Torpedoed in Full Daylight.

LAID TO GERMAN U-BOAT

And Done, Russians Say, in the Hope of Fixing Deed Upon Turks and Blocking Separate Peace.

Russia Lays Portugal Protest Before Neutrals

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Tuesday, April 4.—The Russian Government has sent a note to all neutral Governments protesting against the torpedoing of the large Russian hospital ship Portugal, and has requested the American and Spanish Embassies to bring her protest to the attention of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.
London Chronicle Dispatch.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—When the inevitable countercharges are officially issued, attempting to justify the sinking in broad daylight of the Portugal, two main facts will still remain unassailable—the Portugal was purely a hospital ship, innocent of any armament or military cargo whatever, and, like all other hospital ships of the Black Sea fleet, her character and function were unmistakable.

Having personally visited most of these hospital ships I can testify that, whereas transport vessels are all painted a dark leaden hue and have huge white figures on their sides, the hospital vessels are distinguishable miles off from the fact that they are painted white and have large red crosses on each side, extending practically from the waterline to the deck. Crosses are also painted on the funnels.

The Portugal was a large passenger liner of the Messageries Maritimes, known by sight to every seaman on the Black Sea. Her employment as a hospital ship was notified to the Turkish Government through the American Minister in Constantinople.

However, no Russian officer believes that this assassination was carried out by the Turks. Though submarines like the cruisers Goeben and Breslau are officially units of the Turkish Navy, no Turkish officer has been employed afloat except in a subordinate capacity since the loss of the Mejidieh, and the navy, like the greater part of the army, is entirely controlled by Germans.

Previous to the landing at Rizeh, fifty miles east of Trebizond, destroyer patrols under Prince Troubetzkoy had scoured the Anatolian waters and reported the presence of submarines, which were driven west toward the Bosporus. Scouts and deserters say that there are no submarines in Trebizond Harbor, and it is a reasonable presumption that the boat which sank the Portugal was newly returned from the Bosporus.

The whole event takes on special significance in the light of recent news from Turkey, where, since Erzerum, the anti-German Party has been gaining ground rapidly. The possibilities of something in the nature of a Turkish surrender or a separate peace are daily increasing. Attempts have actually been made to open secret conversations both with Russia and the Western powers.

One delegate, appointed for this purpose, is stated to be still in Switzerland. Therefore there is a strong suspicion in official circles that the deliberate crime was undertaken by the German high command for no other purpose than to embitter Russia and render the defection of Turkey impossible—in precisely the same manner as the Wolf Bureau was recently ordered to cease the circulation of various certificates of Bulgarian humanity in Macedonia.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—As details gradually became known, indignation over the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea becomes greater than that over any single previous action of the enemy in the whole course of the war.

In view of the sinking of the Sussex and the Englishman, public opinion here cannot understand the delay of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany or in taking other drastic action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The sinking of the hospital ship Portugal has aroused fierce indignation here. The Russians have had a bitter experience of German atrocities on land, but this is the first occasion on which they have come into direct contact with the unscrupulousness of the sea pirates.

The case of the Portugal is strikingly clear. At 8 o'clock Thursday morning she stopped off the Anatolian coast, between Batum and Rizehs, to bale out a sloop that was to be sent ashore to bring off the wounded. The nurses crowded on deck to watch the spectacle. The ship had been recognised by the Turkish Government as a hospital ship. She was painted white, and the Red Cross stod out plainly on her sides and her funnel. The commander of the submarine, whose periscope suddenly appeared above the calm surface of the sunlit sea, could not possibly have had any doubt as to her identity; yet he deliberately fired at her two torpedoes, and the ship, with her doctors and nurses and her French crew, sank in two minutes, broken in two.

Of the persons on board ninety-seven

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH REGAIN A FOOTHOLD IN VAUX, WINNING MOST OF AREA LOST SUNDAY, BUT LOSE GROUND WEST OF THE MEUSE

Predicts Big Battle on British Front Where Germans Have Also Massed Men

LONDON, April 4.—The Times's military correspondent, in an account of his visit to Verdun and the French front, predicts the development shortly of a big battle on the British front.

"The Germans," says the correspondent, "have their army distributed in two great masses—one in front of the British Army and the other around Verdun. The first group numbers thirty-four divisions, and the latter thirty divisions. The rest of the line in France is thinly held.

"From this distribution one must suppose either that the Germans intend to attack the British or expect the British to attack them."

The correspondent pays an enthusiastic tribute to the French commander at Verdun, General Petain.

"Although an infantry commander by training," he says, "General Petain has made a special study of artillery. He was quick to understand the value of barrier fire as a tremendous instrument of modern artillery and one peculiarly suited to French genius, and also the destructive powers of the famous 75-millimeter gun. The highly developed telephone service of the Verdun front enables the barrier fire to be turned on at any point in forty seconds, and a single battery of 75s can then render impassable a zone of considerable length and breadth.

"In the use of the heavy artillery General Petain also excels. He has rendered it supple in an extraordinary degree.

"General Petain is fighting this battle with great patience and dogged resolution. He shells every inch of ground daily, and for the moment rests content that the Germans continue tactics which injure them most It is considered improbable that the Germans can abandon the attack in which their military reputation is involved, but every day, though General Petain has his difficulties, the obstacles which confront the Germans become more formidable and the cost of success much higher.

"There is little doubt that the Germans expected to win Verdun in four days. We must acknowledge the importance of the artillery positions occupied by the Germans and the range and the number of their guns. But General Petain holds firm, and much interesting news is yet to come from Verdun."

Germans Press On Toward Verdun as if in Gigantic Engineering Feat

Countless Ammunition Trains Roll to the Front, and Roads Are Being Built, All to Push Huge Guns Nearer to the Fortress to Continue Their Incessant Blasting Operations.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY BEFORE VERDUN, March 30, (via Berlin and The Hague, March 31.)—The keynote of the battle for Verdun is ammunition, and the race against time of the German ammunition fleet down the Danube to get the supplies to Constantinople, which I had the privilege to witness in November, was no more absorbing and, perhaps, was far less important than this relay race from the munition factories of Germany to Verdun.

On the way to the front I passed a continuous procession of ammunition trains, some rolling through Germany, others crawling over the border into France. I saw some of them later, unloading their deadly freight at little shot-to-pieces way stations on strategic branch lines, well within the range of the French guns, apparently in the faith that the superior German artillery would keep down the fire of the French batteries.

Hundreds and hundreds of field laborers are straining every nerve and muscle to unload the dangerous merchandise quickly and pile it up into vast mounds In comparison with which the great quantities of Russian ammunition found by the Germans in Kovno and Novo-Georgievsk seemed like anthills. Other gangs, stimulated by officers, are reloading ammunition into toy cars, pulled by toy engines. There are a dozen diverging branches of mobile narrow gauge field railways, coiling snake-like among the batteries. Some of these toy trains go deep into the fire zone and leave their loads of ammunition at advanced points where there will be battery positions next week perhaps.

Hitched to the miniature ammunition trains are half a dozen little cars, loaded with sections of tracks, all bolted to tiny crossties which simply need to be laid and fastened together. Thus with an eye to the future the Germans are unremittingly pushing their narrow gauge tracks ever closer toward Verdun, forming a close meshed network of ammunition railways.

Soldiers are engaged in the occupation of road building, for next to the millions and millions of shells, good roads are the most vital prerequisite to a successful attack on Verdun, and the fact that miles of good roads with beds crushed of stone must be built before the heavy guns can be brought up any closer, accounts in part for the slow rate of German progress.

A View of a Giant Gun.

"Somewhere in France" I was able to gratify a long-felt desire when the correspondents had the good luck to blunder upon one of the forty centimeter mortars or thick Berthas, more closely guarded by the Germans than a harem beauty and never viewed in all its mysteries by any neutral eye.

It would be unsportsmanlike to give any descriptive details, even if the censor would pass them, which he would not. But he may permit me to say that thick Bertha was more than twice as tall as a man, and shaped like a dinosaur. The sight of her reminded one of Kipling's words: "The female of the species is more deadly than the male," and also filled one with relief that he was not a correspondent on the French side of the Verdun front and exposed to her long-distance kisses.

I was politely but quickly shooed away from this monster by her guardians, and moved on only to make the interesting discovery that "German steam rollers" is not a mere rhetorical figure of speech. We passed batteries of heavy steam rollers, all brought here to help in the making of good roads. Here, too, we passed strange, new, snorting monsters, flame-spitting motor tractors of many hundred horse power, hauling steel and cement for thick Bertha.

We cut across a dozen streams of converging traffic—trains of baggage wagons, limousines of Generals of the staff, officers in racing cars, infantry singing, more artillery, field hospitals, all moving forward.

Finds No Evidence of Big Losses.

American readers, desiring to speculate intelligently on the outcome of the Verdun battle, would do well to discount the reports of frightful German losses, particularly the estimates, running into hundreds of thousands, and the accounts of a whole army corps being wiped out. More than a year ago personal orders went out from the Kaiser laying down the maxim of safety first, and there is no evidence here that German troops have been needlessly sacrificed before Verdun.

On the important military railway line from Coblenz to Metz I passed no hospital trains. On the strategic railway from Metz into France via Longwy and Longuyion to Metz I passed only one hospital train; it was filled with men who were lightly wounded. The two largest German military hospitals were anything but crowded. From Sedan to the front I passed more wounded. Most of these with the tickets, sewn to their uniforms, were able to walk, hobble, or crawl to the rear.

Filled motor ambulances, trailers and improvised ambulance cars were infrequent. There was nothing even to approximate that continuous stream of suffering which I had passed for twenty miles on the road to and through Wilna in October.

Practically every suitable house in the hamlets and villages through which we passed on our way to the front had a field hospital, but though these hundreds of emergency hospitals were prepared to cope with any rush of wounded, they appeared today to have no more than the ordinary number of patients.

The German idea appears to get Verdun at a bargain price in blood, even if it means a patient wait for weeks.

French Prisoners Confident.

I looked in on a thousand or so French prisoners, taken in the last few days and now temporarily housed in French barracks, surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and was permitted to speak alone with them. The appearance and morale of the prisoners were excellent. The men were well set-up and mostly from the midi. Their equipment was in splendid condition.

They seemed happy to be alive after the ordeal of the German drumfire, but were still full of confidence in the ultimate victory of France.

"The Germans will never get Verdun, not if we have a quarter million killed," one of the prisoners said to me. Several seemed puzzled or harbored even stronger feelings because their British allies had not started a great offensive to relieve the pressure on Verdun.

All with whom I spoke were a bit worried about the prospects for food, as they came from the trenches with the idea that the enemy was on the point of starvation, and their temporary shortness of the prison rations had convinced them that matters would be still worse when they were transferred to the prison camps in Germany. We were able to assure them that they would not be starved to death.

The most interesting prisoner was a cabaret and vaudeville singer named Reynard, whose artistic temperament still survived despite the drumfire and his captivity. From an inside coat pocket he produced a bulky leather case and politely presented to me his professional card, bearing his photograph in evening dress. He had been before Malancourt and told how the Germans came upon them unseen behind a curtain of fire. When it lifted the Germans were right on top of them. M. Reynard told vividly how he and his comrades had then fought their mitrailleuse to the last cartridge. One hundred thousand rounds they had fired at the Germans, he said.

"Mais, Monsieur"—he smiled in philosophic conclusion.

Evidence of German Purpose.

There is much concrete evidence out here of the German purpose to win, and, equally important, of their material preparations made to achieve victory.

The spirit of the troops is still unbroken, and it is seemingly unbreakable. The morale of both officers and men is excellent.

In the course of the morning I saw troops patiently waiting for the heavy artillery to finish its work and give them a chance—hard-hitting Bavarians with their characteristic "knickers" or hunting knives at the hip for close fighting, sturdy peasants from the plains of Württemberg and the softer Saxons.

The Bavarians, who are about the only Germans that really love fight for the sake of fighting, are particularly eager to come to close quarters with the French. I spoke alone with some of these comomn soldiers, and found them unemotional, good-natured and confident, filled with the quiet fatalism of the front, betraying suppressed long-

Continued on Page 2.

BATTLE ALL NIGHT AND DAY

Strong Offensive Pushes Back the Crown Prince's Forces.

GERMANS AT FORGES BROOK

Further Retirement on Malancourt Front Admitted by Paris, Telling How Foe Was Fooled.

WOEVRE FIRING IS INTENSE

Aerial Combats Are Numerous, French Airmen Bringing Down Four German Aeroplanes.

LONDON, April 3.—By savage counterattacks beginning last night and continued through most of today the French troops have won back considerable of the area, northeast of Verdun, which was lost to the Germans yesterday. Part of the village of Vaux was reoccupied, and the Germans, according to the official bulletin issued in Paris tonight, were driven back to the northern outskirts of the Caillette Wood and to the north of the pond of Vaux.

In contrast to this recovery of ground east of the Meuse, the French night report admits a retirement in the Malancourt region west of the river, following an official statement from Berlin that the entire region on the north of the brook of Forges, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, was in German hands.

The French official communication says tonight that the withdrawal to the southern bank of the brook took place Friday night without the Germans perceiving the movement. This was the night after the Crown Prince's troops finally won Malancourt. At that time Paris stated that the French troops had retired to the hill (225) south of the town and a little north of the brook.

To judge from the French bulletin, the Germans were still ignorant yesterday that the enemy's lines, north of the brook, had been evacuated, for they attacked them vigorously, only to be severely handled by the French artillerymen from their new positions.

A new area of activity on the Verdun front developed today in the Woevre, where the Moulainville sector was the scene of intense artillery fire.

Aerial operations were again numerous in the Verdun region today. Four German aeroplanes were brought down, according to Paris.

Paris Tells of Gain and Loss.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Between Soissons and Rheims we carried out concentrated fires against the German organisations north of the Butte Wood and Mt. Sapigneul.

In the Argonne our batteries violently bombarded the west corner of the Avocourt Wood. An enemy blockhouse was destroyed and a munitions depot blown up.

West of the Meuse the Germans launched yesterday at the end of the day a vigorous attack, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, against our positions on the north bank of the Forges Brook, which we had evacuated, withdrawing to the south bank in the night of March 31-April 1, without the enemy perceiving it. Surprised by a violent fire, directed from our new positions and a flanking fire from Bethincourt, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses without having been able to fight.

Today the bombardment was quite violent in the region of Bois Bourrus, but there was no infantry action.

East of the Meuse our counterattacks developed success. In the course of the day we drove back the enemy as far as the northern outskirts of the Caillette Wood, and to the north of the pond of Vaux. A last counterattack, particularly spirited, enabled us to reoccupy the west part of the village of Vaux, which we had evacuated.

In the Woevre there was intense artillery activity in the Moulainville sector.

Today numerous aerial combats were fought with success in the region of Verdun. Our aviators brought down four German aeroplanes; other enemy machines took to flight or were forced to land.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse the bombardment has continued in the villages of Haucourt and Esnes, but without any action of infantry.

To the east of the Meuse the fighting which went on last night in the region of Douaumont and Vaux was favorable to us. We gained ground in the wood of Caillette. Our line starts on the right on the pond of Vaux, then crosses the Caillette wood, the northern corner of which is occupied by the enemy, and rejoins our positions to the south and west of the village of Douaumont.

It has been confirmed that the attacks of the enemy yesterday were extended over a front of three kilometers. They came forward in successive waves, followed by small columns. The activity of our artillery and the fire of our infantry caused heavy losses in the ranks of the enemy.

In the Woevre district the night passed quietly.

In the Lorraine the fire of our artillery caused flames to break out at Les Remabois, to the west of Leintrey, and in the region of Ancerviller, to the south of Blamont.

The reconnoissance of the enemy which was attempting to reach our positions was repulsed by our fire at a point near Moyen.

A German aeroplane has fallen within our lines. The aviators were taken prisoners.

The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse, all the enemy's positions north of the brook of Forges between Haucourt and Bethincourt are in our hands.

Southwest and south of Fort de

Douaumont our troops engaged in battle with troops, holding the French trenches and points of support.

British Capture a Crater.

The British official communication, issued today, says:

Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a German machine in the neighborhood of Lens. Another aviator attacked and drove off five hostile machines after a close combat with two of them.

This morning early at St. Eloi we attacked a crater, which has been held by the Germans since March 30. The crater was captured and our lines was established beyond it. We took eighty-four prisoners, including four officers. The artillery on both sides has been active in this neighborhood today.

NEW BIG GUNS IN ACTION.

Paris Sees Another Attempt to Rush the Fortress.

PARIS, April 3.—The violence of the latest German attacks on Verdun foreshadows, it is thought here, another attempt by the Germans to rush the fortress with vast forces. New batteries of large calibre have been moved up closer to the French front, and the German infantry has been rested and reorganized.

Yesterday's fighting on the whole was not unfavorable to the French, it is authoritatively stated. The object of the Germans was to clear the approaches to Fort de Douaumont, and 15,000 men were thrown forward on the mile and a half line between Douaumont fort and the village of Vaux. The attacking force succeeded in crossing a little ravine, which had hitherto stopped them, and entering the Caillette Wood. Further east they dislodged the French from the last ruined houses of the village of Vaux, but the French positions were so placed as to make it practically impossible for the Germans to debouch from the village. Vigorous French counter-attacks drove them back to the upper fringe of Caillette Wood.

The total result of the very formidable effort they had put forth was a gain for the Germans of about 500 yards of terrain, which was more than offset, it is affirmed, by the heavy losses they had endured.

CANADIANS IN ST. ELOI FIGHT.

Ottawa Report Gives Details of the British Success There.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Details of the attack by the British on a sector of the German defenses at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, on March 27, when two lines of trenches were seized, are contained in a report from the Canadian Overseas Headquarters, made public here tonight.

"Throughout the attack the Canadian artillery and trench mortar batteries co-operated in the covering bombardment," the report says. "A continuous barrage of shrapnel and high explosive shells was placed on all the roads and tracks in the rear of the German lines, effectively holding back the enemy supports.

"No organized counterattacks were delivered by the German infantry after the British success. The enemy's artillery continued to shell the captured position intermittently, and our artillery was called on several times to retaliate. Throughout the day the enemy's shelling of the Canadian right flank was continuous and heavy. Hostile aeroplanes made attempts to cross our lines in this area, but were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

"In the afternoon an unusual concentration of troops was observed in the trenches opposite the front of our Fortieth Infantry Brigade. In anticipation of an attack a heavy fire of artillery, trench mortars, grenades, machine guns, and rifles was at once directed against this section, and the enemy made no attempt to leave his trenches."

On March 22, the report says, Scouts Boles, Jones, and Matkin of the Eighth Winnipeg Battalion left the trenches by a sap leading to the German lines, and by dusk had cut through twenty-five feet of the enemy's wire. The approach of a German patrol forced them to retire, but next morning they returned to the same point and, cutting through more entanglements, reached the German listening post. Two of the enemy were seen approaching, and Scout Matkin fired six shots, killing one of them, who, by his clothing and equipment, appeared to be an officer. A violent fire was immediately opened from the German trenches, but the scouts withdrew safely.

REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT.

Turks Say They Drove Them from Positions in Arabia.

BERLIN, April 3.—A surprise attack on British troops in Arabia caused them to retreat after they had suffered heavy losses, the Turkish War Office says, according to a dispatch from Constantinople issued for publication by the Overseas News Agency. It reads:

"Turkish detachments made a surprise attack on British positions at Alamad, northeast of Sheikh Osman, which the British had been fortifying for some time. After suffering heavy losses the British retreated under protection of their long-range guns to Sheikh Osman."

Sheikh Osman is in Southwestern Arabia, on the mainland near the British seaport of Aden. Desultory fighting has been in progress near Aden at intervals since the war began and the Turks have claimed several victories; but according to official British statements no reverses of importance have been suffered by the British forces.

SINK RUSSIAN TROOPSHIP.

Turkish Submarines Also Torpedo Two Other Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, (via London.)—The War Department has issued the following:

Turkish submarines on March 30 sank a Russian transport of about 12,000 tons, with troops and war material, northeast of Batum, and on March 31 sank another ship of 1,500 tons and one sailing ship.

Our submarines effectively shelled fortified positions on the coast north of Poti, a Russian seaport in Transcaucasia, on the Black Sea.

REPEL DARDANELLES RAID.

Turkish Airmen Shoot Down an Allied Aeroplane.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the War Department:

Dardanelles: On Thursday two of our aeroplanes shot down an enemy machine near Sedd-el-Bahr. Other enemy machines retreated in the direction of Imbros.

An enemy torpedo boat in the Gulf of Saros was repulsed by our batteries and withdrew toward Samothrace.

DENY LOSS OF CRUISER.

British Dispute German Report of Donegal's Destruction.

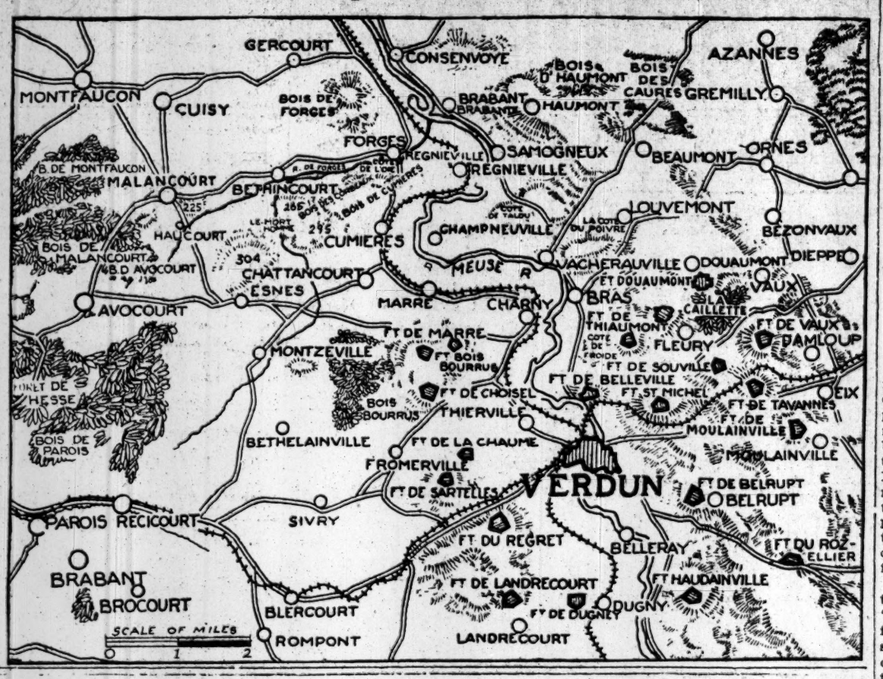
LONDON, April 3.—The following official statement was given out here today:

"In the German wireless press of today the Cologne Gazette is quoted as having been informed from a reliable source that an English ship of the County class, apparently the Donegal, had struck a mine and sunk in mid-February of this year. There is no truth whatever in this statement."

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "The Cologne Gazette has obtained reports from reliable sources that at about the middle of February a British armored cruiser of the County class struck a mine and sank. It is supposed the lost cruiser was the Donegal."

The Donegal is a British cruiser of 5,800 tons displacement, laid down in 1901.

The Fighting Area Around Verdun.



GERMANS PRESS ON TOWARD VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

ings to get home to their wives and children, but prepared to do their full duty and see the bad business through.

As seen at close range, it seems incorrect to call the German attack on Verdun a drive, except in the sense that one speaks of driving a tunnel through solid rock by slow blasting and boring operations. One sees no signs at or behind the front of rush or hurry.

There is nothing to indicate any mad, headlong drive to break through at all costs. There are no such huge masses of troops as one expected, but no more and no fewer troops than are sufficient to follow up effectively the blasting work of the artillery, with always a margin, lying in reserve.

The German side of battle before Verdun resembles the humdrum and well-organized routine of a great engineering enterprise. One's final impression is of the German heavy artillery boring and blasting away at the French line at various points, into which infantry wedges are driven when the time comes; of further laborious blasting operations till the battle front crumbles and the French are forced to fall back behind their fortified lines; of monster guns crawling closer on their caterpillar wheels and doing the work all over again; of ground gained in terms of yards and inches; of an advance that moves so slowly toward Verdun as to seem to stand still; of a concatenation of apparently haphazard fits and starts and eccentric jerks that constitute this most unique of military operations, baffling to all except the highest leaders, who are in the secret of the General Staff; of a new strategic and tactical method, uncanny in its machinelike unhumanity, and of a wearisome repetition of processes, as merciless as mathematics and as inevitable as the rising tide or the tax rate.

One feels that one might as well try to stop a glacier as this slow-moving mass of metal. Time seems to be no object here. The process costs only time, money, grueling hard labor day and night and vast quantities of ammunition. It has the crowning merit of being economical of the troops, improving on the Russian steam roller.

On the north front the correspondents saw how the cordon of cannon was gradually advancing.

French shells, which were beginning to drop well ahead of us but were said by the military experts to have been intended for us, finally routed us from the exposed position on the bald head of "Hindenburg Hill." We went to pay our respects to a German battery which was having a brisk long range duel with an invisible French 15-centimeter mortar battery. For a few minutes we were admiring equally the snappy teamwork of the German gunners and the beautiful accuracy of the French artillerymen, who with splendid control put their fast curves over the plate every time, and though overshooting at first corrected their fire after every shot and kept dropping them closer and closer.

This should have been the cue to move on, but the correspondents' curiosity caused the German casualty lists to be swelled by the addition of some neutrals when a fourth French shell "sat" in the battery, and amid the scared correspondents scampering like goats THE NEW YORK TIMES representative well nigh broke the record for a running dive into the soppy mud and subsequent sprint down the passageway, the only consolation being that the German gunners ran even faster for cover in their dugouts. It was a fifteen-yard shave and the most remarkable shot we had seen, for the big shell plowed so deep into the soft earth that the bursting fragments were literally smothered underground and no damage was done.

"Those fellows shoot well," was the intelligence officer's admiring comment on the work of the French artillery.

MAY FORCE CHANGE IN OUR SEA POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

reckon the possibility that the decisions of the Paris conference have found some form of expression in measures or demands of the Entente upon the small States."

THE HAGUE, April 1, (via London, April 3.)—The Associated Press is again authoritatively informed that all apprehensions regarding any impending embroilment of Holland with any foreign power are wholly unfounded, but a considerable section of the public persists in believing that the expected coming offensive by the Allies, supposedly planned at the Paris conference, holds the possibility of danger to Holland's neutrality. Public anxiety has been considerably allayed, but has not wholly disappeared, in the absence of a statement from the Government to clear up the situation. An alarming bulletin, published on Friday, was not issued at the instance of the Government.

The Hague agency of the Bank of the Netherlands was the scene of a small run for specie in exchange for paper, especially on the part of money-changers who have been apprehensive of a return of the panicky conditions of the early days of the war, of which, however, there is so far no indication. The Amsterdam Bourse reflected a feeling of uneasiness. After a temporary recovery it closed depressed. Government bonds were again fractionally lower.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, when asked by The Associated Press representative what his views were on the situation, replied: "Optimistic, of course. There is nothing to worry about."

SURE DUTCH FEAR GERMANY.

Arrivals in Rome Deny Preparations Are Against Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch quoting the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant as suggesting that the new British Order in Council relating to the blockade may be the cause of Dutch uneasiness. The Telegraph appends a note saying:

"The new Order in Council cannot in any way be regarded as causing any ground of complaint."

"Our contemporary, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, is, of course, almost exactly right in supposing that the peculiar difficulties in maintaining and making effective such unprecedented restraint at sea as that which England is now enforcing against Germany have necessitated alterations in the ordeer, such as that which is now referred to."

This is the first occasion on which reference has been made in any English paper to the possibility of Holland's military preparations being connected with the recent Order in Council.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome says:

"Personages from Luxembourg, two of whom are Ministers, have been in Rome since yesterday. When questioned with regard to the events in Holland, they expressed the opinion that mobilization had become inevitable, as a result of the big concentrations of German troops on the Dutch frontier. The measures adopted by England to intensify the blockade may, it is thought, impel Germany to commit some outrageous act in Holland, and it is probably against such an eventuality that the Dutch are seeking to protect themselves.

"The recent sinkings of neutral vessels prove that it is considered that Germany no longer desires to pay any respect to neutrals. If German interests should demand the occupation of Holland, Berlin would have no scruples and Holland would be occupied.

"Moreover, in order to combat the British blockade, Germany is in absolute need of Dutch ports, as the Belgian ports are without value, Antwerp in particular, which cannot be used.

"The visitors from Luxembourg do not believe that Holland has any desire to mobilize against the Entente. Such measure would, in the first place, be useless because the Dutch Army would be of no value outside of Holland, and secondly, it would be dangerous because Holland would have to abandon her colonies and would soon find herself starving."

AMERICANS ON BENGAIRN.

Two Shipped at Seattle on Vessel Sunk by Submarine.

SEATTLE, April 3.—There were two Americans in the crew of thirteen in the British bark Bengairn, sunk by a submarine. The Bengairn sailed from Seattle Dec. 10 for Queenstown for orders, with a cargo of wheat valued at $185,000.

The Americans in the crew were Eugene Simmonds, 18 years old, of Everett, Wash., who signed as cabin boy, and C. Helper, a seaman, 32 years old, of Columbia Falls, Mon.

980 MERCHANT CRAFT LOST DURING WAR

Total, Compiled by Admiral Bridge, Comprises 726 Large Vessels and 254 Trawlers.

Continued from Page 1.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives a statement of the losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23. The list totals 980, including 254 trawlers, and is as follows:

LOSSES TO BELLIGERENTS.
STEAMERS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	379	1,320,000
French	41	140,000
Belgian	10	30,000
Russian	27	42,000
Italian	21	70,000
Japanese	3	19,000
Total	481	1,621,000

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	31	19,000
French	12	18,000
Russian	8	7,000
Italian	6	3,000
Total	57	47,000

Trawlers: British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.

LOSSES TO NEUTRALS.
STEAMERS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Norway	50	96,000
Denmark	18	33,000
Holland	22	74,000
Sweden	33	42,000
United States	6	16,000
Greece	11	22,000
Spain	4	9,000
Persia	1	750
Portugal	1	625
Total	146	293,375

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Norway	22	20,000
Denmark	10	1,600
Sweden	7	2,000
Holland	2	225
United States	1	176
Total	42	24,001

TRAWLERS.

Denmark, 1; Holland, 7.

The loss to British steam shipping, says the report, is less than 4 per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly over 6 per cent. of their total tonnage. The French loss in steamers is about 7 per cent. of the total French tonnage, while the Russian loss is 5 per cent., and the Italian 4½ per cent.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and shows that the war losses have virtually been made good thereby.

"In 1915," says the report, "after more than a year of the war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 85 vessels and 344,000 tons. France at the end of 1915 was only short nine steamers and 12,500 tons of the previous year's total. Italy and Russia both show an increase in tonnage.

"It is, therefore, clear that the present shortage of tonnage is due not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the militiary and naval forces. The latest published statement of these show that they are demanding 3,100 merchant vessels."

Inasmuch as Admiral Bridge has included the losses of Portugal in the list of neutrals, it is probable that these ante-date her entry into the war.

WILHELMINA BRIEF FILED.

England Contends Wheat Is Worth Only Hamburg Price.

LONDON, April 3.—The British Government has served its brief in the case of the steamship Wilhelmina, and A. G. Hays, representing the American owners of the cargo, will reply within a fortnight. The whole case will be submitted to Lord Mersey for arbitration.

The Government contends in its brief that the cargo should be valued at the price of wheat at Hamburg as legally fixed by the German Government in February and March of 1915, which was 40 per cent. below the London price. The owners will contend that, since the German Government promised not to interfere with the sale of the cargo, thereby giving it a free market, the regular competitive price should be taken as the basis.

Within two weeks one year will have elapsed since the Wilhelmina case was settled on principle by the appointment of Lord Mersey as arbitrator to assess the price of the cargo and the amount of loss for detention of the vessel.

PORTUGAL SINKING FANS RUSSIAN ANGER

Continued from Page 1.

and possibly more perished. Among those drowned were the leader of the Red Cross unit, Count Tatistcheff; Head Nurse Baroness Meyendorff and her assistant, Mme. Tikhmeneva, and eleven nurses, besides orderlies and sailors—French and Russia—and one French officer. The crime was barefaced and without a shadow of excuse.

Engines Stopped as U-boat Came Up.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—"No event during the war has aroused more indignation in Russia than the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal and the drowning among others of fourteen nursing Sisters, nearly all of them belonging to well-known Russian families," says the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent.

"A doctor who was picked up by a motor boat and taken to Batum, in describing the sinking of the hospital ship, said the Portugal had just taken 200 wounded aboard from lighters, and that her engines were stopped when the periscope of a submarine was seen.

"'We knew it must be an enemy submarine,' said the doctor, 'but the idea of our being attacked never occurred to us. After circling us the submarine stopped about 100 yards away. Suddenly there was a shout, and the track of a torpedo was seen, but the torpedo evidently missed us. A moment later, however, another white line of foam was seen, and before many realized what had happened there was a terrific explosion in the engine room and the vessel was literally split in two.

"'The bow and stern both began to rise in the air. There was no time to put on lifebelts; no time even to drag the Sisters, still asleep, out of their berths. In a minute and a half the Portugal went down. Scarcely any of the Sisters could swim, and many of them sank immediately.

"'The submarine did not attempt to render aid, but a torpedo boat destroyer and small boats made some rescues.'"

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An account of the torpedoing of the hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea on March 30, with the loss of many lives, including those of Red Cross officials and Sisters of Charity, was cabled from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy here today, and will probably be filed with the State Department for its information. The Turkish Government has officially denied that any of its submarines made the attack, and it is assumed in allied diplomatic quarters here that the Portugal was the victim of an Austrian craft.

Following is the dispatch to the Embassy:

"On March 30, at 8:30 A. M., the Franco-Prussian hospital ship Portugal, proceeding to the south coast of the Black Sea to take over wounded soldiers, stopped her engines in sight of Fatish, four miles from the coast, and began pumping out some barges, when an enemy submarine appeared, and, after circling around the ship for some time, chose a position about 100 yards from her and launched at her two torpedoes. The first torpedo missed the Portugal, but the second struck her amidships, the boilers exploding, and the ship breaking in two and sinking in one minute and a half.

"The persons aboard, consisting of the permanent ship's staff and a detachment of the Red Cross, numbered 272, all told, of whom eighty-seven are missing. The following Russians perished:

"Red Cross Delegate Count Tatistcheff, Superintendent Baroness Meyendorff, Inspectress Jikhmemeff, Sisters of Charity Baroness Armskofeh, Alexandroff, Likstansky, Vassilieff, Verchoff, Medzikhovsky, Rolvinsky, Voronoff, Minaeff, First Mate Dants and Assistant Surgeon Nemtchenko. One officer, twenty male nurses, twenty-one sailors of the French contingent, Minister Georgetts, nineteen of the crew and four servants also perished."

ALLIES CLAIM RIGHT TO SEIZURE OF MAILS

Great Britain and France Make Reply to Our Protest of Interruption.

CONTRABAND IS OBTAINED

Rubber, Metal, Sausages, and Odd Lot of Other Merchandise Found on Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Governments of the Entente Allies, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, presented to Secretary Lansing a joint reply today to the protest made by the United States against the seizure, detention, and censoring of neutral mails. It is declared that no legitimate letter mail had been confiscated, nor any treaty rights violated, but asserted emphatically the Allies' intention to continue searching parcel post packages for contraband "concealed under postal folders."

In regard to "true correspondence" the note says the allied Governments "will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters, and dispatches, and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible, as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

The vigorous protest of the United States against the treatment of neutral mails was based largely on evidence in possession of the State Department that while mails had not always been searched at sea, neutral ships, upon being taken into British ports for inspection, had their mails removed, detained, and otherwise interfered with. The reply does not mention this phase of the controversy. The protest was in the form of a memorandum of instructions to Ambassador Page at London. It stated specifically that the American Government was inclined to consider parcel post shipments were subject to the same treatment accorded to goods sent by freight or express.

No Partiality to Parcel Post.

In regard to parcel post shipments, the communication says: "Merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped in any other way."

The allied Governments assert their right to search general mail in the following language:

"That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by Convention No. 11 of The Hague treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudices to the right of the allied Governments to visit and, if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are deposited falsely in the covers, envelopes, or letters contained in mail sacks.

"The text of the Allies' note, as made public by the State Department tonight, was in French. It is about 2,000 words long, and opens with the statement that the "treatment of postal correspondence carried on the sea has been during the present war the cause of various uncertainties, and that * * * the allied Governments think it wise to dispel criticisms of their course."

"The full article of convention, No. 11, of The Hague, 1907, stipulates as is known that henceforth postal correspondence is 'inviolable' on the sea," says the answer.

Parcels in Different Category.

"A first observation must be made concerning the parcel post. The sending of any merchandise by 'parcel post' is a way of shipping and transportation similar to shipping and transportation by means of shipping bills or bills of lading, with the difference that this transportation is undertaken by postal service. * * *

"Such 'parcels' can under no consideration be considered as 'letters,' 'correspondences,' or 'dispatches,' and it is clear that nothing can save them from the exercise of the rights of police control, visit, and eventual seizure, which belong to the belligerents on the high seas in regard to all cargoes.

"Among other numerous examples it will be sufficient to quote 1,302 parcel post packages containing 437,510 kilograms of rubber for Hamburg, (steamers Tijuca, Bahia, Jaguaribe, Maranhao, Acre, Lindo, Para, and Brazilian) or, again, 69 parcels containing 400 revolvers for Germany, via Amsterdam, (steamer Geiria.)

"Concerning the shipping of letters, folders, envelopes or others entrusted to the Postal Service and commonly posted in the postal bags of the postal administration of the countries from which shipping is made, the allied Governments called the attention of the neutral Governments to the following considerations:

"From Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915, the German or Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have destroyed without warning or previous inspection thirteen mail boats with the postal bags on board coming from or going to neutral or allied countries, without caring for the inviolability of the dispatches and correspondence which they contained any more than for the inoffensive persons on board these steamers.

"It is not within the knowledge of the allied Governments that any protestation concerning postal correspondence has ever been addressed to the Imperial Governments. On the dates of Aug. 11, 17, and 18, 1915, the neutral postal packboats Iris, (Norwegian,) Haakon VII., (Norwegian,) and Germania, (Swedish,) had their mail sacks of all places of origin and destination seized on board by the German naval authorities. The letters and correspondence were censored by the German military authorities, as is shown by the photograph herewith annexed as an example.

Germany's Claim Is Answered.

"The allied Governments are of the opinion that, later on, the Imperial German Government, while announcing its intention no longer to practice these seizures, has declared that these seizures were and would be perfectly justified in its eyes. According to the Imperial German Government, Convention No. 11 of The Hague Treaty, 1907, not having been ratified by all the present belligerent powers, would be without application.

"Finally, more recently, the control over the territory of the Allies of various postal sacks, loaded upon pack boats which made stops at certain ports of the said territory, has revealed the presence in the wrappers, envelopes, and postal shipments of articles of contraband particularly sought by the enemy. * * * The following letter from the German house, G. Vogtman & Co., dated at Hamburg, Geokrengiessgerwall, 16, Dec. 15, 1915, is particularly instructive:

From a certain date we have been receiving regularly from Para shipments of raw rubber, and you may pay attention to this matter. The shipments take place like 'samples without value,' ordered by each post, about 200 packages, each containing about 326 grams net weight of rubber. The trouble of making the packages and the high price of mailing are amply covered by the high price received here for the merchandise. * * *

"From the legal viewpoint the right of the belligerents to exercise on the high seas their police and their control upon the ships and upon everything on board has never been to the knowledge of the allied Governments the object of an exception, not any more concerning postal bags than concerning any other cargo; furthermore, up to 1907, letters and dispatches were themselves subjected to seizure and confiscation.

"By Convention No. 11 of The Hague, and for motives above mentioned, the signing powers have given up such seizure of dispatches and declared postal correspondence inviolable.

"Under these conditions the allied Governments make it known:

"1. That concerning their right to visit and eventually to arrest and seize the merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped any other way.

"2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence, stipulated by Convention 11 of The Hague Treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudice to the right of the allied Governments to visit and, if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are falsely deposited in the covers, envelopes, or letters contained in the mail sacks.

"3. That, faithful to their engagements and respectfully of true 'correspondence,' the allied Governments will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters, or dispatches, and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

Attached to the note are two appendices, one being a United States Post Office Department report, telling of the removal of 144 sacks of mail from the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich when she interned at Newport News. The mail had been captured from the French steamer Floride, and the Eitel's Captain was quoted as saying he had taken only letter mail, and had allowed parcel post packages aboard the Floride to go down with the ship, regarding it as merchandise. The other recites the destruction of mail by enemies of the Allies during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916.

Rubber and Sausage in Parcels.

LONDON, April 3.—The memorandum of the Allies prepared by the French Government in answer to the complaint of neutral countries with respect to the detention of mails on shipboard has been presented to the Governments of all the neutrals whose mails have been intercepted.

The memorandum specifically denies that the Allies copied or censored any legitimate postal correspondence. It discusses the number of vessels from which contraband has been removed. Examination of the Danish steamer Heilig Olav, which was taken into Kirkwall, has just been completed by the British authorities, but not in time for this case to be included in the memorandum.

It is stated officially, however, that in the second-class mails carried by the Heilig Olav were found considerable quantities of sample rubber gloves and dental rubber done up in newspapers.

It also is stated that cereals, coffee, tea, cocoa, sausages, condensed milk, soap, lard, olive oil, innumerable small packages of dried fruit and chocolate and three large packages of bacon were found in a later post. Four sheets of some metal, as yet unidentified, were discovered between photo-cardboards.

DERIDES MAIL PROTEST.

London Chronicle Points to Letters Destroyed in Torpedoed Liners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Commenting on the French memorandum on the subject of interference with the mails which has been sent in reply to the American Government protest—which memorandum has been fully approved by the British Government—The Daily Chronicle says:

"During 1915 the Central Powers sank twelve mail-carrying liners without warning. They sent ruthlessly to the bottom not only parcels post, but also letters which The Hague Convention declared inviolable; yet here, where they had legal ground of protest, none of the neutral Governments has in any single instance sent a protest against the destruction of their letters to the Central Powers.

"Why should Germany have been allowed without objection to steal a horse and we be criticised for looking over the hedge?"

GERMAN YARN FOR AFRICA.

Kamerun Natives Told of Paris Shelled and Kitchener Captured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from the Colonial Office the following translation of a telegram addressed by the late German Governor of the Kameruns to the German district authorities of the protectorate after the surrender of Duala to the allied forces on Sept. 27, 1914:

"On account of the women and children and the overwhelming forces of the allied English and French, Duala was evacuated Sept. 27 with inconsiderable losses on our side. As this fact could not remain concealed from the natives of our protectorate, and as damaging perversions and exaggerations will be heard if the news is left to the gossip of the caravans, I authorize the district authorities to announce the news in a form suited to the circumstances of each district. Publication is to be in accordance with the following lines:

"At home the Kaiser has first taken the country which inflicted horrors on natives, namely Belgium, to which the Congo belongs. We have occupied the whole country. Our Kaiser has sent his soldiers deep into France, and is bombarding the largest French city, where the Governor of the French lives. The French have no longer a Kaiser.

"The German Kaiser has captured General Kitchener, whom the English regarded as their best commander, together with 10,000 soldiers. Kitchener was, indeed, the worst enemy of Mohammedan blacks and took a whole country from the great Sultan. So many English ships have been destroyed that the English now have no more than we have."

This document, which English wags compare to German bulletins regarding Zeppelin raids on Britain, is signed Ebermaier.

VON DER GOLTZ GOT AID FROM VON PAPEN

Government Has Copies of His Letters Aiding Spy to False Passport.

OFFICIAL FIGURES IN PLOT

Claims of Scotland Yard Captive Are Borne Out by His Evidence.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Photographic copies of letters said to have been written by Captain Franz von Papen, withdrawn German Military Attaché, to persons in this country asking them to aid Horst von der Goltz, the alleged German spy brought to New York a week ago by a Scotland Yard detective, are in possession of the United States Government.

These letters, it is said, were written at the time von der Goltz was shaping plans to blow up the Welland Canal. One was addressed to a German Government official in this country and met with such response that von der Goltz was able to leave the United States with an American passport issued to him under the alias of Bridgeman Taylor. The name of this official, who still is at his post in this country, has been guarded carefully. In the letter to him Captain von Papen is understood to have explained that von der Goltz was a responsible and trustworthy person in the confidence of the writer and as such was commended to the good offices of the recipient. Officials here expressed the belief tonight that this letter established beyond question the fact that von der Goltz's activities in trying to bring about an invasion of Canada, and in planning the destruction of the Welland Canal, were indorsed by von Papen, as von der Goltz claims.

Photographic copies of this letter and others from von Papen of a nature not disclosed have been submitted to the State Department. With them went a memorandum detailing the essentials of von der Goltz's statement recently made to Department of Justice officials. This has been added to a long confidential memorandum given to the State Department before the withdrawal of Captain von Papen was requested by the American Government.

The contents of the confidential memorandum never have been disclosed and are known only to three persons in the State Department, to President Wilson, and to one or two officials in the Department of Justice. So complete, however, is it deemed that the von der Goltz disclosures add little to its importance. While some of the occurrences outlined in the confidential memorandum have become public, it is known that remarkable portions of its contents never have been printed.

Captain von Papen's alleged letters commending von der Goltz and contained in the batch of correspondence taken from von der Goltz in England soon will be made public by the British Foreign Office in London.

There is nothing, officials said, in the letters or in von der Goltz's statement in New York to indicate upon whose instructions, if any, von Papen was acting when he indorsed von der Goltz's plans and supplied him with money to carry them out.

LADY PAGET IN LONDON.

Returns Exhausted from Relief Work in Stricken Serbia.

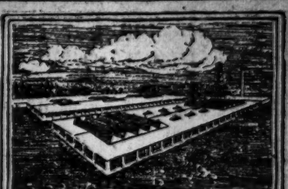
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, accompanied by fifty-four members of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital staff at Uskub, among them several Americans, reached London yesterday, so tired by her journey that she went immediately to bed. Sir Ralph Paget informed THE NEW YORK TIMES that his wife was quite unable to make any statement at present. Another member of the party said:

"We traveled back to England via Rumania, Russia, Sweden, and Norway. On Oct. 22 the Bulgarians entered Uskub. Their advance was so rapid that there was no possibility of getting the patients safely out of the hospital. Lady Paget pluckily decided to stay behind to look after them. The line of battle went right through the hospital buildings, but the Bulgarians respected the Red Cross flag. There were 800 patients, about half of them being Serbs and the other half Bulgars. The Bulgarians, I believe, did what they could to help. They told us they were anxious to stand well in English eyes.

"The refugee population kept alive from relief fund stores numbered many thousands. Lady Paget organised daily relief for about 4,000 people.

"King Ferdinand and both the young Princes came to Uskub before we were permitted to leave on Feb. 17. None of them, however, came to the hospital. After leaving Uskub we were detained in Sofia for a month. Lady Paget was the guest of the Queen of Bulgaria."



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FORTIFIED ISLANDS IN PRIPET SWAMPS

Hundreds of Isolated Strongholds That Guard German Lines from Russian Attacks.

ONE A HOME OF ARTISTS

A Renowned Sharpshooter Sergeant and His Dog—Real Prince Reigns Over Deserted Village.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Russia, Feb. 19.—The program called for a minute and detailed study of the German lines in the great Pripet swamps, the investigation to be pushed to the most advanced outposts, and, as official assurances were given that there would be absolutely no danger involved—barring the possibility of wet feet, for which the military authorities refused to assume responsibility—secretly relieved, you started out in what must have looked like a circus procession to the Jewish populace of Pinsk, who crowded the streets to see their first free show under German occupation, a string of ten two-seated native Russian droschkas filled with neutrals, staff officers, regimental officers and retinues of servants.

Now a rickety Russian one-hoss shay was never your notion of feasible rapid transit through swamps, but after many visits to the German armies one comes to realize that there's always method in their madness; and so the correspondential caravan crosses the Pina River on a sturdy pile bridge and continues down a broad corduroy road atop of a great mud dam which soldiers are still building in the general direction of Moscow. They have only got about three-quarters of a mile from shore with it, but a plank road supported on two piles, wide enough for two columns to pass comfortably, continues for another half mile, at the end of which we are ordered to get out and walk.

The going now is over a narrow plank footbridge, about two feet wide; and where this footbridge commences you see an interesting illustration of German thoroughness, caution, and safety-first spirit—a large board sign painted in large legible letters as follows:

FORBIDDEN
FOR HORSEBACK RIDERS
AND VEHICLES.

You couldn't imagine any equestrian or teamster who would be fool enough to try and get anywhere by that two-foot footbridge, but the Germans never like any chances even the most obvious things. They were certainly taking no chances about having dead or damaged neutral correspondents on their hands, for when we came to the first half-way blockhouse the Bavarian Captain who led us, and whose command we were visiting, gave orders to the non-commissioned officer in charge to telephone back to the "observation post" and order them to watch closely for Russian patrols between 2 and 4:30 P. M., reporting at once if any were sighted.

On a Fortified Island.

After hiking another quarter of a mile we came to the first fortified island. A tall signpost, with a readable sign on top, announced that it was the "Dardanellen Stellung," or Dardanelles position. This was worth studying as giving a clue to the curious character of swamp fighting. The "Dardanellen Stellung" is a mud island, some 50 feet long by 30 at the widest diameter. The Bavarians had fortified it with four squatty blockhouses, each about 15 feet square. The blockhouses were sheathed on the outside with tar roofing paper to keep out rain, snow, and cold. They had further fortified it by digging a moat around the island, which meant by blasting and otherwise removing the ice for thirty feet all around. And they had still further fortified it by laying ten girdles of barbed wire entanglements around their tight little island, half of the barbed wire under water, the other half projecting above the ice. Machine guns added the finishing touch to the "Dardanellen Stellung," which could be defended by a handful of men against attacks from any point of the compass.

There are hundreds of similar island strongholds scattered through the Pripet swamps, all connected by telephone wires and footbridges, but which can be quickly isolated by knocking out a section of footbridge or choking it with "Spanish riders," as portable sectional barbed wire entanglements are called by the Germans. Of more human interest was the quaint sight here of a German soldier hanging out the family washing on a barbed wire line.

Another quarter-mile walk toward the Russian lines over footbridges brought us to a second fortified mud island. The garrison of a dozen men included two Munich artists, a sculptor, and a painter, which explained the sign on their blockhouse, "Artists Home Ada." Fighting the Russians had evidently not been a very time-consuming pastime for them, for they had found leisure to decorate the walls of their swamp studio with a score of art works done on the premises.

The advertised advent of a drove of neutral correspondents had evidently been a welcome novelty to the marooned soldier-artists, and they had gone to considerable trouble to erect a Gate of Honor to welcome their guests and also serve as memorial arch to commemorate their departure. The Gate of Honor was constructed of two by four lumber at the entrance to the island, and to further grace it, Sculptor Räuschl of Munich had modeled a heroic snow bust of the Kaiser on a square snow pedestal five feet high, with a thick screen of tall swamp reeds as a background. Over the Gate of Honor they had fastened a placard decorated with the Bavarian colors, blue and white, and bearing the following engrossed verses:

Seid uns WILLKOMMEN an diesem Ort,
Ihr maenner der Presse vom gedruckten Wort;
Kommt und seht wie die Dinge hier liegen,
Und urteilt selbst ob wir zu besiegen:
Wir sind auch nicht die "verruchten Barbaren,"
Sondern "zahme Landsturm Bajuwaren,"
Die treu beschworen mit starker Hand
KAISER KOENIG, UND VATERLAND.

Which, roughly translated, rather amusingly runs:

Welcome to this place, you men of the press, of the printed word; come and see how things look out here, and judge for yourselves whether we can be beaten; also, we aren't "the accursed barbarians," but "gentle, tame Landsturm Bavarians" who loyally guard with their strong hand Kaiser, King, and Fatherland.

But even this didn't exhaust the efforts of the Munich artists. Out on the ice, twenty feet from the island, they had reared a snow bust of Hindenburg, with two snow cannon in front of it.

A Hero of the Swamps.

A further walk of half a mile over rickety planks supported by slender piles driven into the ooze brought us to the last German island stronghold in the chain, the most advanced outpost. It was a replica of the "Dardanellen Stellung," except that there were twenty layers of barbed wire entanglements wrapped around the waist of the island instead of ten, that the garrison was twice as strong, the machine guns twice as numerous, and the miniature trenches around the blockhouses (which I failed to mention when describing the Dardanelles Redoubt) had been built out almost as formidably as their big brothers on land. This was a real danger spot, particularly exposed and liable to nocturnal overice surprise attacks by the Russians, for it was a thorn in the flesh of the Russian lines, and this largely on account of the daredevil Bavarian Sergeant who was commandant of the island and fortress.

His fame was more than local. It extended up and down the line. His name was known throughout the division. I had heard about this mad Bavarian a score of times in Pinsk. He was spoken of admiringly as "the most famous man in the division." He was a sharpshooter hailing from the Bavarian highlands, a keen-eyed chamois hunter, who found hunting Russians in the Pripet swamps equally good sport. He was a source of pride and constant anxiety to his superiors, because they never knew what crazy madcap stunt he would try to pull off next.

"We try to put the brakes on him, but we can't hold him. He goes off on expeditions on his own hook, without waiting for orders," one of them laughingly told me. "He likes nothing better than to start out on a dark night with a little expedition of his own, one or two other daredevils, and roam around the swamps, hunting for stray Russian patrols, and he has a particular passion for setting fire to the haystacks over toward the Russian lines. Some nights he has actually gone two and three miles through the swamps to the Russian lines, worked through the barbed wire, and returned safely with his 'trophies' of the hunt."

We were eager to see this unique hero, for I don't suppose there are many men in the German Army whom superior officers can't hold," and whose hobbies are humored by those higher up. We found him furthest east, standing on a mound of dirt at the extreme tip of his little island nearest the Russians, standing motionless for minutes at a time with a telescope rifle to his shoulder, looking through the telescope sight for a Russian to show his head. He might have been alone in his Bavarian mountains, stalking the sportive chamois, for all the notice he took of either correspondents or officers, until his Captain inquired, "Any luck today, Etteler?"

He dropped his rifle just long enough to answer, with a modest embarrassed grin, "Not much, Herr Hauptmann," and then he put the telescopic rifle to his shoulder again, his face resumed its sharpshooter look, and not another word. He was a mild, almost sheepish, harmless looking hero.

There were other interesting Bavarians on the premises, notably one of them who seemed to be trying to dig a hole clear through the island. He stood up to his knees in water, with only his head showing above the surface of the island, the Captain inquired what he was doing.

"Digging a beer cellar, Herr Hauptmann," the bearded one answered proudly.

Other Bavarians were less profitably employed in strengthening their blockhouses, filling gunnybags with mud, building ramparts of the mud bags, putting out a few more miles of barbed wire around the island, dynamiting the ice, and otherwise strengthening their stronghold. The work of fortifying the Pinsk sector never ceases. It has been going on for over five months; and it looked as if it would continue till the end of the war.

A Blockhouse on Piles.

After we had walked a mile back toward shore, we took a small footbridge running at right angles, which connected the main artery with an outlying "Stutzpunct," a second type of swamp fortifications. This type, built where no natural mud island happens to sprout in the swamps, consists of a large stocky blockhouse supported on thick piles. Around it, a ring of piles is driven supporting a wooden platform ten to fifteen feet wide.

On this wooden ring platform around the blockhouse the Germans build a trench; first a wall of earth or sandbags, then a wall of heavy timbers, then a wooden mold into which mud and dirt are poured, like ice cream into a mold, and allowed to harden. The result is a first class trench on stilts. Barbed wire is interwoven among the heavy supporting piles, both over and under water, so that no enemy can either dive or crawl through and possibly blow the establishment up from underneath. Further out, twenty rings of barbed wire entanglements are planted. A drawoverside conected this little fort on piles with the footbridge. It could be quickly drawn up in case of attack, thus completely isolating the "Stutzpunkt." Some cavalrymen stood in these curious overwater trenches, by the machine guns, looking over the waste of snow and swamp to the distant patch of woods that marked the advanced Russian positions.

We had noticed all through the swamps curious signs about the size of advertising billboards, and painted with huge red squares against yellow backgrounds. These, it was explained to us, marked the limits and boundaries within which machine gun fire was to be kept. Under no circumstances must a gunner shoot beyond his particular target, as otherwise he would endanger the German troops at the next blockhouse or fortified island.

The garrison of these isolated swamp posts generally includes a dog, particularly on the mud islands. Etteler, the Bavarian sharpshooter, had a wire-haired terrier which was almost as famous as his master, whom it accompanied sometimes on his nocturnal raids to the Russian lines. This unneutral dog is said to have learned to retrieve the caps of Russians shot in the swamps, or if the caps are lost to tear off the shoulder straps from the dead or wounded, thus serving its Kaiser by bringing in the telltale evidence of cockade or shoulder strap, from which the intelligence division determines what enemy troops lie opposite. The famous ambulance dogs have long practiced the same trick, only, of course, from humanitarian motives.

When not out nights on daring patrol raids, this many-sided dog devotes his time and energy to patrolling the island and watching for rats as relentlessly as his master for Russians. His two-legged comrades in arms said that "Mietze" had already successfully rid the island of rats.

And still we hadn't exhausted the possibilities of the Pripet swamps. A long walk through a maze of intersecting footbridges brought us back to the Pina which we crossed on a quaint ferry consisting of a raftlike platform across two long rowboats, and with a bearded Bavarian armed with a long pole as Charon. Like a dog on a chain, the barge was kept from being swept down stream by a cable and pulley running over a stout wire stretched across the river.

Half an hour's drive northeasterly along the railway brought us to a village—one of those typical villages consisting of poor thatched huts strung along the main highway only and rambling on sometimes for miles. Polish and Russian villages now logically divide into two classes according as the retreating Russians did or didn't have time to burn them down. This one belonged in the second category of the spared, but it was uncannily silent and lonely. No lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea either at curfew or any other time, nor does any chicken ever cross the road more, nor any hog gladden your eye. There isn't even a dog left in the place, let alone men, women, and children. Even the religious shrine at the crossroads was empty; both Christ and cross were gone from the little square outhouse painted in dark blue stripes against sombre gray.

On the outskirts of this desolation, in a one-story farm house on the very edge of the dismal swamps, we found a German Prince living and working—the Prince of S——, He looked rather like an Englishman, with the suggestion of sideboard whiskers, reddish brown finely pointed moustaches and one of those absurd one-piece eyeglasses screwed into his right eye. He was elegantly, almost foppishly attired in a smartly cut uniform and wore his cap cocked at a slightly rakish angle. And yet this drawing-room figure was right on the job—a competent front officer—and personally conducted us out over the swamps to his most advanced outpost, a small narrow island differing from the other fortified mud affairs we had visited in that it lay in a river, the Strumen. It was so very narrow that there was only room for one longitudinal trench.

The Prince inspected it minutely, ordered changes here and there, pointed out how the island could be fortified still stronger here and there, ordered a false alarm with all men at their posts to repel an imaginary Russian "Uberfall," but his chief solicitude was for the physical welfare of his men.

"What is there to eat today?" his Exalted Highness asked.

"Tea and marmlade for supper, Durchlaucht," they answered.

"Taste good?" he inquired.

"Jawohl, Durchlaucht," they chorused.

My last impression of the Pripet swamps was of the graceful, slender figure of the youngish Prince exposed on the highest point of the little island pointing out with his gold-handled cane the Russian positions three miles away.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS BATTLE WITH POLICE

Several Hurt and Fifty Arrested After Seven Hour Riot in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 3.—Four soldiers and one civilian are in a serious condition and a number of persons are nursing bruises today as a result of clashes late Saturday night and Sunday night between soldiers and city police, resulting from the arrest of a soldier.

News of the riot, which on Saturday night continued for nearly seven hours, was suppressed by the military authorities until today. More than fifty soldiers were arrested.

HOLLAND TO BUY WHEAT.

Depletion of Supplies Will Result in Orders for Purchase Here.

THE HAGUE, April 3, (via London.)—Holland's reserves of wheat are practically exhausted, and The Associated Press is informed on the highest authority that the Government intends to buy 100,000 tons in America, in addition to the normal 60,000 monthly, in order to form the needed reserve.

Several Dutch ships have been requisitioned under the new ship law to bring these supplies from America. The disappearance of the reserve is due to the failure of the Holland-America Line and other steamship companies to fulfill completely their contract to transport 60,000 tons of wheat and flour and 75,000 tons of corn from North and South America owing to the delay caused by war incidents.

Should the British Government grant the request that has just been made to it for the increase of Holland's present insufficient import supply of 75,000 tons of corn monthly then the above-mentioned purchase will be correspondingly increased. A hundred thousand tons of corn is needed every month.

Cotton manufacturers are manifesting uneasiness lest the requisitioning of cargo space by the Government may interfere with the importation of the needed supplies of raw cotton from America.

TAKE BUDGET CALMLY.

Calls for $10,000,000,000 Expenditure by Britain in Fiscal Year.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—The Cabinet yesterday considered the budget proposals which Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce today in the House of Commons. Despite the fact that the new taxation will be heavy and varied, never before has a budget excited so little interest.

The morning newspapers declare that every class of the people is meeting the proposals quietly, prepared to accept all burdens necessary to pay for the war. The Chancellor must provide for the expenditure in the financial year 1916-17 of nearly £2,000,000,000, about $10,000,000,000.) The revenue for the same period without additional taxation, it is calculated, will amount to £400,000,000, leaving about £1,500,000,000 to be raised by the year's borrowing and new taxation.

In the business world generally it is believed that the new taxation will be aimed less at obtaining revenue that can be raised by a loan than at placing an embargo on luxuries and waste.

SWEDISH PRESS PROTESTS.

Berlin Reports It Angry Over Abolition of Contraband Distinctions.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The press of Sweden protests unanimously against the British Order in Council canceling adherence to certain sections of the Declaration of London which make distinctions between the treatment of absolute and conditional contraband," says the Overseas News Agency.

"These newspapers state that as a matter of fact Great Britain previously had hardly adhered to the principles of the declaration. The Tidningen of Stockholm says the situation is serious, and calls for a united Swedish policy to protect the nation's rights."

TO COMMIT PIRATE FOR A SANITY TEST

Swann Wants Schiller Sent to Bellevue Hospital for Ten Days' Observation.

HE CANNOT BE TRIED HERE

U. S. District Attorney Decides That Only Delaware Courts Can Take Jurisdiction of Case.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, following a conference with his chief assistant, Roger B. Wood, decided yesterday afternoon that Clarence Reginald Hodson, alias Ernest Schiller, the young Anglo-German pirate, who, alone and unaided, held up and took command of the British freighter Matoppo on the high seas last week, had committed no crime within the Federal jurisdiction of New York, and that the case was one to be taken in hand by the Federal Courts of Delaware.

George Hallar and Otto Milleder, according to Hodson, were two of three men who conspired with him to blow up the Cunarder Pannonia, and who were arrested Sunday night, probably will be discharged unless more convincing evidence is forthcoming to connect them with the plot Schiller told of in his confession to the police.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, said last night he was convinced that Hallar and Milleder had never taken Schiller seriously, and that their only connection with his confessed scheme to destroy the Pannonia was to get money from him. It was said that if Milleder and Hallar had used Schiller they might be held under the State law for extortion. In which event, it was said, Schiller might be held for a time in New York as a complaining witness and sent to Delaware later.

To Send Him to Bellevue.

In the meantime, however, the question of the mental condition of Schiller has come up, and last night District Attorney Swann, after a long talk with the prisoner, decided that this question should be disposed of at once. He arranged to have Magistrate Koening sign a commitment sending Schiller to Bellevue for observation for a period of ten days.

The man is a puzzle to the authorities. His appearance is that of a rational person and it is only when he becomes bombastic and boastful that those with whom he talks begin to doubt his being mentally sound. Captain Offley admits his conviction that the man is irresponsible.

The police received information from England yesterday to the effect that Schiller's, or rather Hodson's parents and his two sisters were in that country, that they were respectable people, and that prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe the father was manager of a cotton mill in Moscow, Russia. In this connection Captain Tunney learned from a friend of Schiller's that he had offended his father several years ago by inviting to dinner at the family home a tramp whom he had found wandering on the highway. The family were entertaining friends at the time and the son, when he brought the wayfarer into the dining room, told his father that the unwelcome guest was as good as anybody at the table. In a quarrel that followed the son was ordered to leave the house. This may account for the remark the prisoner made a few days ago to the effect that he hated his father "because he is an Englishman."

When he announced yesterday that he had decided to send Schiller to Bellevue, District Attorney Swann remarked that the prisoner, during his talk with him, was a bunch of nerves, and his face and hands were always twitching."

This statement of the District Attorney's indicates that Schiller had had himself under control Saturday and Sunday, and that not until yesterday did he give way to the nervous tension. On Saturday, when under examination at Police Headquarters, he was in perfect control of himself, and his every word and act was that of a sane man.

Woman Denies Story.

District Attorney Swann said he had gathered from his talk with the prisoner that the man had arrived in New York on March 1, 1915, and that, in the thirteen months he had been in this country, he had worked in various parts of the country, among the places in which he had been employed being the Remington Works at Bridgeport, Conn., a concern engaged on large munition contracts for the Allies. The Remington Works were among the munition plants that German agents were understood to have attempted to tie up by means of strikes. Schiller told District Attorney Swann that his best friend was John Boone of Manchester, England.

Schiller told the District Attorney that, while in Salem, Mass., he met a Miss Rose Gaboriault, who, he said, gave him the money with which he financed his project to destroy the Pannonia. Miss Gaboriault was interviewed at Salem yesterday by Special Agent John C. Howard of the Department of Justice, and admitted knowing Schiller, but declared she had never given or lent him money. She said she had met him while he was working in a Salem mill.

Schiller was told that Miss Gaboriault had denied aiding him, but he stuck to his story, and, continuing, told District Attorney Swann that he came to New York early in March last, and that he met Otto Milleder in a saloon near West and Twelfth Streets. He told Milleder of his plan to capture a ship, and that Milleder was so impressed that he took him to George Haller's home on Washington Street, Hoboken, where, Schiller said, he gave Haller and Milleder money with which to purchase revolvers and dynamite. Schiller then proceeded to tell his oft-repeated story of how the Pannonia plot failed and of his deciding to "go it alone" and capture the Matoppo.

Haller protested to the District Attorney that he and Milleder were mulcting Schiller for all the money he had or could get, but they said they had no intention whatever of blowing up or capturing any ships. Haller said he learned Schiller had obtained money from Miss Gaboriault and wrote to her at 338 Bridge Street, Salem, telling her Schiller was in trouble and needed $60. She sent the money, he said. He and Milleder sent other letters and telegrams to her, Haller said, signing Schiller's name.

Haller and Milleder were both sent back to Police Headquarters when their examination by the District Attorney was completed.

Their cases will receive further consideration by the authorities today.

LINCOLN IN AN ESCAPE PLOT.

Marshal Power Tells How Self-Styled "Spy" Was Foiled in Jail.

United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn made public yesterday what he said were the details of a plot of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the self-styled German spy, to escape from the Raymond Street Jail. The plot involved the assistance of Richard Haskins, who was yesterday sentenced to five years for stealing an automobile, and Jacob Bergman, who was sentenced at the same time to nine and a half years for grand larceny and burglary.

Exercising in the corridor, the Marshal said, Lincoln met both prisoners, and it was he who formed the plot for the three to escape. Bergman, Mr. Power said, put up $50—with which to hire gangmen, Haskins was to get in touch with the gangmen, and Lincoln was to have worked out the details of the escape. The plot miscarried, it was declared, because Haskins took to Warden John Hayes Lincoln's letter of instructions.

According to the letter, it was said, eight gangsters were to arrive at the jail about 10 o'clock. Two were to pose as Deputy Sheriffs bringing as a "prisoner" a third accomplice. These were to overcome the guard at the gate and admit the other five. As quietly as possible all were to proceed to the office and the leader was then to go to the main cell floor and inform the keeper there that Commissioner of Corrections Burdette Lewis had arrived to inspect the jail. One by one the keepers were to be ordered into the Warden's office, where they were to be overpowered and bound. When all were secure the keys were to be obtained and Lincoln and his accomplices liberated.

After the discovery of the alleged plot there was a conference at the prison and a messenger was sent to deliver the letter to the supposed gang leader, but the messenger could not find the man. That night the police guard about the jail was strengthened, but nothing happened. On Sunday night the same watch was kept, but if there had been a plot it had fallen through. The $50 Bergman gave Haskins has not been recovered. Lincoln is now incommunicado.

BOMB FOE'S HEADQUARTERS

Italian Airmen in Two Daring Raids —Big Gun Duels Continue.

ROME, April 3.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

Along the whole front from the Lagarina Valley to the Sugana Valley artillery fire continued Saturday and Sunday with increasing intensity. Our observers brought news of important troop movements, which our artillery broke up.

Enemy airmen attempting frequent reconnaissances of our lines were kept at a great height by our anti-aircraft artillery and were finally put to flight by our aviators.

In the valley of the Cismon our advanced posts attacked and pushed back an Austrian detachment in the vicinity of Malga Sopra Lonz. At San Pellegrino Sunday night we repulsed an enemy attack.

In the Cristallo zone an enemy battery opened a violent fire on our new positions on Rauchkofel. We silenced it. Our infantry increased its recent conquests, occupying the summit of Hill 1,979, dominating the valley of Cristallo.

During the whole day on the upper But and along the Isonzo front there was intense artillery action on both sides, more violent on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

On Saturday night one of our dirigibles, despite the high winds, succeeded in reaching the railway junction at Opicina, north of Trieste, on which it dropped 300 kilograms of high explosives. Notwithstanding the fire of numerous enemy batteries, the airship returned safely.

This morning six Caproni aeroplanes made a daring raid on Adelsberg, an important railway centre and the headquarters of the high Austrian command, on which it dropped forty bombs, starting large fires. Our airmen, attacked by enemy aviators, whom they repulsed, returned unharmed.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office has given out, under date of April 2, the following statement in regard to the progress of the campaign on the Italian front.

The situation in the Italian war theatre is unchanged. This morning enemy aviators threw bombs on Adelsberg (in Carniola, twenty-two miles northeast of Trieste,) killing two men and wounding several.

WRECK ANCONA RAIDERS.

Italians Bring Down Three of Five Austrian Seaplanes.

ROME, (via London.) April 4.—"The Italians brought down three of five enemy seaplanes which, supported by two torpedo boats, bombarded Ancona yesterday, causing three deaths and injuries to eleven persons," says an official communication just made public.

The communication adds that no important damage was done by the raiders.

ZEPPELINS KILLED TEN IN SCOTLAND

Sunday Night Raid Disastrous on That Coast, but No Casualties in England.

SIX AIRSHIPS IN THE RAID

Zeppelin Also Bombs Dunkirk, In France, Killing Two Persons—Reprisals by Allied Aeroplanes.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Ten persons were killed and eleven injured in Scotland in Sunday night's Zeppelin raid, it is officially announced. There were no casualties in England.

The official statement, issued Monday afternoon, says:

"It appears that altogether six Zeppelins took part in the raids of last night. Three raided southeast counties of Scotland, one the northeast coast of England, and the remaining two eastern counties of England.

"The vessels which raided Scotland crossed the coast at 9 P. M., 9:45 P. M., and 10:15 P. M., respectively, and cruised over southeastern counties of Scotland until about 1:10 A. M. Their course gave no indication of any special locality for attack, but thirty-six explosive and seventeen incendiary bombs were dropped on various places, damaging some hotels and dwelling houses. Following are the casualties which are reported at present in Scotland:

"Killed, 7 men, no women, 3 children. Total, 10.

"Injured, 5 men, 2 women, and 4 children. Total, 11.

"One vessel visited the northeast coast and dropped twenty-two explosive and fifteen incendiary bombs. The two remaining ships crossed the English coast about 10:15 P. M. and cruised over eastern counties until about 1 A. M. They were both engaged at various times by anti-aircraft artillery, and appear to have been prevented by this means from selecting any definite locality as their objective. Thirty-three explosive and sixty-five incendiary bombs were dropped by these two vessels.

"As far as has been ascertained, no casualties were caused in England."

A newspaper correspondent in a town in Scotland, in a dispatch concerning Sunday night's raid, says:

"Scotland had its first experience with a Zeppelin raid last night. A Zeppelin appeared ten minutes before midnight and circled over the town for forty minutes, dropping many bombs. Warning of the approach had been given to the people by the electric lights being cut off. Everybody remained calm, and many persons ventured into the streets to get a better view of the raider. No building of public importance was struck, but much damage was done in the residential quarter.

"Five persons were killed in a passage leading to a tenement building, whose occupants were obliged to make their exit by means of fire escapes. Two servant girls employed in a doctor's house were killed, while a man was killed in the street. Two hotels were struck and several persons were killed or injured. A bomb in one instance penetrated a building from the roof to the basement."

Another Scottish correspondent tells of the arrival of the Zeppelin over the same unnamed town. An incendiary bomb was dropped, and it immediately set fire to a building, the correspondent says the glare must have revealed the whole countryside to the Germans. The subsequent movements of the Zeppelin, the correspondent adds, suggested that the Germans were able to determine their position.

Bombs continued to fall in quick succession. Several narrowly missed prominent buildings; many landed harmlessly in open spaces. There were so many persons in the streets that it was not surprising that a number of casualties resulted, due in large part to flying glass and splinters of wood. The most serious damage, both to life and property, was in the densely populated poorer districts of the town.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS DUNKIRK.

Two Killed, Four Wounded—Allies' Aeroplanes Exact Reprisals.

PARIS, April 3.—A Zeppelin appeared over Dunkirk last night and threw bombs, which killed two civilians. The official report of the raid follows:

"A Zeppelin last night threw down eight bombs on Dunkirk. The material damages were not great, but two persons were killed and four wounded."

Tonight's French War Office report says:

"In retaliation for the bombardment of Dunkirk by a Zeppelin our aeroplanes, in concert with French aeroplanes, bombarded enemy cantonments."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"In reprisal for the bombardment of Dunkirk by a Zeppelin our aeroplanes, in concert with French aeroplanes, bombarded enemy cantonments."

GERMAN VERSION OF RAIDS.

Tells of "Important Damage"—Imaginative Inexactitude, Says London.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Edinburgh and Leith, dock establishments on the Firth of Forth and important shipbuilding works on the Tyne were attacked in last night's Zeppelin raid over England and Scotland, the Admiralty announced today. The official statement follows:

"For the third time, a German airship squadron attacked the English east coast on the night of April 2-3; this time on the northern part. Explosive and incendiary bombs were thrown with very good success on Edinburgh and Leith, dock establishments on the Firth of Forth, and at Newcastle, and important shipbuilding works, furnaces, and factories on the Tyne River. There were numerous fires and violent explosions, with extensive demonstrations. One battery near Newcastle was silenced. Although shelled heavily, all the airships returned safely."

The official German account of Saturday night's Zeppelin raid over England follows:

"During the night of April 1-2 naval airships renewed the attack on the east coast of England. For a period of one and one-half hours explosive and incendiary bombs were thrown on blast furnaces, large iron works, and industrial establishments on the south bank of the Tees and on the port establishments of Middlesbrough and Sunderland. Large explosions, fires, and demolitions were caused, and the successful effects of the attack were clearly noticeable. Notwithstanding heavy shelling of our airships, they suffered neither losses nor damages."

BERLIN, April 3, (via London.)—The general official report today contained the following reference to Sunday night's air raid over England:

"Army and naval airships during the night attacked docks at London and other important military points on the English east coast, and also Dunkirk."

LONDON, April 3.—The Wireless Press, on giving out the German official statement received by it today from Berlin, adds this footnote:

"Regarding the German official statements of the Zeppelin air raids of Saturday and Sunday, we are officially informed that they are examples of the imaginative inexactitude characterizing these messages."

FORD PRESSES SMITH IN MICHIGAN PRIMARY

May Carry Detroit in Presidential Preference Voting—Some Republicans Vote for Roosevelt.

DETROIT, April 3.—Senator William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids was leading Henry Ford of Detroit by a small majority for the Republican nomination in Michigan's first Presidential preference primary, according to scattering reports received here late tonight. Ford, however, was polling a good vote in the lower peninsula, and indications were that he would receive a majority over Senator Smith in Detroit. The local polls did not close until 11 o'clock tonight.

William G. Simpson of Detroit, third candidate on the Republican Presidential ticket, polled a small vote. Many counties reported that Republican voters had written the name of Theodore Roosevelt as their Presidential choice.

Woodrow Wilson was the only Democratic candidate. The National Progressives had no standard bearer. They had filed sufficient petitions to have Roosevelt's name placed on the ballot, but it was taken off at the former President's request.

Returns, generally, indicated an extremely light vote. Election officials in Detroit estimated that about one-sixth the normal vote was cast here.

Premier Briand Hails Essad Pasha.

PARIS, April 3.—Essad Pasha was received today by Premier Briand, who congratulated him as "President of the Albanian Government" for his loyal attitude to the Entente Allies and the help he had given in extricating the Serbian army.

If your income is $208.33 per month

And you spend $60.00 for Food,
What should you spend for Clothes?
" " " " " Rent?
" " " " " Life Insurance?
" " " " " Luxuries?

Send for schedule of classified living expenses for incomes of from $15.00 per week to $10,000 per year.

Also formula based on the law of averages determining the exact amount of insurance to carry.

IVES & MYRICK,
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Efficiency in Domestic Science
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A Sartorial Manhattan Cocktail

THE small-town "best dresser," kicking his knob-toed boots on Main Street and casting R. S. V. P. eyes, *imagines* he's wearing aged-in-wood, bottled-in-bond "New York style."

Does he cut a less comical figure than many a smug New Yorker, who *imagines* that his pinched coat-shoulders and pipe-stem trousers are a sartorial Manhattan cocktail?

You'll find "the real thing"—Style that *attracts* attention by seeming to *avoid* it—in the Spring Suits that Stein-Bloch has tailored for me.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 to $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Offer Today & Tomorrow
A Choice Collection of
Women's Original Paris Suits
Conceded to be the Best Models Shown at the Paris February Openings
ON SALE AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF
98.50
Cost of Import 175.00 to 250.00

Included are the "signed" models from Callot, Cheruit, Lanvin, Jenny, Georgette, Doucet, Bernard, Brandt, Maurice Mayer

Reproductions of Paris Models—A Collection of exclusive replicas of original models developed in exquisite silk fabrics. Regularly up to 165.00 98.50

Women's Silk Tailleur Suits
Specially Priced at
39.50 45.00 65.00
An ensemble of unusual suit fashions in Taffeta and Gros de Londres—featured are many new style treatments.

The Dep't of Mourning Apparel will execute to special order exact or modified replicas of any of the Paris Model Suits.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
"NEVERBREAK" TRUNKS
NUMBER 100
Five-Year Guaranteed
$15.00
Until April 10th only
Thereafter $20.00
Resulting from Increased Cost of Manufacturing.
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Special Notice

As announced by the manufacturers of the Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk No. 100, beginning April 10th, the price will be changed from $15 to $20.

We beg to notify our customers that all orders for these trunks received by us before that date (April 10th) will be filled at the old price of $15.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42d and Fifth Ave.

$2.00
CRINKLED CREPE SHIRTS
The Crinkle will not wash out—no ironing or starching.
Something New!
Smart Haberdashery.
J. P. CAREY & CO.
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
"A Step from the Train"

AMERICANS FIGHT BAND OF VILLISTAS

Continued from Page 1.

the information was false. The story of Villa's being wounded was carefully concocted for the express purpose of misleading General Pershing and Colonel Dodd into the belief that the bandit was in hiding in the mountains and thereby inducing them to split their forces into small searching parties who would waste their time in the wild Sierras, while Villa was making his way safely southward.

"The American officers were fooled at first, but they have a fair knowledge of the real situation now, and the advance column is driving southeast with all the speed it can command. The troopers' only chance of catching up with Villa is that they have a good road and should not be handicapped by the big problem of forage and water. The trail from San Antonio to Satevo leads through a broad valley, where there is generally plenty of water at this time of the year and which is fairly fertile and well cultivated. Of course the peon farmers will try to conceal their grain, but American gold and silver will be a temptation many of them will be unable to resist.

"If they can catch up with Villa before he gets into the Torreon district they ought to be able to kill or capture him, but if he is able to join forces with Canuto Reyes they will have a difficult task ahead of them."

Pershing Getting New Scouts.

The man's report that the Americans have been deceived gains color through the admission of General Pershing today that his intelligence department had received much misleading information, and that it was becoming more difficult to obtain reliable guides. He is releasing some of his scouts and replacing them. At Marfa, Texas, orders have been received for recruiting 100 new cowmen for guides. Each man is required to furnish his horses, pack outfit, rifle, and six-shooter.

Mexican officials here and in Juarez refused to discuss the probability of Villa's being close to Parral, but they showed no inclination to belittle the story.

Information that American troops were in San Antonio, ten miles northwest of Cusihuiriachic, today was received by the officials of the Cusihuiriachic Mining Company in El Paso over the private line which was the first to give the information of the massacre at Santa Ysabel. This message also stated that Villa was reported to be making his way southeast, having swung southward from his original trail.

General Cavazos, who commanded the Guerrero garrison when it was defeated by Villa's command, has telegraphed to General Luis Gutierrez, Governor of Chihuahua, that he and forty of his command escaped to Cusihuiriachic. He placed his losses at Guerrero at forty, although it was first reported that 170 Carranza soldiers had been killed. General Cavazos confirmed the report that he had escaped by jumping from a window of the Cuartel and running to the mountains with his men.

Natives Aiding Fugitive.

General Gutierrez in transmitting this message to General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, stated that he believed Villa had been hidden in the San Andres Mountains and that the natives of the hill country were aiding the bandit in every way to elude the Carranza and American troops and escape into the country to the southeast of San Andres, where it probably would be impossible for the American troops to find him in less than six months because of the character of the country.

Reports received here from military authorities and confirmed by the American army officials indicate that there are three bands of the Villistas operating in the Guerrero district and that the one with which Villa is now making his camp is not in the vicinity of Guerrero. It is now believed that the men who raided Minaca were not a part of Villa's force which attacked Guerrero and that a third band is operating in the vicinity of Cusihuiriachic and threatening Chihuahua City.

The American column now in San Antonio has practically exchanged places with one of these Villa commands, as Villistas are reported to be in Bachiniva, where a detachment of the American forces was camped until it moved down the east slope of the continental divide behind Colonel Dodd. These forces, operating out of San Antonio as a base, are scouring the country to the south of the Mexico Northwestern and along the branch line which runs from San Antonio to Cusihuiriachic.

Blocked by Carranzistas.

To prevent any of the Villistas now at Bachiniva from getting away from the Guerrero district, crossing the Mexican National Railway and penetrating the Coyame country in Eastern Chihuahua, the Carranza forces are guarding the Santa Maria trail in the Laguna district of Chihuahua. This force, under command of General Luis Herrera, is spread along the trail going from Laguna to Santa Maria and Namiquipa.

A big shipment of barbed wire, lumber, nails, and other hardware was made by a local firm to Columbus today. These will be used in building the stockade in which it is expected that the Villa bandits who are captured by the American troops in Mexico will be kept.

More injured and sick soldiers were brought here today from the front. The four wounded at Guerrero were sent to the field hospital at Casas Grandes, having been only slightly injured.

Traffic over the Mexico North Western Railways is becoming more active since the advent of the American expeditionary forces in the Casas Grandes and Madera districts. A freight train arrived from Casas Grandes today, and later a mixed passenger and freight train started for Pearson, thirty miles south of Casas Grandes. Two carloads of oats and two carloads of express merchandise shipped by private parties, but expected eventually to reach the army, made up the freight consignment. The passengers included many Americans returning to the interior after flight to the border following the Columbus, N. M., raid.

Auto Trains Equipped.

At the Quartermaster's Depot here today it was announced that equipment of the motor truck trains operating between Columbus, N. M., and Casas Grandes, had about been completed. Only a few more machines are to be added. The motor trains have reached the necessary state of efficiency, it is said, and while use of the Mexico North Western would be very advantageous, it is not longer necessary.

Snowstorms in the Mexican mountains are hampering the telegraph wires running south of Juarez.

General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, today made public a message from General Gutierrez at Chihuahua City, stating that General Cavazos at Guerrero had informed him the Villa force attacked by the American troops at Guerrero were badly broken up, and completely demoralized. General Cavazos added that Villa was wounded in the knee.

MONTHS OF WORK AHEAD.

Cattlemen Say American Troops Will Be Needed a Long Time.

From a Staff Correspondent.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 25, (Delayed en Route by Wagon Train to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—Equipped with only one blanket, the troopers who slept last night among the foothills of the Sierra Madres must have suffered keenly, for though the norther of yesterday, with its mingled snow and dust, broke during the afternoon, clear cold followed it, and at headquarters this morning there was half an inch of ice in the mess buckets and along the river's edge. Today the sun is shining, but it is still too cold for open-air bathing, and few of the men have removed the grime of the dust storm.

Many cattlemen have joined the command, anxious to render what service they can. They are of one opinion, that this country must be policed by United States troops for many months before it is safe for ranchers to return to their homes, and they are hoping that the Administration will see its way clear to provide such protection.

Horses stolen and restolen and far from their home ranges are drifting about this district like the wild horses of the old days. Most of them have been so abused as to be of little value, but the cowboy scouts working with the expedition rope the best of them and ride them to rest their own mounts. Good horses are hard to find. Either Villistas have stolen them or their owners have taken them out of the country.

CANO ATTACKED VILLISTAS.

Report to Washington Disproves Rumor That He Rebelled.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Border rumors crediting Colonel Cano of the Carranza Army and his command with having deserted the de facto Government and swung over to the Villistas in opposition to the American punitive expedition were disposed of in a telegram which the War Department received today from Brigadier General John J. Pershing, showing that Colonel Cano not only had remained loyal, but had struck a serious blow at one of the flying remnants of the scattered Villista band.

General Pershing's telegram stated that Colonel Cano's men attacked a part of the Villista forces on March 29, the same day that Colonel Dodd's flying column of cavalrymen made their attack on the Villa band near Guerrero. Colonel Dodd's forces surprised the Villa forces at daybreak and chased them for five hours in a running fight that continued for ten miles. Dodd's command scattered the Villistas and drove them in broken bands northeast from Guerrero.

The Pershing message contained confidential military information, and for that reason was not made public, but Secretary Baker made the following statement:

A dispatch just received through General Funston, from General Pershing, tells us that one of the smaller bands into which the Villa forces scattered was struck by Colonel Cano on the 29th of March, and that he result was that Manuel Boco, the leader, was killed. This seems to dispose finally of the rumor of disloyalty on the part of Colonel Cano.

The report further tells us that while grazing is scarce, corn of inferior quality is plentiful, and that beef cattle is available in sufficient quantity. Two additional truck companies are now at work, and General Pershing reports the supply system as generally improved. Communication between front and Casas Grandes is maintained by aeroplane.

Military Officers Gratified.

Higher military officers in Washington were very much gratified over the receipt of this report, not so much because it disposed of the Cano rumor as because it indicated that de facto Government forces were co-operating genuinely in the campaign against Villa, and because of the statement by General Pershing that the supply system for the punitive expedition is improved and the vanguard of the expedition is able to live off the country.

The State Department today received a report from Consul Marion Letcher at Chihuahua City stating that information had reached there that Villa had been wounded and was so lame that he had to disappear in a carriage. This fitted in with General Pershing's report that Villa was lame and permanently disabled. Despite these reports high officials here are accepting the reports with a grain of salt. Army officers say that a study of Villa's campaigns in the Mexican revolution will show that he was an adept in spreading false information regarding himself. It is suspected here that he started the report in an effort to throw the forces of Colonel Dodd off the real scent.

Secretary Baker remained at the War Department until 11 o'clock tonight awaiting information from "the front." When he left the Department he asserted that the only message received from General Pershing concerning which anything could be said was a telegram in which the General asked the War Department to take up at once the matter of establishing a branch Post Office at Casas Grandes, Mexico, for the accommodation of his troops. A large number of men with the expedition desired to send money home to their families, and there were no mail facilities in the country covered by the expedition to which the men cared to entrust their money orders.

It appears that mail from the United States has been sent down the line of communications from Columbus by army motor truck, but that these trucks have not been taking regular mail back, and that some of the soldiers have had to pay the drivers of the trucks to carry their money to the border to be mailed to their families. Considerable red tape may have to be united to furnish a branch Post Office at Casas Grandes. The Postmasters at El Paso and Columbus were asked whether they could send a man to Casas Grandes to take charge of the office, and replied that they had no authority under the postal statutes to establish branches on foreign soil.

The matter will be taken up with the Post Office Department, which may have to take up the international aspects of the case with the State Department, which may, in turn, find it necessary to seek the consent of the Carranza Government.

All Quiet at Monterey.

Secretary Lansing today received this telegram from Monterey: "Such excitement as existed here after the Columbus massacre and the entrance of American troops into Mexico has completely died out. The friendly relations existing between the two Governments is well understood not only by officials but by the people. Americans here are receiving the best of treatment."

State and War Department officials discounted reports of the massing of Carranza troops along the border, and stated that official telegrams carried denials of such reports. A telegram from Nogales to the State Department said that conditions were quiet at Nogales and that there were no movements of troops.

State Department officials denied a report that inquiry had been made of General Carranza regarding troops movements in Northern Mexico. Neither the State nor the Navy Department had disquieting information of any kind.

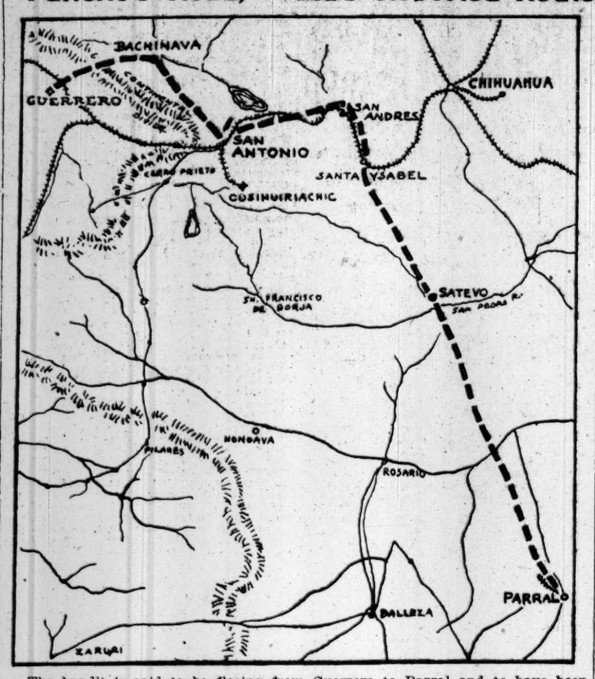
Rumors that the Washington Government would object to sales of munitions by foreign countries to the de facto authorities were formally denied at the State Department. It was pointed out that the United States was selling such supplies o Carranza and would not be in a position to object to similar action by another nation.

Henry P. Fletcher, newly appointed American Ambassador to Mexico, conferred for a short time today with Secretary Lansing, but deferred extensive discussion of his duties. No definite date for his departure for Mexico has been set.

There were no developments here today toward the use of the Mexican railways for shipment of supplies to General Pershing. It was expected that cars with such supplies tendered for transportation by General Funston would be ready tomorrow. Secretary Lansing said no response had been made to the Carranza Government regarding amendments to the proposed protocol suggested by General Carranza.

An indication of progress of the de facto Government toward re-establishing its fiscal affairs was found in the presence here of a Carranza special representative seeking information from Director Ralph of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for establishment of such a plant in Mexico. Heretofore the de facto Government has been purchasing its stamps and currency from private engravers.

"Pancho's Road," Villa's Reported Route



The bandit is said to be fleeing from Guerrero to Parral and to have been seen on Saturday at Satevo. American troops are known to have reached San Antonio. "Pancho's Road" is the name given this route by peons on account of Villa's familiarity with it.

PRISONERS' STATUS PUZZLES MILITARY

Odd Complications May Arise With Return of Dodd's Captives to Columbus.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 3.—The expeditionary base of operations here has been without word from General Pershing regarding the activities of the American forces farthest advanced in Mexico for about two days. There is at present no means of telegraphic communication between these forces and the main field base at Casas Grandes. It was learned tonight that efforts to establish a second field wireless station at the sub-base farthest south had proved fruitless thus far, though the reason for the failure is unknown.

Casas Grandes is more than 110 miles from here, and the base, furthest south is below Namiquipa, about 300 miles from here. Without wireless communication between these two field bases the only medium of rapid communication is the aeroplane. This is being used as much as possible in the high mountain district on account of the low-powered engines with which the aeroplanes are equipped.

According to those who have been in touch with the recent work of the aviators, "they take their lives in their hands every time they make an ascent." It is known that they are unable to ascend high enough to be out of rifle range in many parts of the district which the American troops have occupied on account of the high altitudes.

General Pershing is requiring of the six aviators who are with his army no more than is absolutely necessary, and it is for this reason that his chief of staff, who is remaining at Casas Grandes, or at Colonia Dublan, the point in which the Americans stopped, a few miles from town, is ignorant of what is going on at the front. Both General Pershing and Colonel Dodd are with the most advanced troops.

It was reported from unofficial sources that there had been a second conflict between the American and Villista forces in the nature of a skirmish a few days ago, but word was received here from the Casas Grandes base that nothing was known of it there.

A Puzzle in Prisoners.

A question that is being much discussed among the military here at the present time is that of the status of the Mexican prisoners who were captured by Colonel Dodd's men. These prisoners, it is understood, are being returned to the base camp to be interned. They cannot be classed as prisoners of war, it is said, as there is no war. And if they are merely to be charged with having broken State or Federal laws in their raid on Columbus—if, indeed, it can be proved that they were among the Villistas who participated in the raid—the question is whether there is authority for the army to bring them back into America without requisition papers. Three Mexicans who were captured on the American side of the border on the night of the raid, are now in jail at Deming, N. M., a county seat, awaiting trial.

While the punitive expedition is being carried on with what army physicians say is a remarkably small degree of sickness among the soldiers, men are being brought from the field bases and lines of communication to the hospital here every day, and a number are being sent on to the hospital at Fort Bliss, El Paso. Eighteen were sent from here to El Paso this morning and thirteen new cases brought into the hospital here this afternoon.

There are now about fifty patients in the hospital here. Most of them are suffering from minor ailments or old diseases that have recurred in their arduous service in Mexico. The chilly nights and scorching days of the Mexican service are sending a number of men back here with rheumatism and chills and fever. There were a few cases of pneumonia at first, supposed to have been the outgrowth of grip contracted before the men went into Mexico, but there have been no new cases of pneumonia in the last ten days.

Lieutenant T. F. Hardin of the Twentieth Infantry got back to the base camp today in charge of a motor truck train that had been all the way down the 300-mile line of communication, and had been constantly on the move for nine days. He said that the problem of transporting food to the men beyond Casas Grandes was not as difficult as had been expected, as the roads beyond that point were in far better condition than those between here and Casas Grandes. The men were getting substantial field rations, he said, though occasionally they missed coffee for a day or two.

Mexican Warns Auto Train.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 3.—According to Lieutenant T. F. Hardin of Sedalia, Mo., who arrived here tonight from the front in charge of a truck train, every precaution is being taken to guard the trains from attack. Orders have been issued to drivers to keep their machines close together, so that one car may not be cut off from the remainder of the train.

Near Las Cruces, thirty miles north of Namiquipa, Lieutenant Hardin's train encountered a heap of boulders piled across the roadway. A friendly native warned them in time to prevent an accident.

The stockade to be erected here to confine the prisoners captured at Guerrero will be of barbed wire, hanging to which will be hundreds of tin cans partly filled with pebbles. Guards, to be placed at intervals along the fence, would be notified of any attempted escape by the rattle of the pebbles in the cans.

REPORTS TO OBREGON VILLA IS WOUNDED

General Gutierrez Also Declares the Bandit's Forces Have Been Disorganized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 3.—General Luis Gutierrez, who has been appointed Military Comamnder of the Northern Forces in Chihauhau, superseding General Gavira, in an official report to General Obregon, Minister of War, stated that he had positive information that Villa was wounded and his forces were disorganized.

General Gutierrez expects to come in close contact with Villa within a short time, as the Villistas are fleeing in small groups to the mountains. Newspapermen today received the following statement from General Obregon:

"You are authorized to deny categorically all declarations said to have been made in my name. I have not made any declarations to the newspapers relating to the international situation created by the assault upon the town of Columbus. I have absolute confidence that the First Chief knows how, this time as always, to settle his complication in the right manner."

VILLA BAND NEAR BACHINIVA.

Beltran's Men and 400 Others Northeast of Guerrero.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 3.—The fear expressed yesterday at army headquarters that Francisco Villa had escaped from the region in which General Pershing's cavalry columns were operating became a conviction tonight.

General Pershing's report, received this afternoon, contained the news that at least a part of the dispersed Villa force that was driven from Guerrero March 29 still was moving in the district northeast of that place, but no mention of Villa's whereabouts was made. The report was dated yesterday. Six columns of cavalry were yet riding the hills and plains in that region, while scouts were endeavoring to pick up the trail of the scattered bands, as well as that of their fugitive chief.

One force of Villa's men, estimated at 100 and commanded by Colonel Beltran, was discovered near Bachiniva, about twenty-five miles northeast of Guerrero, and information was gathered that indicated the remainder of the 400 or 500 still were in that region. No reference was made in that report of an encounter that was mentioned in press dispatches from the front.

Information gathered from various sources and confirmed by General Pershing indicated that the intelligence officers of the punitive force were having to contend with difficulties created by the receipt of misinformation liberally supplied in districts through which Villa or his followers had passed. General Pershing also reported that he had difficulty in obtaining reliable guides.

LIEUT. MORT IS CONVICTED.

Will Be Reprimanded for Leading Detachment Into Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 3.—Lieutenant John E. Mort, who was tried by court-martial on charges of leading a detachment into Mexico, to release two American soldiers detained by Mexicans, has been found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded. This announcement was made by Major Gen. Funston today. General Funston said that Lieutenant Mort, who has been held at Mercedes, Texas, is to be released at once and restored to duty. He will be transferred to the Second Field Artillery, now in the Philippines.

The point where Lieutenant Mort led the American detachment into Mexico was near Brownsville, Texas. The incident occurred several months ago. The two American soldiers had been lured across the Rio Grande by Mexican soldiers.

RAILWAY ESCAPES VILLA.

Kruttschnitt, Back from 12,000-Mile Inspection, Sees Prosperity.

The Southern Pacific Company's lines in Mexico, according to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, have not been damaged seriously by the rebel uprisings. The Villa followers burned some small bridges, thus interfering with traffic, but left unmolested all the large and important bridges. When peace is restored in Mexico it will take a comparatively small time to restore the lines to normal condition, according to Mr. Kruttschnitt. Of all the important stations only two have been destroyed.

Mr. Kruttschnitt, who returned yesterday from a 12,000-mile trip over the Southern Pacific and other roads, expressed himself as optimistic of railroad conditions in the West, but said that circumstances did not yet warrant new construction. The high prices of ores, he said, had stimulated mining and also had resulted in heavy movements of fuel oil, coke, and coal. Never before in the history of the company, he said, have so few freight cars been idle.

"The interference of the war with the usual trade routes," said Chairman Kruttschnitt, "has resulted in our rail lines getting the carriage of Oriental freight that formerly took the Suez route. This business would be much larger if it were not limited by the scarcity of ocean tonnage on the Pacific.

"Crops in California promise well. So far there has been no damage from frost. Sugar beets are in exceptionally good condition. The estimate of the total movement of citrous fruits has been raised by our freight department from 42,000 to 45,000 carloads.

"The cotton crop of the Imperial Valley is getting to be quite large. There will be 100,000 acres planted this season, 30,000 of which will be planted with cotton of exceptionally long staple, a product that is always in great demand. The cantaloupe season will be earlier than usual. The crop is estimated at 4,200 carloads.

"Through passenger business shows a fall in comparison with the heavy traffic of last year, due to the opening of the exposition. Local passenger business has been much affected by privately-owned automobiles—more so than by the jitneys. The State of California has built a large mileage of admirable roads on which automobiles can make speeds of twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour with comfort, and journeys between points 120 to 180 miles apart by automobile are now common."

The Southern Pacific has carried to the Mexican border much of the equipment for the United States punitive expedition. There had been no delay in shipments for the Government, Mr. Kruttschnitt said.

Mexicans Deny Cano Rebelled.

LAREDO, Texas, April 3.—Military authorities at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, declared today the reported defection of Colonel Cano's forces in Chihuahua was untrue. They said the Chihuahua forces were loyal and were "working indefatigably for the apprehension of Villa."

'K. ADAMS' IS FOUND; DR. WAITE'S NEMESIS

Continued from Page 1.

singing at the Strand Theatre, was in the District Attorney's office yesterday to answer questions concerning her knowledge of Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton. According to report, she gave no important information.

Mrs. Horton made another effort to see Dr. Waite yesterday. She went unaccompanied to the office of Mr. Deuel, at 32 Nassau Street, and asked the lawyer's permission to see her friend, but Mr. Deuel replied that he did not think the visit advisable at this time.

Mrs. Horton also announced that she intended to renew her efforts to recover the diamond ring which, according to her, Dr. Waite gave her on March 22, the day on which, momentarily anticipating his arrest for murder, he swallowed the drugs which made his removal to Bellevue necessary. According to Mrs. Horton, the diamonds in the ring were purchased by Dr. Waite when he was in South Africa and were, therefore, his to dispose of as he saw fit.

According to R. C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family, the diamonds belong to the Post collection of jewelry which Miss Catharine A. Peck, Mrs. Arthur Waite's aunt, intrusted to Dr. Waite for safe keeping. Mrs. Horton surrendered the ring to Schindler on the day following Dr. Waite's arrest, but afterward she said she was sorry she had done so. Mrs. Horton employed a private detective to find the ring, and she said yesterday that if Schindler continued to refuse to deliver it to her representative she would resort to court action.

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Coats and Breeches of Safety Side Saddle Habits
For Women and Misses—of English Oxford melton, tan covert or black-and-white checked worsted. Breeches are reinforced with buckskin, chamois seat; rubber faced coats.
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Girls' Riding Habits
Straight or belted Coat models with Breeches
Of checked worsted, tan covert or English Oxford melton; rubber faced coat, reinforced buckskin breeches, chamois seat.
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Belted Coats and Flare Skirts—For Women and Misses
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Special 29.50
Riding Hats
Natural Color Leghorn Sailors—For Women and Misses
Grosgrain ribbon bands in green, brown or black.
Special 5.75
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Of white china silk with high detachable collar for riding or low neck model for sports wear; tailored pockets, French cuffs.
Special 5.75

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Sax Rohmer, whose Fu-Manchu stories thrilled you, starts a new series—"The Si-Fan Mysteries"—describing the battle of wits between a diabolically clever Oriental organization and a famous English detective. The first, a tale complete in itself, appears in this week's issue of

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

SON HURT, SHE TRIES TO DIE

Woman Drinks Turpentine When She Hears of Boy's Fall.

A few moments after her three-year-old son William had suffered perhaps mortal injuries in a fall from the roof of a four-story apartment house, Mrs. Julia Sobesky of 305 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, swallowed a glass full of spirits of turpentine in an effort to commit suicide yesterday. The ambulance that had taken her son to the Eastern District Hospital returned for the woman, who will recover.

William was playing on the roof of the house at 299 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, with several children, and fell to the ground while peering over the edge. He was picked up by Policeman Rose of the Bedford Avenue Station and sent to the hospital. When Policeman Rose returned and informed Mrs. Sobesky of the accident she ran into the bathroom and swallowed the turpentine, belonging to her husband, a painter.

AUTO STUDENT KILLS CHILD.

Piggot, Learning to Operate Car, Runs Down 10-Year-Old Girl.

While receiving instruction in automobile driving from the President of a school at which he was a student, Elgin Piggot, a negro, of 407 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, yesterday ran his car over Leonora Waterman, 10 years old, of 675 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, inflicting injuries of which the child died an hour and a half later in Cumberland Hospital.

Piggot attended the Brooklyn Automobile School and Works, and President Arthur Wright of that institution was sitting beside him at the time of the accident. Leonora was skipping a rope with several other girls, and ran in front of the automobile, it was asserted. Policeman Farrington of the Vernon Avenue Police Station served a summons on Piggot ordering him to appear in the Gates Avenue Court in Brooklyn this morning.

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Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 8801.

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ALL CANADA ROUSED BY TALK OF GRAFT

Rumor of Premier's Resignation Causes Rush of Bankers and Railroad Men to Ottawa.

ANGER AGAINST HUGHES

Parliament May Not Adjourn Till He Explains—Extradition of Allison May Be Requested.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 3.—The story was circulated today that Sir Robert Borden was about to resign the Premiership. So seriously was this taken by the business interests of the country that leading railway men and bankers came to Ottawa to discover if the rumor was true. This much may be said, that the Prime Minister has no such intention at present.

The leading men of both parties are reticent regarding the situation, but it is undoubted that considerable uneasiness exists in Cabinet circles. The fierce indignation of the people from coast to coast, as expressed in the newspapers, is reflected here, and it will take very radical action on the part of the Government to make the people believe that the Government has been as careful of their interests as it should have been. Three hundred thousand young men out of 8,000,000 of a population, many of them foreign and taking little or no interest in the war, have enlisted for overseas service, and so the question of graft on munitions goes home with a directness that the usual political issue does not.

The debate on the resolution to hold an investigation into the operations of the Shell Committee will be resumed tomorrow evening. Sir Wilfrid Laurier demands a Parliamentary investigation, declaring that the judicial inquiry is "absolutely unacceptable." It was during this debate that the Kyle charges involving General Hughes, Colonel J. Wesley Allison, B. F. Yoakum, Eugene Lignanti, and others were laid, and it is understood that other serious allegations will be made by the Opposition.

Hughes Delays Departure.

The debate is not expected to end until General Hughes arrives in Ottawa. He was expected to sail on Saturday, but a cable from London states that he inspected the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe today. No official statement regarding his movements, however, is forthcoming. The fact that he is reported to be still in England has aroused considerable indignation both among the supporters of the Government and the Opposition.

It has been understood that Parliament would be prorogued at Easter, but from the gossip of the corridors this evening the feeling seems to be that the Opposition will not allow the session to end until the Minister of Militia has explained to the House the extravagant expressions of faith he has officially uttered concerning Colonel Allison, and has accounted for the long and close connection he had had with him.

While murmurings have been heard for a long time, it seems to be clear that the Premier and the other members of the Cabinet had no suspicion of the huge extent of the commissions that were secured by Allison and his associates. Of course this does not exonerate them, but at least it may minimize the antagonism that is exhibited today.

Dispatches from New York printed today state that an official of the British Government service some time ago came from New York to Ottawa and laid before the Duke of Connaught the particulars of an investigation into "profiteering" which had been carried on there at the expense of the Canadian and British Governments. This investigation was said to have involved prominent individuals. However, Sir Robert Borden stated in the Commons today that he had drawn the attention of the Duke of Connaught to the report, and the Governor General had authorized him to say that this report was untrue.

The most damaging conduct on the part of General Hughes has been the fact that he made no effort to get Allison to come to Ottawa to give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee regarding the bringing into Canada of a great amount of general goods without paying customs duty. He was the agent of the Militia Department who arranged for the battery of artillery which Sir Clifford Sifton presented to the Canadian Government. Orders were given to let this in duty free on the order of Colonel Allison. It is alleged that he used this temporary authority to bring in supplies of goods duty free for Montreal firms.

Subpoenas were issued for the appearance of Allison, but he disappeared and could not be located. General Hughes made no effort to produce him, and it is said that Allison visited the minister in Ottawa suddenly one evening, shortly before the General sailed for Europe, and got out of Ottawa before the authorities were aware of his presence in the city.

It is stated today definitely that the Canadian Government will ask the United States Government for the extradition of Allison, if General Hughes does not produce him.

No one can be found to say that General Hughes can be retained as Minister of Militia, although there is no allegation that he profited himself by the alleged undue "profiteering." It is said by those who know him best that if he is dismissed he will fight back. He is a born fighter. Thus the Government is between the devil and the deep sea.

The Premier announced today that the scope of the investigation had been widened to include any other charges that may be brought forward. This will probably lighten the burden of criticism that the Government has brought upon itself by the persistent refusal of the Prime Minister for weeks to allow any investigation at all, and his refusal a few days ago, after the Kyle charges were tabled, to allow investigation beyond them. The force of public opinion has been such that he had to give way. Also he found that the Ontario conservatives, who are the strongest body of men in his party, had made up their minds to oppose him.

The Ontario Conservatives had another victory tonight in Parliament over their own Government. They defeated two bills to give the Canadian Northern Railway extension of time for construction of lines in Ontario which conflicted with the radical schemes of the hydro-electric. In the Railway Committee the Government supported the Canadian Northern.

RODIN'S WORKS TO NATION.

Gives His Masterpieces and Building to the French Government.

PARIS, April 3.—Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, has executed a deed of gift to the Government of the collection of his own works and other art objects he has acquired, and the Hôtel Biron in which they are assembled. The building is to be open to the public hereafter as the Musée Rodin.

M. Rodin retains the studio, but the remainder of the extensive building and the fine grounds which surround it become public property under the supervision of the Government.

M. Rodin, who is 76 years old and one of the foremost of French sculptors, offered in 1912 to the State all his own works in his possession, the result of forty years' labor, including statues and sketches, and his collection of antique statuary, to be preserved in the historic mansion he occupies and to become a public museum after his death. He received no definite reply from the French Government. It was reported that M. Rodin was greatly displeased and contemplated going to Rome to live.

No Assets in $1,080,249 Failure.

Miss Bertha Rembaugh, receiver of the bankrupt estate of Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay of 9 West Ninety-second Street, who failed some months ago with liabilities of $1,080,249 and assets stated at $494,000, reported yesterday to the Federal District Court that she could not discover sufficient assets to pay even her incidental expenses of $93. All the property carried two and sometimes even three mortgages, and none of it has under foreclosure produced sufficient to satisfy the liens. Judge Learned Hand granted Miss Rembaugh a discharge.

COL. LELAND LEAVES ESTATE TO FAMILY

Bank President Who Gave a Million to Museum Makes No Public Bequests.

VALUE EXCEEDS $1,000,000

Widow Receives Use of Italian Villa and 36,000 Francs a Year for the Rest of Her Life.

The will of Colonel Francis L. Leland, President of the New York County National Bank, who, in 1912, gave $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and who died March 28, at his home, 137 Riverside Drive, was yesterday filed for probate. His entire estate, said to be more than $1,000,000, was left to various members of his family.

Miss Eufrasia Leland, a sister, receives the 600-acre farm known as Boulder Grange at Becket, Mass. To Miss Leland are also bequeathed outright "all the pictures and works of art owned by me which I have in my possession or under control in the United States of America." The pictures owned by the decedent in Europe are not included. Four second cousins receive a total of $70,000.

Mrs. Laletta Leland, widow of the decedent, gets the use for life of the decedent's residence near Florence, Italy, the Villa Tivoli. The will requests that she permit Colonel Leland's children to occupy the villa with her at any time they wish to do so. Upon the death of Mrs. Leland the villa is to be sold and the proceeds added to the residuary estate. The will also provides that the three yachts of the decedent be sold as soon as possible after his death.

Five equal trusts are to be formed of the remainder of the estate. The widow and four children, Louis F. Leland, Frank R. Leland, Amalia Gambinossi and Dante V. Leland, are to share alike in these. From the income of one of these trusts the widow is to receive 36,000 francs a year during her life. Each child is to receive $12,000 a year during life, and the remainder of the income is to be paid to the grandchildren living at the time of the decedent's death in equal shares. Upon the death of the widow or of any child of the decedent the principal of his or her trust is to be divided equally auong the decedent's grandchildren living at the time of the decedent's death.

The Trustee is to be the United States Trust Company, and the will provides that until the Trustee qualifies the widow is to celve 18,000 francs annuilly; Louis F. Leland, $6,000; Frank R. Leland, $7,000; Amalia Gambinossi, $5,000, and Dante V. Leland, $7,000. The executors are Pedro R. De Florenz and Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman. The attorneys of record are Kellog & Rose.

PAINTED FISH CONFISCATED.

Woman Dealer Charged with Coloring Up Her Old Stock.

Winter cod, French pickerel, and frozen mackerel all with dry, purple gills painted a rosy red, were confiscated yesterday by the Board of Health, following an investigation of stand 80, Williamsburg Bridge Market.

Annie Edelman, whom Food Inspector Edward H. Lieber accused of having painted the gills of the fish with a coal tar preparation, was summoned to appear at the Municipal Court Term this morning, charged with selling impure food. The inspector discovered the woman applying the carmine fluid to the fish last Saturday.

Fifty pounds of cod, twenty-five French pickerel, and fifty pounds of frozen mackerel were destroyed by order of Lucius J. Brown, Director of the Food and Drugs Bureau of the Board of Health. The paint had been used to give the fish an appearance of freshness.

Abandon Stranded Japanese Ship.

HONGKONG, April 2, (via London, April 3.)—The Japanese steamship Shiyo Maru, which stranded in a storm off the Lema Islands, twenty miles south of Hongkong, has been abandoned, as she was being driven on the rocks by a heavy gale. Repeated attempts to refloat her had been unsuccessful. The 229 passengers of the steamship, which was bound from San Francisco for Japanese ports, the Philippines, and China, were rescued by a British warship shortly after she had stranded.

O. H. Dodworth, Bandmaster, Dies.

Olean Harvey Dodworth, formerly manager of the widely known Dodworth's Band, which later was sold to Gilmore, the bandmaster, died yesterday at his home, 117 East 127th Street, in his seventy-third year, after an attack of the grip. His father was the founder of the band, of which he became manager shortly after being graduated from Trinity School. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

COST OF FOOD SOARS; WAR PRICES FEARED

Condition of Market Attributed to Shipments to Allies and to Freight Embargoes.

BIG BLOW TO RESTAURANTS

Many Small Places Forced to Close and Large Ones May Charge More—Butchers Face Ruin.

Advances in the prices of fresh and smoked meats, potatoes, and a few other staple food supplies have raised the cost of living here to a degree that approximates "war prices," and the retailers and wholesalers believe the indications of the markets point to further high prices. Within the last month meats of all kinds have advanced on an average of 2 cents a pound. In some instances fresh meats have advanced in cost from 2 to 3 cents. Some brands of bacon are now 5 cents a pound higher than they were two weeks ago.

This condition of the local markets is attributed to numerous and large shipments to the Allies, although the prices are due less to a shortage in supplies than to the railroads' inability to handle domestic freight as promptly as the trade demands. The rising prices, said one dealer, appear to be due chiefly to lack of sufficient cars to get the required supplies to the markets promptly and regularly.

Many of the small restaurants are seriously affected by this additional cost of supplies, and a number of them have been forced to close within a few weeks. The Broadway restaurants and the hotels are similarly affected, but the higher rates their patrons are willing to pay gives them a wider margin of profit to cover the loss. So far none of the big restaurants has attempted to meet the higher cost by charging patrons more for meals, but some of them are contemplating doing so or reducing the portions served.

Poor people, the housewife and the retailers are the most seriously affected by the present conditions. In many districts of the city restaurants and retailers cannot raise prices to correspond to the additional cost and expect to retain their trade. One of the big retail meat dealers predicted yesterday that the high prices would drive more butchers out of business than ever before.

The steward of one of the largest Broadway restaurants said he was paying $4 to $4.20 for a bag of potatoes, containing three bushels. At the commissary department for a large group of restaurants it was said the average cost of 180 pounds of potatoes was now $4.25, as against $1.75 to $2.50 at this time last year. This represents the price for three-bushel lots, bought, however, in wholesale quantities.

According to the investigations made by the Department of Agriculture the advance in the prices of cattle, sheep, and hogs, was 18.4 per cent. higher on March 15, than at the same period last year, and 12.7 per cent. higher than the average for the last six years.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Grand Jury

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of the additional April Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. Irving Putnam, the publisher, was designated as foreman. Howland Davis, banker, of 44 Wall Street, was selected as foreman of the regular April Grand Jury.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Builders should not stop building because of increased cost of labor and materials when they can buy suitable land at Jackson Heights at a price that more than offsets this increase.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

7-20-4
N. Q. SULLIVANS

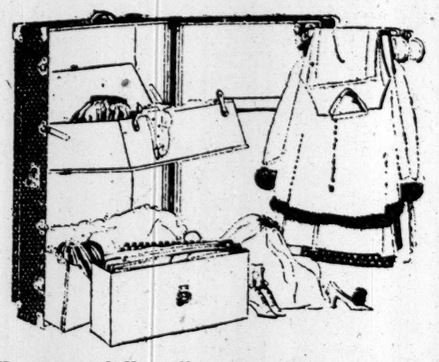
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Save $5 this week on a

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk



¶ We respectfully call your attention to the announcement of the manufacturer, advancing the price of the Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk to $20, effective April 10th.

¶ Our patrons will be supplied at the $15 price for the balance of this week only.

Saks Luggage Dept.

Broadway at 34th Street — Saks & Company — Telephone Greeley 2626

Fashion's Latest Expression in Headgear for Men

Reflected in the new Spring Mallory Soft Hats and Derbies at $3.00

WE commend Mallory Headgear to your attention, because of the unusual style features and superior finish identified with every Mallory Hat. The two styles illustrated are from a comprehensive display now to be found in our Men's Hat Department.

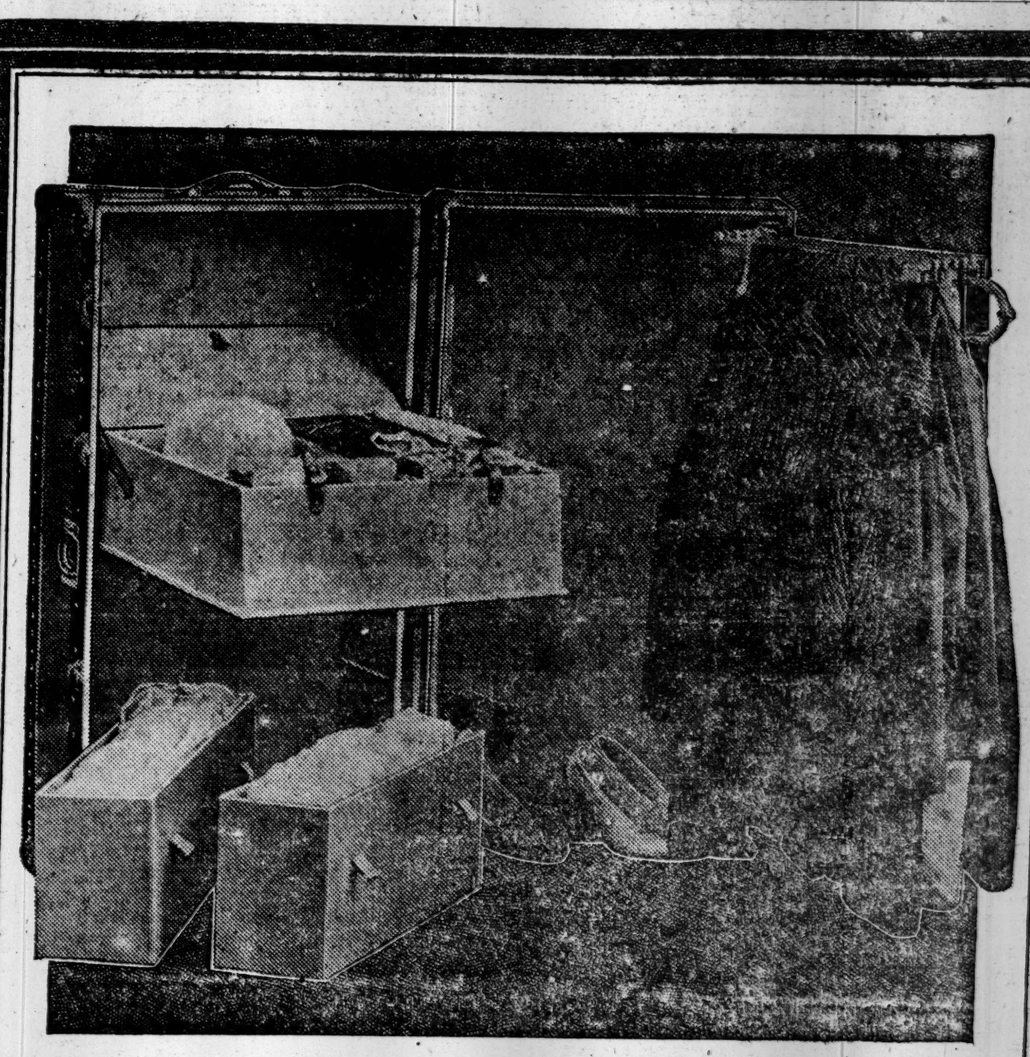
Mallory Hats

"Cravenette"

Shed water like a duck—rain will not spot or shrink them.

Style, durability, fineness of finish, and lustre—plus individuality—have created a keen desire for Mallory Hats among men of good taste.

Saks & Company, Sole New York Agents



Save $5.00 This Week on a

NEVERBREAK HUNDRED WARDROBE TRUNK

$15 Until April 10th — $20 After April 10th

THE raw material market has simply gone crazy in the last four months. Every single item that we use in trunk building has increased in price from 15% to 400%. Vulcanized fibre advanced 400%; steel 140%; veneer 15%, labor 25%, and so on.

We have been maintaining our old prices just as long as our stocks which were purchased at the old established prices would permit—but now an immediate change is necessary.

One of two courses were open—we could either cheapen the trunk by using "Seconds" or inferior materials and continue to sell it at $15.00 or we could give the same good standard value at the increased price of $20.00—and maintain our five year guarantee.

We decided on the latter course. We could not afford to jeopardize the name and record of this trunk simply to conform to our merchandising plans of producing an improved metropolitan wardrobe trunk at $15.00.

Surely every thinking man and woman will endorse our judgment in this case. We simply will not let you buy a cheapened, inferior NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe—our future is at stake, and we are only looking for *satisfied customers.*

So, on and after April 10th the price will be $20.00. You can still buy one at $15.00 since all dealers are willing to sell what they may have on hand at the old price, up to April 10th—provided their present stocks hold out that long.

NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe Trunk is arranged for man or woman.

For sale by all leading stores

Manufactured by

NEVERBREAK TRUNK CO., Newark, N. J.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Big Drive

Two weeks more and the big forward movement begins.

On every course in the North the great Battle of the Links opens.

Winter entanglements are being cleared away—the motor lawn-mowers are being wheeled into line—the caddie corps is waiting to charge.

Valiant players who fail to carry the bunkers and sand-pits will creep forth, always ready for the next shot—and the next—and the next—and the next.

Here are munitions enough for a whole summer's campaign—at the Abercrombie & Fitch golf arsenal.

Clothes, footgear, clubs, balls, bags, and competent experts to assist you with suggestions.

Golf Clothes for Men

To meet the positive and correct ideas of "Class A" men—practical enough for the veriest veteran.

Altogether the largest stock ever presented.

The full list of imported tweeds and Scotch and Irish homespuns.

Custom-made suits, the work of our own golf tailors—and ready-to-wear things of equal smartness.

Caps, hats, shirts, Scotch stockings and socks.

Clothes for Women Golf Players

Suits, sweaters, jackets, shirts, skirts and stockings—things that require no handicap from men.

Innsbrook knit-cloth, Jersey cloth, silk-knit, Thorntweed, Tropicloths, Killiecrankie, Donegals with the smell of peat smoke—the genuine English suit materials, with the burr of Scotland in the background.

Country suits as smart as a whip, that do to ride to town in—$25 up.

St. Swithin golf coats, like the picture above, for the hardest of April showers.

Coats for motoring and the A. & F. "Sunshower" coats for all purposes.

Lighter suits in plain colors and the correct sporting stripes, plaids and checks.

All original A. & F. models—the talk of open-air womankind.

And hats—the smartest and largest assortment this house has ever presented.

New Golf Shoes

For both men and women—specially designed, high and low cut—of the most practical leathers, treated in the smartest way.

In keeping with all the offerings of this greatest sporting shoe department in the world.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

NATIONAL GUARD VICTORY IN SENATE

Army Bill Amendment Adding Militia Officers to General Staff Adopted, 35 to 30.

FIGHT ON 'VOLUNTEER ARMY'

Military Committee May See That Part of Its Work Undone—Chamberlain Criticises Lobbying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The strength of the supporters of the National Guard in the Senate was demonstrated today when an amendment to the Army Reorganization bill proposed by Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Republican, including five officers of the guard in the General Staff of the army, was adopted, 35 to 30.

The supporters of the National Guard then directed their efforts toward eliminating the section in the bill providing for a "volunteer force," or strictly Federal militia, analogous to the Continental Army advocated by ex-Secretary of War Garrison. While members of the Committee on Military Affairs without regard to party rallied to the support of the provision, and were assisted by such widely divergent types as Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, and Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, a Republican, it seemed when the Senate recessed that an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland, a Democrat, might prevail, striking out the section.

Though Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been criticised on the ground that his bill paid too much attention to the National Guard, Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting the provision for the volunteer Federal army, sharply assailed the National Guard. Its officers, he said, were doing lobby work about the Senate, and he sometimes thought an organized lobby was maintained. He said officers of the regular army had been engaged in the same kind of work, trying to interest their particular Senators against features of the bill that had already been considered by the constituted authorities of the War Department. Mr. Chamberlain was explicit in saying that he did not mean to charge that this lobbying was conducted improperly, but that it tended to confuse Senators and nullify the work of the committee.

A Fight Between Systems.

"I want to express very great regret," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the National Guard of the several States, after having been personally heard through its representative officers by the committees of the House and Senate and after a most painstaking hearing on the part of the Senate committee, has seen fit to inject itself into the halls of Congress, until now it looks very much as though it were a fight between those who believe in maintaining the regular establishment and the National Guard as to which is to be considered in legislation that affects the whole country.

"The work of the committees of this Congress amounts to nothing if men representing the National Guard, and men representing the different branches of the army as well, are to be permitted to come here and interfere with the course of legislation. I have sometimes felt I ought to call the attention of the War Department to the conditions here, and I may do so."

Senator Chamberlain said, with reference to the representation of the National Guard on the General Staff, that he hoped the Cummins amendment would not be adopted, because the status of the guard was not determined.

"The committee," continued Senator Chamberlain, "feeling friendly to the National Guard, has gone the limit—and I sometimes fear has trodden on the heel of the Constitution—in undertaking to make it a Federalized force."

Army officers have objected to the Cummins amendment, contending that the efficiency of the General Staff would be lost if its meetings were open to National Guard officers, many of whom, it was asserted, received their appointment as political rewards and would not appreciate the necessity of guarding military secrets under discussion.

To a question from Mr. du Pont of Delaware as to whether Major Gen. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York National Guard, had not recommended practically all the provisions of the bill with respect to the National Guard, Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had. Notwithstanding that, he said, the National Guard wanted more favors, more than the safety of the country would warrant Congress in giving. He referred to the statement of General Mills, in charge of the Militia Division of the War Department, that more than a million dollars' worth of Government property had been turned over to the National Guard and that there had been scandals in connection with handling it.

Condemned Uniforms Sold.

"It has been charged," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that uniforms condemned by officers of the National Guard have been sold for troops of other countries. Yet it is proposed to transfer these patriotic and distinguished gentlemen from places where there have been abuses to higher places where still other greater and higher trusts might be abused."

"The committee," said Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican, in opposing the Lee amendment striking out the provision for the volunteer army, "has labored for many weeks without any prejudice against the militia. Even the friends of the National Guard cannot say that it has always been an effective force; they cannot say it has ever been. I think it is more effective now than ever before, and that it would be of substantial value in time of trouble.

"But I think we should retain the provision for the volunteer force for the sake of those who cannot attend the night drills of the National Guard. With both forces recruiting it will be years before we have an adequate second line of defense. The nearer we come to getting away from a system of forty-eight armies for one national service the nearer we will come to efficiency in national defense. I don't think the volunteer army will affect enlistments in the National Guard. I expect the National Guard to be maintained as before."

In response to a statement by Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democrat, that the Summer encampment proposed for the volunteers would be only a month's frolic, Mr. Chamberlain said indignantly that Mr. Smith should at least be fair. The encampments were seriously conducted, he said, and hard work was done. There were only fourteen hours' difference a year between the maximum drills of the National Guard and those of the proposed volunteer force, he said, yet the bill gave $48,000,000 to the National Guard.

Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, in supporting the amendment to eliminate the volunteers, said that, while most National Guard organizations drilled only once a month, he thought the guard furnished enough training. He thought, however, a reserve force should be obtained by giving military training to the 2,000,000 boys and young men in schools and colleges.

Every University a West Point.

"There is much wisdom in what the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hardwick) has said," commented Mr. Williams, "but there is no real conflict between his plan for instruction in schools and the committee's plan for a volunteer force. Both are good. I think every State university could be made into a West Point by providing a professor of tactics and drill and a professor of strategy and military history. The universities have all the other courses taught at West Point, though their engineering and electrical departments might need to be improved. And the cost to the Federal Government would only be about $50,000 to each university, for the arming, equipping, and uniforming of the student corps."

"It is unfortunate," said Mr. Clapp, "that this force should be designated a 'volunteer army.' It is not an army, though it might be made into one. It will consist of civilians living the civilian life and receiving military training. It should be provided for those who for various reasons cannot join the National Guard. And from its encampments we would have that patriotic spirit which comes in the end, though we may regret to admit it, from military training."

Just as the debate was closing for the day Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked Mr. Chamberlain if he would be willing to lay aside his bill in the near future to permit the consideration of the bill continuing the customs duty on sugar. This bill, he said, must be passed before the end of the month, and the military bill probably would be discussed at length. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he hoped the bill could be passed before the end of the week, and he would not therefore consent yet to laying it aside.

NEED MORE AMMUNITION.

Crozier Recommends Building an Arsenal on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, told the House Military Committee today that the army already had a reserve of 225,000,000 rounds of reserve ammunition for rifles and machine guns, but should have 296,000,000 more. He said a supply of 650 rounds for each rifle was based on the experiences of the South African, Russian-Japanese, and European wars.

Representative Kahn asked if small-arms ammunition had ever been manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

"It would be practicable there," said the General. "You could have a plant at Benicia, Cal., that would not cost more, probably, than the $2,000,000 that would be required to duplicate the Frankfort Arsenal." General Crozier added that it would be a good policy to have such a plant on both coasts.

BANKERS FOR DEFENSE.

Illinois in Line for Preparedness, Letter to Mann Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois made public here today a letter received from the Illinois Bankers' Association asserting that a poll of the banking institutions of that State showed they were overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness.

This poll, the letter said, is indicative of "the intelligent, sober judgment of the Central West." Attention was invited to the fact that most of the banks responding to the poll were small institutions in touch with sentiment in rural communities. The letter received by Mr. Mann declared that 96 per cent. of nearly 600 Illinois bankers were in favor of a larger navy, 95 per cent. wanted a bigger army, and 96 per cent. recommended that Congress take the advice of army and navy officers regarding preparedness.

Plans for Preparedness Parade.

Representatives of the different trades and professions in this city are organizing committees to take charge of their branch of the Citizens' preparedness parade, which is to be held here on May 13. The haberdashers met at the McAlpin yesterday afternoon and formed a committee with George S. Brown, of the Savoy Shirt Company, as President. Officials of the insurance companies will meet at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club on Thursday to form a committee. The sub-committees are to assume charge of the arrangements for the trade or profession which they represent, acting under the supervision of the central committee.

Maine Forms Aero Patrol.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—The Maine Aeronautical Coast Patrol Association was organized today with Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary as President. Walter B. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected Secretary.

DELAY ACTION ON BRANDEIS.

Members of Senate Committee Await Chilton's Report Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Action on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court was postponed today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, after it had received reports from all but one of the five Senators on the sub-committee which held hearings. Senator Fletcher, Democrat, made a report merely recommending confirmation. Senator Walsh made a long report, and Senator Chilton, the third Democrat, will submit a report tomorrow. Senators Cummins and Works made reports against confirmation.

"The real crime of which this man is guilty," Senator Walsh declared in his report, "is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system. He has not stood in awe of the majesty of wealth.

"It is easy for a brilliant lawyer so to conduct himself as to escape calumny and vilification. All he needs do is to drift with the tide. If he never assails the doer of evil who stands high in the market-place, he will have no enemies or detractors or none that he need heed. The man who never represents the public or the impecunious citizen in any great forensic contest, who always has the cause of corporate wealth, never has these troubles. It is always the other fellow whose professional character is a little below par."

"An analysis of the evidence has led me irresistibly to conclude that the nomination should be rejected," said Senator Works. "I am greatly in sympathy with much of the work Mr. Brandeis has been doing to better economic, industrial, and social conditions.

"Some friends say he is a radical and for that reason has offended the conservatives. That may be no reproach, but the temperament that has made him many enemies would detract from his usefulness as a judge. He is of the material that makes good advocates, reformers, and crusaders, but not good or safe judges. To place a man on the Supreme Court bench who rests under a cloud would be a grievous mistake."

Senator Cummins, whose criticism of the nominee for his course in the railroad 6 per cent. increase rate case was made public yesterday, submitted general conclusions, in which he said he had lost the confidence of so large an element of the profession of which he is a member as to impair vitally his usefulness as a Justice of the Supreme Court."

Kenneth M. Spence of Travis & Spence, attorneys, of 60 Wall Street, gave out yesterday copies of protests signed by seventy-five Boston lawyers against the Brandeis appointment. Part of the protests indorsed the recent stand of William H. Taft, and others stated merely the opinion of their signers that Mr. Brandeis's appointment should not be confirmed.

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Brokaw Building

Broadway at 42nd St.

is constructed *right*, laid out *right*, located *right* and the rents are *right*. Prospective tenants are assured *right* neighbors, and for their convenience we have a renting agent *right* in the building.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH

10 E. 33d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1100

ARMY FLIER CORPS TO BE REORGANIZED

More Efficient Service Is Aim of New Move by Secretary Baker.

ORDERS SQUIER TO RETURN

War Department Ready to Profit by Accidents to Machines in Mexican Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Announcement was made by Secretary of War Baker today that the Aviation Corps of the army would be reorganized in an effort to improve its material, and to give it the means for efficient service that this branch of the army deserves in view of the importance of aviation in modern warfare.

Lieut. Col. George E. Squier, now Military Attaché at London, but who for some years was attached to the Signal Corps during its early experiences with heavier-than-air crafts, has been ordered to return to Washington in connection with this experiment.

The aviation service has been under investigation by a board of army officers, following a court-martial on the Pacific Coast which developed a course of carelessness. Secretary Baker declined to state the duty to which Colonel Squier would be assigned in connection with aviation, but the impression was strong here today that he would be placed in charge of army aviation work, which is now under Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber. The report of the board of investigation will be published this week. To facilitate reorganization work for the army corps, Secretary Baker, by direction of President Wilson, has appointed a special aviation board, which has convened and organized in Washington, to study the science of aviation, to revise the army regulations dealing with aviation, and to study the attitude of the army toward the development of its aviation arm. Secretary Baker said today he hoped the work of this board would be constructive. The members are Captain Virginius E. Clark, who has been on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, and Lieutenants Thomas De Witt Milling and Byron Q. Jones, both of the cavalry branch of the service, but detailed for aviation duty. Lieutenant Jones has just completed a special course in aerodynamics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is an experienced aviator. Lieutenant Milling is considered one of the ablest and most daring aviators in the world.

The aviation board also will study the organization of the personnel to a certain extent. During a conference with the board today its members told Secretary Baker they considered it wise to provide for the admission of civilian aviators into the army. Existing law limits the number of military aviators to sixty. The law provides that no officer who is more than thirty years old shall be assigned to aviation duty, and all such assignments to the aviation corps are voluntary.

It has been impossible to obtain sixty aviators for the army under this law, mainly because the age limit is too low, and it is not considered advisable to raise the age limit above thirty. To make up the difference between the sixty allowed by law and the smaller number of aviators now in the service, the aviation board urged Secretary Baker to ask Congress to modify the law so as to permit the enlistment of outsiders—civilian aviators—for the army.

It was admitted today that the creation of this Aviation Board was partly the result of the American punitive expedition into Mexico, which already has demonstrated the weakness of the Aerial Corps of the American Army, especially of its material. The expedition entered Mexico with eight aeroplanes, and only two remain available for present service with the expedition. Two of the original eight aeroplanes taken into Mexico have been destroyed in accidents, and four others cannot be used because they are incomplete and need spare parts. There are eleven aviators with the expedition.

HONOR AMBASSADOR SHARP.

South and Central American Diplomats Tender Him a Dinner.

PARIS, April 3.—The diplomatic representatives here of the South and Central American Republics united last evening in giving a complimentary dinner to William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador. The guests included the Ministers of all the Southern Republics and their staffs.

Dr. Larreta, the Argentine Minister, made a felicitous speech, urging permanent organization as a means of strengthening the bonds between North, South, and Central America. Ambassador Sharp, in reply, referred to the constant evidences of an enlightened understanding between all the Americas and their common purpose in advancing the principles of international good will.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870.
Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

The Seville Pique, $2.00

A style especially designed for long-sleeve waists.

One clasp, piqué sewing tranchant effect, wide crochet embroidery of self or contrasting color, and self or contrasting binding and bandalette.

In white, black and the new Pegall shade.

The New Washable Cape Gloves, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
(light weight skins)

In oyster-white, sand, alabaster, buff and tan colors.
Positively the most satisfactory washable leather glove ever offered.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door below 31st Street

5% First Mortgage Investments

The mortgages offered by this Company are secured by improved income-producing real estate having an average value of **2½ times the amount of the mortgage**

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
New York

Write for illustrated booklet M. S. 27

LAWMAKERS' URGE PACKERS' INQUIRY

Western Congressmen Assert Prices Are Fixed by Five Corporations.

CATTLE RAISERS PROTEST

Terms of Business Dictated, Says Representative, Who Suspects Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An alleged "packers' trust" went under fire at the Capitol today when a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee opened hearings on the Borland resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the cause of low prices paid for cattle by the great packing house interests.

Representative William P. Borland, whose home is in Kansas City, told the subcommittee that five packing houses now virtually dictate the price of cattle and that there was little, if any, competition. Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, former Secretary of the Interior, also urged an investigation, and Representative Dudley Doolittle of Kansas backed up the statements of Mr. Borland concerning the alleged combine.

Representative Steele of Iowa predicted that the proposed inquiry would do no good. Such investigations, he said, "generally harm only the farmer."

"The packers are killing the exchanges and the system of open bids," charged Representative Borland. "Commission men also are being driven out of business. If the present practice is continued there ultimately will be only one buyer for cattle. The entire system is controlled by five packing houses which own refrigerator cars, stock yards, and the terminal and tracking facilities. They control the price of cattle and dictate terms of business."

Representative Doolittle said that on Oct. 20, 1915, the price of hogs at Kansas City and Chicago took a sudden drop without any cause whatever. "They decreased $1.25 a hundred pounds in two days," said Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Doolittle said it was conceded that there was little competition among buyers at the stockyards. The facts, he said, had been put by him before the Department of Justice and the United States District Attorney for Kansas, and the subject was being investigated.

Mr. Doolittle said one investigator had at one time represented five packing houses at Emporia, Kan. A free and unrestricted market, he said, should be established in the beef industry.

Ex-Secretary Fisher appeared as the representative of the American National Live Stock Association. He testified that there was growing discontent among cattle raisers and there never had been a real investigation of the packing industry.

"The producers and feeders, as a rule, are not making any money. The feeder does not get the benefit of competition. I do not know whether the Federal Trade Commission could get at the facts or not," he said.

One of the packers' representatives asked if Morris & Co. had not agreed to lay their books before any Governmental agency.

"I don't want that kind of voluntary information," retorted Mr. Fisher. "We want a tribunal to handle this subject, with power to send for witnesses and compel the production of books and papers. There also should be an investigation of the economic features of the question."

Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co.; Robert C. McManus, representing Swift & Co., and several cattle raisers opposed the resolution.

Mr. Doolittle insisted that the packers made greater profits than ever during the last year, while breeders failed in large numbers. Just now, Mr. Doolittle said, cattle raisers have no objection to prices, but there was no certainty as to how long these conditions will obtain.

Urged to give a concrete case of price fixing, Mr. Doolittle said that George Johnson of Emporia, Kan., got only one bid on a drove of cattle at the yards, but he found after selling that they were divided among five companies.

Representative Kent of California declared "the existence of this combination is so well known that they never have had the nerve to deny it to me."

Representative Steele of Iowa, a commission man, declared flatly that the packers fixed prices through a working agreement, but he opposed the resolution because it would bring no benefits to the farmer. Former inquiries, he insisted, resulted in less money for the raisers. Government regulation by one body over all stockyards was the solution of the packing problem, he maintained.

TEACHERS IN PENSION FIGHT

Some Principals Accused of Not Permitting Vote for Delegates.

Public school teachers who are opposed to the Pension bill, on which a hearing will be held in Albany tomorrow, complained yesterday of the action of a number of the Principals who are in favor of the bill.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmüller issued a notice, addressed to the Principals, which was received at all of the public schools yesterday. It said that the Board of Education had decided to excuse delegates from each school who would attend tomorrow's hearing. The teachers, it added, were to be asked to vote "Yes" or "No" on the Pension bill. If the majority in a school were in favor of it the delegates should be chosen accordingly; if the majority voted against it the delegates were to be chosen for that side. The delegates, it said, would be paid by the board for absence from their duties on Wednesday, but their traveling expenses would have to be paid by their fellow-teachers.

In a great many of the schools this notice was read by the Principals to their teachers. The voting was held and the delegates were chosen on the side for which the majority cast their ballots. In some other schools, however, where the Principals were in favor of the bill, the notice was not read and there was neither a vote nor any choice of delegates.

The teachers who do not want the pension bill in its present form said that this action on the part of these Principals was opposed to the policy of the Board of Education, which wished a full and free vote by all the teachers of the public schools on this subject, which affects them so much. It is believed that if the attention of the teachers in whose schools no vote was taken is called to this deprivation of their rights they can insist on the Principals taking the ballot and appointing the delegates accordingly.

There will be a special train to take the delegates to Albany. It will leave the Grand Central Terminal at 10:20 o'clock tomorrow morning. Delegates are asked to be at the station not later than 10:15. Reservations for this special train may be obtained from William McAuliffe, Room 302, 20 Vesey Street, Manhattan. Telephone 3654 Cortlandt.

The Federation of Teachers, which, with the City Pension Commission, formulated the Pension bill, has issued a notice to the teachers on the question, "Does the Pension bill provide a pension or an old-age insurance?" It compares the pension promised by the proposed bill and an old-age insurance as proposed by any reputable insurance company.

Important Forthcoming Art and Literary Events

The American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH

ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

On Thursday Evening of This Week at 8:15

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)

The Important Private Collection of

Mr. John Anderson, Jr.

The Founder of The Anderson Auction Company

Valuable Paintings

By Distinguished Masters of the Old and Modern Schools

*** DE LUXE CATALOGUE with half tone reproductions of each picture will be mailed to applicants on receipt of Two Dollars.

ALSO ON VIEW

To Be Sold Without Restrictions On the Afternoon and Evening of Tomorrow (Wed.) at 2:30 and 8 o'clock and Afternoon of Thursday of this week at 2:30

At The

American Art Galleries

Mrs. J. O. Blanchard's

Notable Collection of

Japanese Color Prints

and Interesting Japanese Curios, Netsukes, Armor, Lacquers and Textiles

, An authoritative illustrated Catalogue will be mailed to applicants on receipt of One Dollar.

ALSO

"A Collection which is of extraordinary artistic excellence, and is of remarkable interest to connoisseurs, amateurs and art students."

The Private Collection of the Connoisseur

Dr. J. C. Ferguson

Counsellor of the Department of State, Pekin

Rare Ancient Chinese Bronzes

Fine Porcelains, Rare and Fine Specimens of Yuan, Sung and Ming Pottery, Tomb Jades, Enamels and Rare Old Chinese Paintings.

To Be Sold Without Restrictions On the Afternoon of Friday of this week at 2:30

At The

American Art Galleries

, Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

In the Book and Print Department

To Be Sold This Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

The Dunwoody and other Important Libraries

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Victrola

The instrument of the world's greatest artists

It is natural that in the musical world there should be singers and instrumentalists whose transcendent art places them in the forefront of their profession.

These artists have attained their commanding positions by reason of their superb artistry, and it is no mere coincidence that they have chosen the Victrola as the instrument to carry their sublime art into the home with the utmost fidelity.

The Victrola is the greatest of all musical instruments not only because it brings you the exact renditions of the world's famous artists, but because it has through sheer merit and through world-wide recognition by millions of music-lovers earned this high honor the artists have conferred upon it.

Any Victor dealer will gladly show you the complete line of Victors and Victrolas—$10 to $400—and play the music you know and like best, which is the only way for you to personally judge its capabilities of satisfying *your* musical longings.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

ROOSEVELT CANNOT END BAY STATE ROW

Candidates for Delegates at Large Tell Him They Refuse to Withdraw.

WILLING TO GO UNPLEDGED

Colonel Their First Choice, and Only Type of Man He Represents to Have Their Support.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, April 3.—While the efforts of Colonel Roosevelt to prevent factional trouble in Massachusetts over the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention have not met with complete success, they have served in a measure to soften any bitterness of feeling which might have been aroused otherwise by the injection of the Roosevelt issue in the primary campaign there.

Following the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge luncheon it was hoped by close advisers of the Colonel that a full agreement would be reached by the factions in Massachusetts. Today, however, the Colonel received a letter from the four candidates for delegates at large openly favorable to him, in which they refused to stop using his name in the contest. They agreed, on the other hand, to make the contest more or less of a "family" squabble for control of the primaries, and, if elected, to respect the Colonel's wishes as expressed in his Trinidad statement, and go to the convention unpledged.

These concessions, coupled with the fact that the Colonel had done everything in his power until the last moment to eliminate himself as a cause for factional strife, it is felt here, will make it evident to all Republicans of the State that Roosevelt is not attempting to inject himself into a campaign by any act on his part which would cause a split in the ranks in connection with the national situation.

Can't Stop Massachusetts Fight.

Here is the letter from Grafton D. Cushing and the other so-called Roosevelt candidates for delegates at large:

Boston, Mass, April 3, 1916.

Dear Colonel Roosevelt:

We have earnestly considered your insistent request to Mr. Bird that your name should not be used in the Massachusetts primaries.

Your name is not on the ballot. As to agreeing not to use your name in our campaign, we regret that we do not see our way clear to comply with your request. We are, however, in hearty accord with the spirit of your Trinidad statement, and, if elected, shall go to the convention unpledged in the sense that, while you are our first choice, we shall be free and open-minded to support that man, whoever he may be, who represents these principles that you are so courageously advocating, and which you so successfully maintained when President. In spite of the fact that you do not in any way countenance this movement of ours, we cannot give up our right as citizens to fight for what we consider to be our country's need. Sincerely yours,

GRAFTON D. CUSHING,
CHARLES SUMNER BIRD,
AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,
ROBERT M. WASHBURN.

Political observers who have kept in touch with the Massachusetts situation see in the determination of Cushing and the others to keep up the fight an effort on their part to gain a control at the primaries on April 25 that would place them in a commanding position to control the primaries again in the Fall, when the candidates for Governor and other State officers are selected.

The Colonel would make no comment. His friends say, however, that he will do everything in his power to avoid appearing as the big issue.

It is hinted by some of the Roosevelt men that if Senator Lodge and Governor McCall, two of the candidates on the regular Republican ticket of delegates at large in Massachusetts, were selected they would not be unfavorable to Roosevelt, and the reconciliation of Lodge and Roosevelt has seemed to bear this out. If that is true, Roosevelt would have half of the delegates at large under the circumstances, with a good chance of obtaining the support of a majority of the four elected.

To Let Luncheon Sink In.

The Colonel received a great mass of mail today, but if any of it bore on the Root-Lodge-Roosevelt luncheon he did not discuss it. The Roosevelt men are satisfied to let that matter drop for the present until the country at large has had a more thorough chance to digest it.

The New York primaries were another topic the Colonel would not discuss, and he seemed to be little interested in what was being done to boost his candidacy by his adherents in this State. He said with a smile that he had almost forgotten about them, and let it go at that.

Among his visitors today were Joseph Alsop, Progressive leader of Connecticut, who brought reports of the Roosevelt sentiment in that State as well as the preparedness sentiment, and Gifford Pinchot, one of his stanch supporters, who was defeated for the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania by Boies Penrose in 1914, when Pinchot ran as the Progressive candidate.

The Colonel will make no speeches, it is understood, until April 27, when he will address the Methodist Conference in New York on the subject "Methodist Pioneers of the West." He will leave for Chicago the following morning, where he will deliver an address before the Illinois Bar Association on preparedness.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—A Roosevelt club has been organized in the Second Congressional District to support the Roosevelt candidates. The principal officers are Springfield men—John H. Maxfield, President; Clinton E. Bell, Treasurer, and Rufus H. Felton, Secretary.

Circulars and press matter are being distributed in Massachusetts on behalf of General duPont of Delaware, who recently announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination on a business man's platform.

ROOSEVELT CHEERED BY PROGRESSIVES

Cries of "We Want Teddy!" Resound as Missouri Convention Is Held at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—When the name of Theodore Roosevelt was mentioned at the State Convention of the Progressive Party of Missouri today, the convention exploded in an outburst of enthusiasm that shook the Grand Theatre. The delegates were on their feet in a minute. Banners and handkerchiefs and hats went aloft. Cheers and whistles and the stamping of feet mingled with a chant:

"We want Teddy, we want Teddy," many times repeated.

When the applause seemed over some one proposed three cheers and the demonstration was repeated. The scene was repeated several times throughout the keynote address of Joseph P. Fontron. One of the biggest outbursts was when he said:

"And if some other party or parties shall indorse Roosevelt, we shall approve their judgment, but we know we will nominate him."

The first dissension of the convention came when the speaker referred to Roosevelt's stand on the liquor question and the need for national prohibition. The applause that followed seemed unanimous. A great number of the delegates got to their feet, but as the applause died down the "no's" of several St. Louis delegates could be heard. The demonstration was taken to mean that the convention would adopt a dry resolution.

RUN AS ROOSEVELT DELEGATES

Several Contests for Republican Primaries in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—There will be six Republican and two Democratic contests at the primaries, April 25, for district Presidential delegates. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for delegates at large will be chosen unopposed.

At the last minute a Hughes man entered the fight in the Ninth District, where candidates pledged to Roosevelt and those recommended by the County Republican Committee had already filed petitions. Orange, East Orange, and part of Newark make up the Ninth. The Hughes advocate is Franklin W. Fort, son of ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort.

The other Republican contests are in the Tenth District, also lying wholly in Essex, between Roosevelt and uninstructed candidates; in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts, both in Hudson County, between candidates of the Verdon and anti-Verdon factions, representing a squabble for local supremacy; in the Second District, which takes in Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, and Cape May, where there are four candidates, two recommended by the Republican organization and uninstructed, one avowedly for Roosevelt, and one demanding recognition for the negro element; in the Fifth District, where William V. Mesler of Morristown is fighting ex-State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield and William P. Redmond of Madison.

The Democratic contests are in the Sixth and Seventh Districts. In the Seventh, lying wholly in Passaic County, petitions were filed Saturday by Louis V. Hinchliffe and Harry Joelson against Internal Revenue Collector Charles V. Duffy and John Boylen, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee.

BARNES'S VIEW OF T. R.

Says Colonel Forgives Root in Hope of Support.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—William Barnes will return to his own county of Albany to vote for the delegates to the Republican National Convention. To let his constituents know how he felt on the eve of his visit, his local newspaper, The Albany Evening Journal, this afternoon printed an editorial from his pen on the subject of Theodore Roosevelt. The heading was "Anywhere for Help." The editorial said:

"It must be assumed that when a man says in 1904 that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency, and in 1912 accepts one, that what he says in 1912 must, as a logical sequence, be as untrue in 1916 as what he said in 1904 was untrue in 1912.

"In 1912 Mr. Roosevelt said that Mr. Root was the agency through which he was fraudulently deprived of the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Party.

"In 1916 he is pleased to beg the assistance of Mr. Root. Thieves, liars, crooks, rascals of 1912, would all become in his mind 'angels of war,' if today they would or might in the most remote possible hope be of any assistance in his perennial ambition.

"So Mr. Roosevelt forgives Mr. Root at Mr. Bacon's board for depriving him of a convention which was never at his disposal in the hope of support. As for Mr. Root—well, we fancy he did not consider it important. Perhaps he took a sardonic pleasure in the abasement."

CONTESTS IN TODAY'S DIRECT PRIMARIES

Republicans Are Fighting in Six Districts and the Democrats in Four.

TWO BATTLES IN 17TH A. D.

First Presidential Primaries in State's History Unmarked by Any Important Contests.

For the first time in the history of the State Presidential primaries will be held today. Delegates and alternates to the various national conventions will be elected. Polls will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. There are several contests among both Republicans and Democrats for delegates and State Committeemen. In New York City there are a few contests for district leadership.

In the Republican organization there are six contests for membership in the State Committee in New York City. The opposing candidates are Frank M. Callahan vs. James E. March in the Third Assembly District, Henry C. Clark vs. Albert E. Clark in the Fifth, Herman G. Rabinowitz vs. Louis Jacobson in the Eighth, Daniel M. Bedell vs. W. M. K. Olcott in the Seventeenth, Morris Tolmach vs. Samuel Krulewitch in the Twenty-sixth, and Julius F. Fiegel vs. Alfred D. Simons in the Thirty-third.

In the Democratic Party there is a fight in the Third District, where Harry Perry is opposing Patrick H. Sullivan, both for leadership and State Committeeman. In the Tenth Assembly District Solomon Rosenkrantz is running against Joseph Frooks. In the Seventeenth District there is a particularly interesting fight because Mathew F. Donohue hopes to overthrow Ross Williams. In the Twentieth District William M. Shannon hopes to retain his leadership against the candidate put forward by Maurice Fetherston.

The most important fight is that in the Seventeenth District, where ex-Alderman Bedell hopes to wrest the leadership from Charles E. Heydt, who succeeded the late Abraham Gruber, long leader of the district. Mr. Heydt is an executor of the Gruber estate. The Bedell faction has thoroughly canvassed the district and predicts that it will oust the Gruber faction for all time to come. Mr. Bedell hopes also to defeat William Olcott for member of the State Committee.

The new State Committee will meet within ten days from tomorrow and reorganize. The Republicans may meet on Saturday. The voting places today will be the same as on Election Day.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a statement yesterday regarding reports that James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, had offered his name for consideration as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Osborn said:

"Officially there has been made to Ambassador Gerard no offer of the kind contained in this report and so, of course, there should not have been an official reply from the Ambassador. As a matter of fact it would be manifestly improper under our present laws for the State Committee or its leaders to make such an offer to the Ambassador.

"I will say that it is likely that there will be in this State an unofficial State Convention before the campaign, and I presume there will be at that time plenty of discussion on the question of candidates. The State Committee is in no wise responsible for the reports about Ambassador Gerard. Personally, I believe the Ambassador's repeated assertion that he deems his place to be in Berlin until the end of the war to be highly commendable and absolutely sincere. Under the circumstances, the stand of Mr. Gerard deserves much praise, irrespective of party politics."

GERARD DECLINES TO RUN.

Rejects Informal Proposal to Become Gubernatorial Candidate.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, states that he was asked by friends and by the Democratic Party to run for Governor of New York," says the Overseas News Agency. "He considers it his duty, however, to stay in Berlin during the war."

A Berlin cable dispatch last night said that Mr. Gerard had issued a statement denying that he intended to resign and run for Governor of New York, but did not say Mr. Gerard had asserted that he had been asked to become a candidate.

No offer of the nomination for Governor of New York had been made officially to Mr. Gerard, it was said yesterday by William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It was learned, however, that Ambassador Gerard had been informed of political conditions in this State and unofficially had been requested to consider acceptance of a nomination.

No official offer could be made to Mr. Gerard or to any one else, it was authoritatively asserted, without approval of the informal State convention which it is expected will be held this Summer.

GOETHALS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Believes There Will Be No More Slides in the Gaillard Cut.

PANAMA, April 3.—Major General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, made an examination this morning of the slide area in the Gaillard Cut to satisfy himself regarding conditions. He said afterward that the situation looked even more favorable to him than he expected, and that April 15 would remain unchanged as the date for reopening the waterway.

General Goethals expressed the belief that the canal would not again be closed to traffic on account of slides in the cut.

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS

OF ALL SIZES

The Greatest Instrumentalists

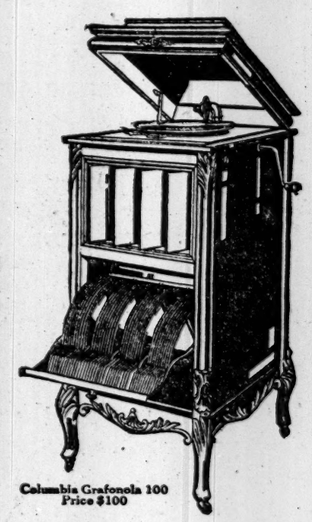
on the Greatest Instruments of Music

are reproduced at their artistic best on Columbia Double-Disc Records.

Whether it is a violin solo by Ysaye or Kathleen Parlow, or a solo by Casals, the wizard of the 'cello, Columbia reproductions possess a matchless quality of beauty. And this is equally true of the splendid Columbia trio ensemble recordings, or the triumphs of Hofmann and Godowsky on the pianoforte. These records are impressive examples of all that musical recordings should be:

A5588 12-inch $1.50	MELODY IN F (Rubinstein) Kathleen Parlow, Violinist (a) GAVOTTE IN E MAJOR (Bach) (b) SERENADE (Arensky) Kathleen Parlow, Violinist	
A5722 12-inch $1.50	KOL NIDREI (Bruch) Part I. Pablo Casals, 'Cellist KOL NIDREI (Bruch) Part II. Pablo Casals, 'Cellist	
36524 12-inch single $1.50	HUNGARIAN DANCE No. 5 IN G (Brahms) Eugen Ysaye, Violinist	

Ysaye, Casals, Parlow, Hofmann and Godowsky play *exclusively* for Columbia Records, as do the Trio de Lutece, the Barrere Ensemble, the Taylor Trio and other foremost ensemble organizations. Only two ways to hear them—and the Columbia way is the living reflection of *reality*. Listen to one of their records *to-day*—to hear it is proof enough.



Columbia Grafonola 100
Price $100

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

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GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 39 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 346 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 60 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Wuser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Fesse Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

43D ST. TO 98TH ST.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1963 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 210 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 98TH ST.:
Dreckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

ABOVE 98TH ST. (cont.):
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 3722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 1774 St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grosslandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 80 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Piano, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1821 Broadway
Starke Bros., 2122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 395 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 231 B'way
J. Racco, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Shelman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherrer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Balm Bros., 1793 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2738 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1779 Pitkin Ave.
G. Roberti, 370 Crescent St
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldamid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 561 Columbia St.
John Lanzaro, 521 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galler, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.

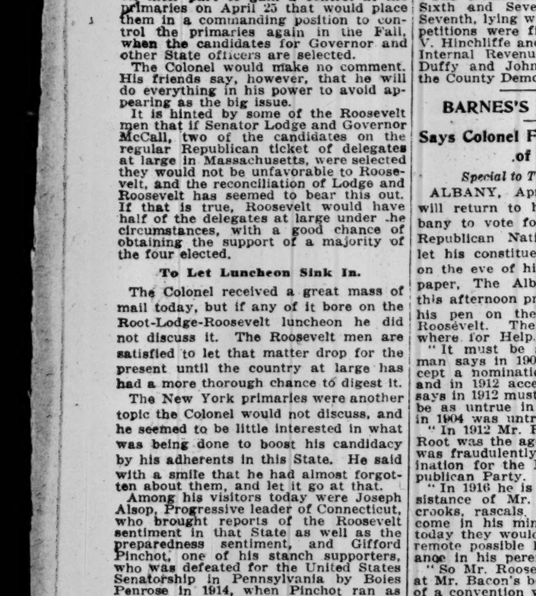
YONKERS (continued):
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 194 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbonies Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc. 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Wuser Bros., 585 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 613 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Bamler Bros., 8 and 9 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gushevits, 83 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield

OUT OF TOWN:
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Pravder, 8 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 806 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1188 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Elting ville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 103N. Main St. Portchester, N.Y.



Resinol certainly does heal the skin.

In our file of reports, covering a period of over twenty years, literally thousands of *physicians* tell how successful the Resinol treatment is for many forms of skin trouble. The first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually stops the itching and burning, and they soon clear away all trace of the eruption. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval.

Resinol contains nothing of a harsh or injurious nature and can be used freely even on the most irritated surface. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap; trial free, Dept. 13-T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

"Built like a Skyscraper"

(Channel Steel Construction)

This Shaw-Walker Horizontal Steel Cabinet stands the weight of three men without sagging or binding in any way. Proof—the drawers open and close smoothly and readily.

ONLY one reason for this strength and rigidity:—Shaw-Walker "Skyscraper" construction.

Furthermore, it is put together without the use of nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Electric spot-welding joins all parts into solid steel.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

N. B.—If you are going to move—buy *now* for delivery May 1st.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

Are You Run Down?

Are you trying to

Build Up?

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GET THE GENUINE

Dewey's PORT WINE

Combined with

OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrall & Condit, and dealers, $1.

If you need iron combined with Port and Oil, get Dewey's Dew-Tor-Oi Liqrit-Kiker-Herman Stores

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(Phone 8001-Cort.)
138 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St. N.Y.

HARLEM BABIES PARADE.

Tremendous Crowd Sees Big Feature of Carnival Celebration.

Fifty thousand men and women and 100,000 children turned out in Harlem yesterday afternoon to see the babies and little mothers' parade, which was a part of the Harlem Carnival, celebrating the linking of Harlem, the Bronx, and New Jersey by the opening of the Willis Avenue street car line, which crosses the Willis Avenue Bridge between the Bronx and Harlem and connects with the Fort Lee Ferry to New Jersey.

The parade consisted of two divisions, the east and west, which marched separately to 125th Street and Mount Morris Park and then joined and marched together on Fifth Avenue to 124th Street, then to Mount Morris Park West, and then south to 120th Street, where the parade disbanded.

The eastern division, which formed at 116th Street and Third Avenue, was led by Elsie Schlissler, 9 years old, arrayed as Queen Bronx. The western division, which formed at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, was led by Paul Forrest, 7 years old, of 30 Convent Avenue, who took the part of King Haarlem. The Grand Marshal, after the two divisions had joined, was Nathan Lemlein, a Harlem merchant.

In front of the procession marched a fife and drum corps composed of sons of letter carriers in Harlem. They were followed by the junior policemen of the Park Protective League carrying gilded shields. Then followed hundreds of decorated baby buggies and floats. One buggy which carried an infant had been converted into a submarine on wheels. Many were made to resemble small boats, street cars, and other vehicles, but the majority were adorned with flowers and ribbons.

Between two sections of baby buggies marched forty youngsters made up as Charlie Chaplins and imitating the Charlie Chaplin walk.

One float loaded with babies came along as a dreadnought in war paint, with a wireless mast, turrets, and twelve guns. The Admiral in command of the ship, which was named America, was Clara Wickshaum, 2 years old, of 501 West 183d Street.

There were ninety prizes, ranging from sewing machines to ribbons, or a month's order for milk and ice. These were allotted by the Committee of Judges, composed of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Edwin von der Horst Koch, and Mrs. Nathan Lemlein.

The first prize for the best decorated baby carriage went to Katherine Hyde of 2,187 Third Avenue; for costumes, to Elsie Schlissler and Paul Forrest; for floats, to Josephine Bell and William McCourt of 2,456 Second Avenue, and for the best Charlie Chaplin, to John Cuff of 302 West 134th Street.

SENATE PASSES 60 BILLS.

Indorses Plan to Increase Strength of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Despite the absence of a number of members who were at their homes to vote in the primaries tomorrow, the Senate tonight acted on more than 200 bills, passing sixty of them. The lack of members in the Assembly resulted in a brief session with no noteworthy action.

The Senate passed the Stivers bill, raising the minimum strength of the National Guard from 18,000 to 23,000 men and establishing a Quartermaster's Corps.

A bill by Senator J. Henry Walters, permitting the Supervisors of Onondaga County to purchase the right of way for a highway from Syracuse to the State Fair Grounds without regard to the highway law limit of price was also passed. The highway will cost about $400,000, of which amount 65 per cent. will be paid by the State.

A bill by Senator Christopher Sullivan of Tammany Hall, which was passed by the Senate, gives the next Board of Aldermen further power over street booths and stands by including specifically the sale of cigars, cigarettes, and candy among the purposes for which licenses for street stands may be granted by the Aldermen.

The Marshall bill, permitting savings banks to invest in promissory notes of other banks having $50,000 surplus, approved by the State Banking Department and complying with other regulations, was among the bills passed by the Senate.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Society for the Aid of Mental Detectives will be the guests at a dance at the Ritz Carlton on April 15, given by the medical staff of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives of Post Graduate Hospital.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a special police memorial service for the dead, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on April 14 at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be attended by the Mayor and other city officials. The Police Band will give the music.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners of New York, will speak at the New York University Auditorium this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on "What Is Taxable and How." The address is the fourth of a series of public lectures conducted by the university on problems pertaining to municipal finance.

Mrs. Frances Harvey Maloney of 417 West 148th Street, who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of kidnapping her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Florence, from Mrs. Gertrude Dexter of 731 North Oak Drive, in the Bronxwood Park section, who had adopted the child, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for examination on Friday by Magistrate Nolan in the West Farms Court.

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HAVERHILL RIOTERS ATTACK CITY HALL

Smash Every Window to Break Up Meeting Addressed by an Alleged Ex-Priest.

MILITIA IS CALLED OUT

Houses of Citizens Who Promoted the Meeting Also Attacked and Mayor Is Put Under Guard.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Tuesday, April 4.—City Hall was stormed and the homes of several prominent citizens were attacked last night by a mob which gathered as the result of an effort to hold a meeting in the hall for the discussion of sectarian questions. Every window in the city building was broken and Thomas A. Leyden of Somerville, said to have been formerly a Roman Catholic priest, who was to have been the principal speaker at the meeting, was besieged in a room of the building.

The house of Dr. Herbert Wales, about two miles from City Hall, was visited by a section of the crowd, which broke the windows and is said to have committed other violence. Dr. Wales was interested in Leyden's coming here. The residence of Rev. Franklin Babb, another of the promoters of the meeting, was treated in similar fashion. Part of the crowd went to the home of Alderman Charles Hoyt, Commissioner of Public Safety, and made a demonstration there.

Finding the police powerless to cope with the situation, Mayor Albert L. Bartlett ordered out the local militia company. At midnight the militia were drawn up in front of City Hall, surrounded by a crowd of more than 10,000 people, many of them shouting threats against Leyden.

Meanwhile acts of violence continued in many parts of the city.

The rooms of the National Club were attacked and the furnishings wrecked. Squads of police were sent to guard the residences of the Mayor and other members of the City Government. The police station, which is in the basement of the City Building, was itself besieged. No arrests were reported, and if any prisoners had been taken it would have been impossible to push them through the crowd.

The meeting at which Leyden was advertised as the speaker was to have been held Sunday evening, but on account of a demonstration in the hall it was postponed until last night. The proceedings in the hall tonight had hardly begun when the crowd which had gathered outside made so noisy a demonstration that it was deemed best to postpone the session again. Leyden, surrounded by a platoon of police, attempted to leave the building. In descending the stairs the police guard was carried away by the rush of the crowd. Leyden and his secretary beat a hasty retreat, and at a late hour were reported locked within the building.

The plans for the meeting received wide publicity a week ago when the Mayor's order forbidding the use of the City Hall for such a gathering was overruled by the Board of Aldermen. It was announced that Leyden proposed to discuss among other things State appropriations for sectarian schools purposes, a subject which figured in legislative debates last Winter and was later made a political campaign issue.

By 1:30 o'clock the crowd had considerably diminished and the militia company, in command of Captain Charles H. Morse, appeared to have full control of the situation. The militiamen had cleared all the streets near the City Hall. The tendency to disorder had given way to a better feeling, and the crowd was cheering and singing. Apparently they were staying in the streets simply to see if anything more would happen to excite their interest.

THE FLAG IN ALL PARADES.

Society of American Wars Has Compulsory Bill Introduced.

At the request of the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of New York, Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh has introduced a bill in the Legislature to make it compulsory upon all civic parades to carry the United States flag. The flag must be not less than six feet in length. The officers of the society say of the object of the bill:

"It has been regretfully noted by members of our society that on numerous occasions civic parades have made use of the streets of the City of New York without displaying the flag of the United States. It was considered that such neglect on the part of civic bodies did not show a proper respect for the flag, and, furthermore, that such disloyalty was considered a bad example for those of our citizens who need to be taught the principles of patriotism."

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MAN SHOOTS FIVE; HOLDS TOWN AT BAY

Continued from Page 1.

would mean ruin for him. Ever since his arrest he had brooded over his troubles. Gradually he came to the conclusion—quite erroneous, according to everybody in Babylon—that some of his neighbors had hatched up a plot against him and were responsible for his being caught.

Yesterday at noon he received a special delivery letter from New York which upset him very much. Just what was in it nobody knows, for he did not show it even to his wife. But an hour or so later he gathered her and the four children into the kitchen and told them that they were all ruined anyway and might as well die at once. With these words he locked all the doors and turned on the gas in the kitchen range.

Shoots at Fleeing Wife.

But there was one exit that he had forgotten—the stairway down to the cellar. Mrs. Donely seized the children and shoved them, crying, through this doorway and downstairs; her husband, too late to stop her, ran to the next room, got out a Winchester repeating rifle, leveled it at her and pulled the trigger. But the cartridge snapped and she got the children safely out of the house.

Twenty yards away, at the water's edge, was a high-power motor boat which Donley used in cruising about the bay. Mrs. Donley left her children there and then came back to the house to see what she could do to calm her husband. He had gone to the front steps by this time, and as she re-entered the house she heard him talking across the road to Clunie and Boyne, who had just come out from their hotel a short distance away.

"Come here, John; come here, Bill," he said. "I want you to see a letter I've just got."

The two came up to his yard, and Donley handed the special delivery letter to Clunie. But the former fireman is unable to read well without his glasses, and as he fumbled for them he passed the letter to Boyne. But Boyne never got it, for as he stretched out his hand Donley, standing on the threshold, suddenly cried:

"Now I've got you. I'll give you fellows the same medicine you gave me."

With that he dragged from its hiding place behind the front door a repeating shotgun and was taking it to aim at Boyne when Mrs. Donley, who had run in from the kitchen, grasped the weapon from behind and tore it away from her husband. Clunie turned and ran out into the road and Boyne grappled with Donley.

The two men wrestled, struggled, and fought with fists for two or three minutes. Boyne knocked Donley down, but as he fell the latter pulled a large revolver from his pocket and fired at Boyne. Three bullets went through the hotel keeper's coat and Boyne turned and ran.

Shoots Man at the Telephone.

A hundred feet away was the house of Theodore Watts, with whom lives his son-in-law, Clarence de Gamo. Watts was the only man in the house at the time, and he opened the door, surprised by the sound of the firing, and let Boyne in. Boyne ran to the telephone and called the police; Donley, who had gone back into his own house, looked out of the window and saw Boyne at the telephone through the window of the house across the way. Through both windows he fired with still a third weapon of his arsenal—a rifle; and Boyne, hit in the hand and shoulder, staggered out of the house and fled down the road.

Then Donley ran back to the front door. Clunie was still standing perhaps fifty feet away, and Donley fired at him. The bullet went through his mouth and cut its way out through his cheek. Watts, who had run out, unable to believe that Donley had really become crazed, was standing out in the open. Still unconvinced, and believing that he might be able to calm his friend, he ran up to the front steps; but Donley had recovered his shotgun from the hallway where Mrs. Donley had dropped it as she fled, and he fired straight at the face of the advancing man. Scattering shot peppered Watts's face, missing the eyes, and he, too, drew back and left the field to Donley.

By this time Mrs. Donley had fled to the motor boat where her children were waiting, and, picking them up, she made her way along the water's edge to safety, covered by bungalows along the shore. The town was aroused by this time; the sound of the firing had penetrated into the village, and the women and children who make up most of the population in the absence of the men in town at their offices were filled with fear.

On the other side of Donley's house, some fifty yards away, was the home of Edwin M. Post. Mrs. Post heard the shots, looked out and saw Boyne drop, then pick himself up again and stagger away, and a moment later paled with horror as she saw her two children and their nurse coming down the road in plain sight of the maddened man.

She ran out to get them back to safety. Donley was still standing on the front steps, with his rifle in his hands, and as he saw her run out and gather the children in her arms he fired twice at the group. They all got safely into the house, and then Mrs. Post ran to the telephone to call the police. Donley came to a window facing her house and fired again through two windows—fired five shots, the last one of which grazed Mrs. Post's cheek. Then the Post family hastily got out of range of open windows and waited for help.

Justice of the Peace J. V. Cooper, who had heard of the trouble by this time, was making out a warrant for Donley's arrest, and he sent Chief of Police Thomas Gallagher to execute it.

Gallagher arrived to find the front door shut and no sign of Donley. As he looked about a second-story window was suddenly thrown open and the man he sought fired down at him with his rifle. Gallagher was hit in the arm and leg, but he managed to crawl around to the other side of the house, and making use of every bit of shelter in the way, got out of range of more of Donley's bullets.

Sheriff Gathers Armed Posse.

Telephone calls for help were sent to Sheriff Odell and District Attorney R. C. Greene in Riverhead, and word was sent back that they were starting at once with a large force of armed Deputies. Babylon was left tenanted principally by frightened women and children, who shivered in their homes with no knowledge of how soon Donley might take it into his head to attack the near-by houses. Hurry calls for help were sent in to the men of the families in New York offices, and several of them left work early to come home and protect their families.

Mrs. Post telephoned to her husband, as soon as Donley left the window overlooking her house, that to try to reach his home by the ordinary route would be to court certain death. So when Mr. Post came down on the first train he had to make a roundabout trip along the shore, finally coming in by a rowboat from the rear of his house and sprinting across the last lap of a hundred yards or so from the beach. Once safely at home he got out his sporting rifle, and last night he and his family were on guard in their home, nearer than any one else to Donley.

Several of Donley's bullets from his high-power rifle had flown well up into the village, and it was realized that with his armament of two rifles, a shotgun, and a revolver he was capable of doing a great deal of damage. But while everybody else was lurking behind locked doors, Charlie Smalley, a 12-year-old boy who had read about pirates and outlaws and Indian fights, but who had never seen anything more belligerent than the explosion of a Fourth of July firecracker, walked down the road, quite openly, and approached the silent house where the gunman was waiting.

Donley came to the door as he saw the boy approaching.

"Did you see me?" he demanded. "I got even with three or four of them, and I'm going to square things up with three or four more for what they did to me. Then I'm going to kill myself."

Charlie waited around until he became convinced that nobody was going to offer himself as a victim just then, and then went back to town with the news.

By that time the returning commuters were organizing a Vigilance Committee to fend their homes. Shortly after 6 o'clock a party of twenty or thirty men, armed with sporting rifles and shotguns, deployed across the sandy flats and advanced cautiously toward Donley's cottage. In the group were R. D. Little, the tennis player; N. Leslie Carpenter, head of N. L. Carpenter & Co., brokers; George Wagstaff, Frank Orr, Victor Lehmann, Assistant Corporation Counsel J. H. O'Reilly, H. P. Walker, and Joseph Powers.

First Attack on the House.

They ran down in skirmish line, and when they were about a hundred feet from the house a spurt of flame blazed from an upper window and a bullet whizzed over their heads. They returned the fire, taking cover as the ground afforded, and for a few minutes there was a vigorous fusillade.

At one time some of the attacking party got to within twenty feet of Donley's house; shutters and wooden walls were riddled with bullets, but still he returned the fire. At last the attacking party, unwilling to risk almost certain loss of life by rushing the cottage, drew off on hands and knees and maintained a siege at long range until Sheriff Odell and his deputies arrived by automobile at 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

At once there arose a conflict between the volunteers and the regulars. The Sheriff asserted that he had enough men to handle the situation, and refused to swear in any of the home guards as special deputies, and since none of them wanted to risk the chance of prosecution for manslaughter the volunteers disbanded, feeling that there was at least no danger that Donley would get away.

Thereupon Sheriff Odell and his forces started firing at the house, and for more than an hour there was desultory shooting back and forth. At the end of that time the Sheriff decided to draw his deputies off to a considerable distance, where they would command the way of escape by the road, and with the motor boat guard in the rear to keep Donley bottled up until morning.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Donley telephoned to Clunie's Hotel and asked for Abe Avery, the barkeeper who had gone to New York with him on the day of his arrest.

"Is that you, Abe?" he asked when Avery came to the telephone. "Well, I'm only sorry I didn't get more of them. But I'm going to end it pretty soon now."

There was considerable hard feeling around Babylon last night, the residents being inclined to criticise the police for their failure to stop Donley at once and the Sheriff for his refusal of citizen aid. The Sheriff's partisans took the stand that he had enough men and that those who wanted to aid him were only meddling. Mr. Post, whose family was still within the zone of fire, telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night to say that it was an outrage that in a town so near New York City a man should be unable to walk to his home in safety.

"The town resembled a Far Western mining camp in the days when the only law was the law of the gun," he said. "When I stepped off the train I seemed to have landed in Oklahoma rather than in Babylon. This is a striking instance of where the projected State constabulary would have proved its worth."

Mrs. Donley and her children were taken to the Babylon house, where they remained last night under the supervision of two men from the District Attorney's office.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mrs. Donley said last night that it was to the fact that the shotgun her husband carried failed to explode that she owed her life. It had been a close call, she said, for as she fled from the kitchen her husband aimed his gun at her and the children and pulled the trigger.

"My husband had been extremely nervous all day," she said. "I knew that he had not been able to sleep all night, and he continually spoke of his troubles. He seemed to be laboring under the delusion that every one was against him. He said time and again, 'They will get me.' He has always been a man of quick temper, and during the sixteen years I have been married he has had fits when he worked himself into a great passion. I knew this, but I believed that I would be able to quiet him."

Mrs. Donley grew quieter as she told of her efforts to make her husband forget his troubles and to assure him that no one was going to harm him. For a time she was successful, and then came the letter which set him going again.

After his first outburst of ungovernable temper against the two neighbors, Mrs. Donley took the children with her into the kitchen. The eldest is a girl 14 years old and the youngest a child of 3. Donley, she said, came into the kitchen. She tried to quiet him and the children began to show alarm at the strange behavior of their father.

"What's the use, they are going to get me," Donley said to his frightened wife. "I am going to end it, and it would be better if we all died together."

He walked across the room to the gas heater and deliberately turned on the gas. "Now," he said, with less show of excitement, "we are all going to die."

Mrs. Donley said that having made up his mind that all must be asphyxiated, her husband crossed to the table and stood there as though to await death.

"I remembered," she said, "that there was a door leading down into the cellar. My husband had closed the door leading to the outside. I gathered the children quietly together and we moved toward the side where the door was. My husband was still near the table and mumbling to himself when I reached the door. I fung it quickly open and, pushing the children ahead of me, we started down. I heard my husband jump from his place at the table, and as I started down the stairs he pulled his shotgun. Out of the corner of my eye I saw him bring it to his shoulder, and then I turned and ran down the stairs. I know that he pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, and to this fact I owe my life."

YOUNG ACCUSED BY BROTHER

Illegal Transaction Charged in Suit Over Nordica's Company.

George W. Young, husband of the late Mme. Nordica; James L. Hulshizer, Charles L. Young, and other officers and Directors of the Continental Investment Company are accused of obtaining more than $334,000 illegally on mortgages on the company's property in an affidavit filed yesterday by James W. Young, a brother of George W. Young, who is suing in the Chancery Court in Jersey City to have the company put in the hands of a receiver.

James W. Young, who was formerly President of the company and holds a note of $50,000 against it, in his affidavit denied the statement made in an affidavit filed by the defendant company that it had no pressing debts. Mr. Young alleges that the company owes $77,065.43 on mortgages on its property on the shores of Newark Bay to the Empire Trust Company and has been threatened with suit. He charges that the company is in arrears in paying taxes and water rates in Jersey City, Deal and Ocean Township, and that there are other debts against it. He charges that there are mortgages of $434,500 on the company's property and that less than $100,000 of this sum has been used for the benefit of the company.

James W. Young alleges that he is suing for a receivership to prevent a dissipation of the property which would make it impossible for him to collect the $50,000 note. He denies in his affidavit that he stated at one time that he was not entitled to the note of $50,000 and that he was prepared to surrender it without compensation.

FIRE ABOARD VESSEL LOADED FOR ALLIES

Blaze of Unknown Origin Endangers the Marta's Cargo, Valued at $250,000.

ALCOHOL BARREL EXPLODES

Two Members of Crew of Swedish Steamship Badly Burned and Sent to Hospital.

Fire caused by an explosion in a barrel which was being lowered into her hold started in the Swedish steel steamship Märta, partly loaded with supplies for the French Government, while she was lying at Pier 39, at the foot of Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night. Representatives of the Kerr Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place, by whom the Märta was chartered, deny that the fire was of incendiary origin, although members of the crew and stevedores assert that all the circumstances of the fire's origin point that way.

According to J. J. Sharp, Superintendent of the company, the Märta was to take to Havre or Bordeaux a two-million-dollar cargo for the Allies, consisting of about 100 auto trucks, 2,000 barrels of spirit alcohol, and a quantity of zinc. Merchandise worth about $250,000 was in the ship at the time of the fire, which was put out with slight damage.

The work of loading the steamship began last night. One of the barrels had just been lowered into the hold when, according to the statements of members of the crew, there was a sharp explosion and the head of the barrel shot out and instantly was in flames. It was separated from the rest of the cargo at the time and tarpaulins were thrown on the burning barrel to keep the flames from spreading.

The fire apparatus was called out and several streams were shot into the hold, putting out the flames in less than twenty minutes. Charles Petersen, a member of the crew, and Pasquale Lamura, a stevedore, were badly burned about the face and hands, and they were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Fire Marshal Brophy, who has conducted inquiries into all of the steamship fires, is making a thorough investigation. Two other vessels, the Older and the Queenston, sailed yesterday morning from Pier 39 with similar cargoes for the Allies.

TO GUARD STOCK BOOKS.

Governor Signs Bill Making Inspection More Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Governor Whitman today signed the Slater bill, which makes it more difficult to gain access to the stock books of corporations. Under the law at present any stockholder of record may have access to the stock books of a corporation, and refusal of officers of the corporation to exhibit the stock books is subject to a heavy penalty. Under the bill which the Governor signed today stock books may be inspected only by stockholders of six months' standing or by persons holding at least 5 per cent. of the outstanding stock. The corporation is justified in refusing access to the stock books to any person who has "within two years sold or offered for sale any list of stockholders of such corporation, or of any other corporation, or has aided or abetted any person in procuring any stock list for any such purpose."

The Governor also signed the first two measures of his financial program to pass the Legislature—one changing the date of the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1 and the other providing for the reversion to the State Treasury of the unexpended balances of the 1915 appropriations which may remain on June 30 of this year.

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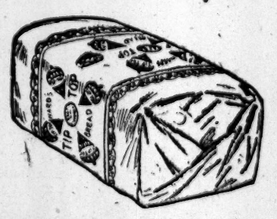

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DANIELS SAYS FISKE PRESSED AMBITIONS

That, Not Preparedness, Caused His Quarrel with Admiral, Secretary Testifies.

NAVY BILL HEARINGS END

Compromise on Six Capital Ships Possible—Naval Oil Refining Plant Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—With a parting shot at Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who is out of sympathy with the present administration of the Navy Department, Secretary Josephus Daniels concluded his testimony late today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill closed simultaneously. The committee will begin consideration of the naval budget in executive session tomorrow, but will first vote on the independent measure for the erection of a Government armor plate plant.

Mr. Daniels seemed to imply that Admiral Fiske's differences with the Secretary were in reality inspired by failure to achieve his personal ambitions, and not by a difference over the policy of preparedness. The Secretary told the committee that Admiral Fiske sought appointment as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and that his importunities became embarrassing. Another disagreement occurred over the Daniels order prohibiting the wine mess. Mr. Daniels said that Admiral Fiske seemed displeased over the discontinuance of the wine mess, saying that "some naval officers if deprived of their wines will take to cocaine."

This rather startling statement was brought out by questions asked the Secretary by Chairman Padgett of the House Committee, who had several tilts heretofore with Representative Britten over the relations between the Secretary and Admiral Fiske.

Secretary Daniels contradicted the testimony of Admiral Fiske in several particulars. Admiral Fiske told the committee he had not received a place on the General Board, although Admiral Dewey had recommended his appointment. The Secretary said that Admiral Dewey at first recommended Admiral Fiske, but later changed his mind because he wanted "a less theoretical man."

Preparedness Not the Issue.

Admiral Fiske recently gave the committee the impression that he resigned as aid to Secretary Daniels because he was not in accord with the Secretary's plans for preparedness, which were not as comprehensive as the Admiral desired. Mr. Daniels said today that Admiral Fiske had threatened to resign before the preparedness issue became acute. A difference of opinion arose, he said, as to whether the navy "should be governed by Old World or American methods."

Secretary Daniels testified further that when Admiral Badger was about to retire as commander of the Atlantic fleet "Admiral Fiske urged me a dozen times, until it became embarrassing, to appoint him as commander." Secretary Daniels said that when he suggested that the appointment ought to go to Admiral Fletcher because of his work at Vera Cruz, Admiral Fiske said that Admiral Fletcher would not take the place if it were offered to him. Nevertheless, the Secretary testified, when the place was offered to Admiral Fletcher the latter said he would regard the appointment "as a great honor."

The Secretary was led into a discussion of Admiral Fiske just as he prepared to leave the stand. Chairman Padgett, a supporter of the Secretary throughout the controversy, broached the subject of the Fiske retirement.

"I never told the General Board to do anything in my life," was the reply of Secretary Daniels to testimony of Admiral Fiske that the head of the Navy Department had ordered the elimination of certain recommendations regarding the personnel of the navy. Admiral Fiske said he had personally conveyed the instructions of the Secretary to the General Board.

Admitting that there had been a long-standing difference of opinion between himself and Admiral Fiske over naval affairs, Secretary Daniels said that "he told me not once but five times that if we didn't follow the principle of militarism and put men at the head of the navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service we never would be able to obtain any degree of preparedness."

The end of the hearing was marked by several controversial exchanges between Secretary Daniels and Representative Britten, a Republican member of the committee. The Secretary declined to answer some of Mr. Britten's questions, on the ground that they were political in their nature.

Mr. Britten asked if it was true that a copy of plans for a possible agreement with Japan had been lost.

"If they were I never heard of it," said the Secretary, with spirit.

When Mr. Britten asked if the navy was prepared to fight, Mr. Daniels replied:

"Certainly. It depends on what country we are going to fight."

"Germany, France, any first-class power," suggested Mr. Britten.

"That is an improper line of questioning to ask in the present state of world disturbance," said Mr. Daniels.

Six Ships as Compromise.

Secretary Daniels closed his three-day statement before the committee with a final appeal in support of the Administration's five-year building program. A sub-committee will begin immediately framing the bill. It became known tonight that a determined effort would be made to provide for six capital ships—two dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers—as a compromise between the recommendations of the Secretary and those of the Navy General Board.

Mr. Daniels parried all efforts today to get from him a statement as to what relative place among naval powers the United States should occupy. He said that the five-year program he had mapped out would not put the country in second place, in his judgment, and that the present Congress should not be asked to make up for the deficiencies of twenty years past. At the close of the European war, he said, he believed a great opportunity would come for international limitation of armaments, and, with a strong building program adopted, the United States would be in a better position to urge that movement successfully than if its fleet were weak.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, a Republican, assailed the Secretary's recommendations for a Government projectile factory. He asserted that the specifications for navy armor piercing shells were so high that they could not be met by manufacturers, and also declared he had reason to believe that the specifications for the navy's 14-inch guns and other material had been revealed during Mr. Daniels's administration to the Russian and German Governments. He suggested that Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, be asked to produce a letter to the Krupp Company of Germany.

Admiral Strauss was summoned later and read the letter in question. It was a reply to an offer made before the war by the Krupp Company to supply fourteen-inch guns for the United States Navy. The Ordnance Bureau answered that if guns to meet the requirements outlined in the offer could be provided, the company's bid would have attention.

"These are not the specifications of our fourteen-inch guns," Admiral Strauss said. "They are for a much superior gun. If the Krupps could have made it, we should have been glad to have them do so and to obtain it as a pattern upon which we could work ourselves."

Both the Secretary and the Admiral said they had no knowledge of any plans or other information having been imparted to the Russian Government.

In answer to Representative Butler's assertion that the armor-piercing shell specifications were too high, Admiral Strauss produced the records of the department to show that the Midvale and Crucible Steel Companies had delivered large quantities of shell that had passed the tests.

Representative Britten asked that certain letters from Admiral Fiske and the General Board to the Secretary warning him that the navy was unprepared for war be placed in the record by the Secretary. Mr. Daniels declined to do so, saying he had no intention of permitting such correspondence between the board and himself to be made the subject of gossip.

The Political Discussion.

Representative Oliver of Alabama, a Democrat, made a statement sharply attacking Representative Britten. He said the Illinois member's attitude throughout the hearings had followed the single line of criticising the Secretary of the Navy. He called attention to the fact that Representative Britten had insisted upon calling Admiral Fiske, and declared the questions propounded to the Admiral by Mr. Britten had been of a purely personal nature, not an effort to enlighten the committee on navy problems.

Representative Britten and the Secretary clashed when the former asked if a Democratic Congress had not cut down the recommendation of a Republican Secretary from three battleships to one.

"If you want to go into politics"—Secretary Daniels began. Several members of the committee interrupted to say politics should be excluded, and a general debate on the subject followed.

Representative Britten asserted that Secretary Meyer had recommended the construction of eleven battleships during his administration.

"That is more than you have done, Mr. Secretary," he said. Secretary Daniels replied that Secretary Meyer had cut down his recommendations until after the Republican defeat in the last general election, and then "recommended everything in sight."

Chairman Padgett said that while Mr. Meyer had recommended three battleships at one time, his estimates in the same year had not shown a dollar for new ships. Shortly afterward Mr. Padgett ruled out any further political discussion.

Plans of the Administration for the establishment of a Government oil plant were partially disclosed, when Secretary Daniels asked the committee to grant an appropriation of $1,500 for investigating the feasibility of the manufacture of gasoline by the navy itself as a by-product of the process of refining crude oils so as to make them suitable for use in the oil-burning dreadnoughts and other ships of the navy.

"A well-known and reputable firm of oil engineers, who have erected refining plants and are thoroughly familiar with the subject," Secretary Daniels said, "have given me, in confidence, detailed figures which would seem to indicate that it is possible for the navy to buy crude oils and to refine them for use in our oil-burning ships at a cost practically that which we pay for the oil so refined at the present time, and, in addition, entirely as a by-product, to obtain more than enough gasoline to meet the entire needs of the navy. We would have something like 2,000,000 barrels of kerosene as another by-product, which is, of course, largely in excess of our needs, but which could be furnished to the lighthouse service.

"The figures submitted to me," said Mr. Daniels, "while I am not at liberty to make them public, are worked out in minute detail and include not only the cost of such a plant, which is estimated at about $400,000, but detailed costs of operation, based on actual cost of plants now operating and which were erected by the firm submitting the figures. I am not prepared to say that these figures are accurate or that all elements of cost have been taken in. I think, however, the reputation of the firm is such and the present situation in regard to gasoline and oil is so serious as to warrant the small amount necessary to investigate carefully the data offered with a view of later recommending such a course if the figures should prove to be accurate.

"I have taken up this matter with very great reluctance, as I do not believe in the navy undertaking any manufacturing activities beyond those absolutely required from a military standpoint and necessary to the efficiency of the navy. Oil for our warships is, however, a vital necessity, and gasoline is used in large quantities not only in the fleet, but in ever-increasing amounts for our aeroplane engines."

NEW WARSHIPS MUST WAIT.

Country's Shipyards Loaded with Work—Possibilities in Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Replies to inquiries sent out by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to private and public shipyards in the United States shows that the yards of neither class are in position to begin work on the enlarged naval program now under consideration in Congress. The private yards report that in case of an emergency which would justify them in abandoning private contracts they could begin within a reasonable time, but some of them report that even so the difficulty of getting material and skilled workmen would seriously delay them.

The navy yards are in about the same predicament. The inference is that if the naval program is to be put into effect in short order large increases in the Government yards will be required. The Brooklyn yard is provided with all the work that can be done there for the next year, and the Mare Island yard, which will be enlarged, will be ready in six months to build its first battleship. This will engage the attention of the Pacific Coast yard for the next two years.

While Representative Padgett has not received replies from all the shipbuilding companies yet, the replies now at hand represent the big concerns which are equipped for all kinds of work.

In his letter Mr. Padgett asked what could be done six months and a year laying the keels of two battleships, one battle cruiser, and two scoutships. The replies show the inability of American shipyards to complete the naval program of this Congress in less than three years, unless an emergency should arise, such as war or threatened war, when the shipbuilders would lay aside all private work.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company informed Mr. Padgett that it would be unable to begin Government construction before April, 1917, unless all private work should be laid aside. Even then, the letter points out, the lack of skilled men and material might interfere with doing much within six months. If private work should be abandoned this company would agree to begin work within six months on two battleships, a battle cruiser, two scoutships, and four destroyers.

"It is impossible to increase our facilities," wrote Henry Grove, President of this company.

The New York Shipbuilding Company said that it had facilities to build seventeen destroyers.

"Our building ways, three of them, will each take a battleship, cruiser, or scout ship. No. 4 will take a vessel 725 feet in length, and No. 5 will take a vessel 900 feet in length, all up to 110 feet in width. Seventeen destroyers can be laid down at one time," said the letter from the New York company. "Our present plant will now build all of the type mentioned and could be increased 50 per cent. in twelve months. We have ample room to increase this plant to three times its present capacity. Our covered slips give us the advantage of working in bad weather and tend to shorten the time of construction."

This company says work could be started in six months.

A reply was received from E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which controls these works engaged in shipbuilding: Union Works, San Francisco; Fore River Ship Building Company, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan Hollinsworth, Wilmington, Del.; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md. These concerns have twenty-six building ways.

The reply summarized is: two battleships or two battle cruisers can be delivered in thirty-eight months, four scout cruisers in thirty-two months, eight destroyers in twenty-four months, ten auxiliary vessels in twenty-four months; submarines in any number, the first in sixteen months, and one each month thereafter if duplicate types are followed.

"In case of emergency or war our facilities can be doubled," adds the letter to Mr. Grace. "In order to accomplish the above the conditions demand concentration, and we could deliver one battleship twenty-four months after having been furnished with complete details."

Mr. Grace suggested that the companies controlled by the Bethlehem concern could furnish the armor, guns, and gun mounts, and thereby hasten completion.

"In conclusion permit us to assure you," said Mr. Grace, "that we recognize, as a citizen, our first obligation is to serve the United States. We are quite ready to co-operate in the most effective manner to assist the demands of the Government."

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company is very busy, but can begin work in six months on one battleship 600 feet long, and in eight months on one battle cruiser from 800 to 900 feet in length, or one scout cruiser and one or two destroyers in eight months. By putting aside private work the keel of two battleships can be laid in six months, and in addition one battle cruiser in eight months, and in ten months the keels of two scout ships and two destroyers can be laid.

The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., can undertake to deliver one destroyer in sixteen months and three more, one in every three months, after the first is delivered.

WILL OPEN ARMOR BOOKS.

Bethlehem Steel Further Objects to Government Plant Project.

The Bethlehem Steel Company yesterday sent a letter to members of Congress containing a further appeal against the project of a Government-owned armor-plate establishment. It is contended in the letter that the economies possible in an armor plant such as that of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which is operated in connection with a commercial steel plant, are such that the Government should not overlook them. It is possible, in a general steel plant, it is pointed out, to utilize scrap, which in an out-and-out armor plant would have to be discarded.

"We offer to place all the cards on the table," the letter concluded. "We offer to open our books to the Federal Trade Commission and to put our experience, our economies, and our facilities at the service of the nation upon such terms as the Government itself shall name as fair."

The letter was signed by Charles M. Schwab, Chairman, and Eugene G. Grace, President.

WOMAN A DOCTOR 50 YEARS.

College to Honor Anna Manning Comfort with a Luncheon.

The Trustees of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women will give a luncheon at Delmonico's Saturday in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of Dr. Anna Manning Comfort, the only surviving member of the first class. The guests of honor will be Dr. Comfort and Jefferson M. Levy, who was one of the incorporators of the institution. Dr. J. Perry Seward, President of the Faculty, will preside.

Dr. Comfort was the youngest member of her class and at that time the youngest medical graduate in the world. She was only 20 when she received her diploma, and was subjected to a specially severe examination because of her youth. The commencement exercises were held in Dr. Osgood's church on Broadway, and speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Dr. Clemence Schpie Lozier, the founder and dean of the college.

Dr. Comfort is a member of Sorosis, and was a pioneer in the suffrage movement. She was the first woman to practice medicine in the State of Connecticut, and was later a specialist in gynecology in New York City and in Syracuse. She is the author of "Woman's Education and Woman's Health."

Defer New Home for the Aged.

At a recent meeting of the Joint Building Committee of the New York Congregational Home for the Aged it was decided that because of the present extremely high cost of labor and building materials the erection of the new home would be deferred until a time more favorable for building operations. It is believed by the committee that by waiting three months or longer the prevailing high prices will materially decline and make it possible for the building to be erected at the cost originally estimated.

CHURCHILL CALLS SCHOOLS MEDIAEVAL

Agrees with Flexner Report and Wants Courses of Study Simplified.

FREEDOM FOR TEACHERS

Other Education Officials Say There Ought to be More Lessons from Nature.

In discussing the Flexner report recommending a "modern school" with few of the studies that have oppressed youthful minds for centuries, with little grammar, ancient languages, pure mathematics or history, Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, said yesterday that he believed schools had failed to keep step with the age.

"Our schools today are not modern schools," he said. "They have too much of the mediaeval influence. We ought to have business men on our Boards of Education, no matter whether they are butchers, bakers, or blacksmiths, to bring the breath of modernism and practicalism into the chilly vaults of the mediaeval pedants. What we need is simplification of our courses of study so that we can graduate the child before he has reached the age of senility. We ought to change our system so that the pupil may be sent out to work in his first childhood instead of in his second. And when we do send him out he ought to have a fund of practical knowledge. His mind ought not to be cluttered with the cobwebs and relicts and antiquated knowledge of pedants, but it ought to be loaded with information that he can use in his work.

"Pupils ought to know more about local geography. It is true that the child in Oshkosh and Keokuk, to use the towns mentioned in the Flexner report, ought to know all about potatoes, for instance. Moreover, he ought to know the best and cheapest way to transport those potatoes to Chicago or the nearest market.

Churchill Finds Faults.

"No matter where the child is, teachers ought to give him more information that will enable him to fit his environment better. Neither should there be standardization of courses of study in parts of a city or country wholly unlike. In the east side schools of this city, where most of the pupils are immigrant children, or learn little of the language of this country in their homes, English ought to be taught with diligence.

"In the schools of the upper west side, where children learn much of their grammar, art, and music in their own homes, the information should not be duplicated by teachers. More time could be spent in a study of science and other subjects not taught in the home, or in the side trips suggested in the Flexner report.

"I do not think it is necessary in educating a child to cram him with historical facts he will never use. Why should we pump the history of Germany, Italy, Greece, and Rome into a young mind that is going to be absorbed in after life with problems of plumbing, engineering, or railroading? We ought to teach American history with more thoroughness, and the history of those countries close to America in language, tradition, business, and customs.

"I do not favor dropping history or Latin and Greek from the curriculum altogether. Students intending to go into literary work, into the law, medicine, or journalism may find a study of all those subjects valuable and useful. But they should have a thorough knowledge, for a smattering of a subject is worse than ignorance of it.

"Early in a child's life we should discover his aptitudes, or help him to discover them. If his ability is literary we ought to give him subjects to develop that talent. If his ability is manual, if he shows a talent for mechanics, we ought to give him studies to develop those gifts.

More Freedom to Teachers.

"We ought to allow teachers more freedom. They ought to be allowed to use their personalities more. Give the instructors more sway over their pupils so that they will not be forced to cram a child with useless facts to pass an examination, facts a child forgets quickly and ought to forget quickly. Teach the child nature and biology in a more attractive way, unburdened by classical nomenclature. I agree with Emerson that a child picking shells by the seashore is wiser and knows more nature lore than the pedant with all his classical nomenclature.

"Plans to simplify the school system of the city were laid many years ago, and experiments are now being conducted with that aim. Much has been done, but there is still much to do. In reports, I have suggested that the length of the lower school education be cut from eight to seven years. As for the elimination or addition of courses, I think we ought to leave the details of such things to the pedagogues."

William G. Willcox, who succeeded Mr. Churchill as President of the Board of Education, said that the Flexner report was interesting to him, and that some of the suggestions had already been tried. He said that although he thought simplification was a pedagogical question, as was the question of the amount of freedom to be allowed teachers, he believed in it as a general principle. There was value in nature study, he said, and there ought to be more lessons in nature. He remarked that since some children were not adapted or fitted to academic or classical training a study of science and nature might be more beneficial for them.

Flexner Report Not Radical.

Authorities in Teachers' College Columbia University, said that the suggestions in the Flexner report were not radical, and that there were many schools in the country teaching pupils just the things urged by the General Education Board.

"The report declaims against the 'old-fashioned' school and entirely overlooks the examples of the 'modern' school already in existence," said one man.

Henry C. Pearson, head of the elementary school in Horace Mann, Teachers College, said that he agreed with the spirit of the report, but said that all the innovations suggested could be carried out without dropping Latin and Greek, history, and other classical studies.

"Those subjects have their place, too," he said. "In the Horace Mann school modern languages are taught in a practical way. When a class undertakes the study of French no other language is spoken in the classroom. Civics and the government of city, State, and nation are taught. The geography of the city, its streets, its museums, and all its places of interest are taught. The aim of the courses in art and music is to give the pupil an appreciation of the arts as well as a mastery of technique. In art the instruction teaches the tasteful selection of dress and wallpaper."

Dr. Frank H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia and Chairman of the Committee on Textbooks and Study in the Board of Education, said that he would not comment upon the Flexner report until it had been discussed in his committee.

ARSON CASE BAIL $50,000.

Police Say Clark Confessed to 30 Attempts to Set Fires.

Edward C. Clark, 31 years old, of 101 West 141st Street, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge that he had attempted to set fire to a five-story tenement house at 100 West 142d Street by dropping a match in some waste at the bottom of a dumb-waiter shaft, and was held in $50,000 bail on a charge of arson by Magistrate Simms in the Washington Heights Police Court. Two tenants in the building at 100 West 142d Street caught Clark and turned him over to the police, charging that they had seen him drop the match. The fire was put out with trifling damage. Twenty-two families lived in the building.

After his arrest, Clark, according to the police, confessed that he had been guilty of about thirty other incendiary attempts in the neighborhood within the last ten weeks.

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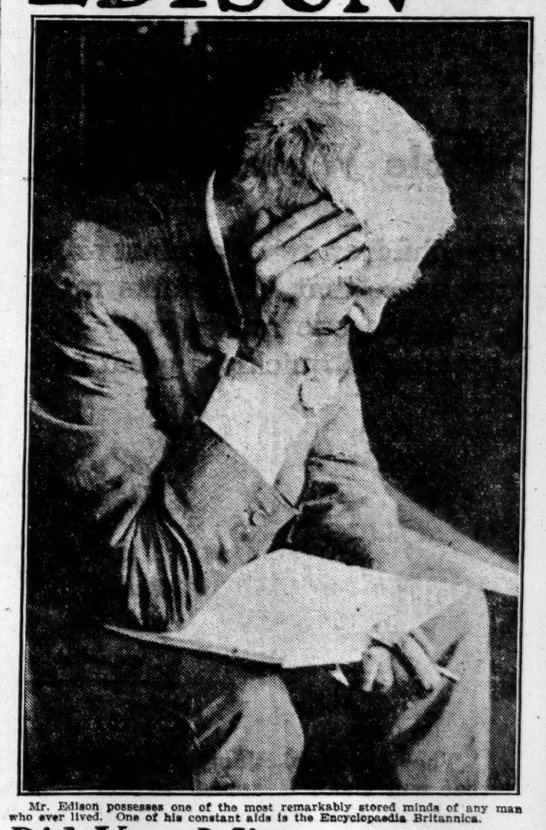
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Good Milk and Whole Wheat—Nature's Twins—Krumbles Makes Both Delicious.

Every mother knows how children rebel against milk; but common sense and doctors agree that little folks must have milk—and plenty of it. That's one reason why Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes became so quickly a great success. Children enjoy eating the crisp, tasty flakes, and it is a grand way to convey to the youngsters plenty of milk. They forget all of their notions about milk in the deliciousness of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes and Kellogg's Krumbles.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

Children take to Krumbles at the first taste—and this new whole wheat food is just what their active minds and bodies need.

Look for this signature—
W. K. Kellogg

The wonderful thing about Krumbles that will make it appeal to the children particularly, is the delicious flavor that has been hiding in wheat, until the Krumbles method was discovered. In addition to its own food-value, Krumbles is also an ideal conveyor of milk to children.

Krumbles will be eaten principally because it is liked; but its strength-giving properties should make it an especially popular dish for the invalid as well as the growing child.

How KRUMBLES is Made

The successive stages from wheat to Krumbles are very interesting.

The first important thing is to retain the bran, for bran is rich in the phosphates and mineral salts, which all doctors say children need. This requires special equipment of "old-fashioned" mills to grind the wheat.

The wholesome coarse flour is mixed into a loaf and baked for one and one-half hours. The loaf is cooled for twenty-four hours and broken into pin-head particles. These particles are converted into shreds four or five feet long. The shreds are then toasted in a special oven that cost $10,000 and is as tall as a five-story house.

At the end of the toasting, the shreds are again broken into small pieces—and Krumbles, with the flavor that will make it famous, is ready for the Kellogg WAXTITE package.

Phone now for KRUMBLES—10 cents at your grocer's.

Look for this signature.

W. K. Kellogg

NOW that your grocer can give you **Krumbles**—the question of the morning cereal is about three times easier to solve.

Look for this signature—
W. K. Kellogg

'JUSTICE' DONE HERE WITH SUPERB CAST

Moving and Deeply Impressive Performance of Galsworthy's Drama of the Criminal Law.

JOHN BARRYMORE'S HOUR

Youngest of a Famous Stage Clan Comes Into His Inheritance in This New Play at the Candler.

JUSTICE—John Galsworthy's drama. At the Candler.

James How	Henry Stephenson
Walter How	Charles Francis
Robert Cokeson	O. P. Heggie
William Falder	John Barrymore
Sweedle	Cecil Clovelly
Wister	F. Cecil Butler
Cowley	Watson White
Mr. Justice Floyd	Wallis Clark
Harold Cleaver	Thomas Louden
Hector Frome	Lester Lonergan
Captain Danson, V. C.	Rupert Harvey
The Rev. Hugh Miller	Walter Geer
Edward Clements	John S. O'Brien
Wooder	Ashton Tonge
Moaney	Charles Dodsworth
Clipton	Walter McEwin
O'Cleary	Warren F. Hill
Ruth Honeywill	Cathleen Nesbitt

"Justice," a play in four acts by the English dramatist, John Galsworthy, was presented to New York for the first time last night, and the members of the audience that packed the Candler to the doors for the première will remember it all the days of their lives. They saw there a powerful realistic drama of the criminal law, profoundly moving in its direct appeal to the sympathies, beautiful both in its fidelity to life and in its utter simplicity, instinct with that social pity which is a distinguishing mark of the big plays of our time, and so thoroughly dramatic that its great moments held them spellbound, fascinated.

They saw a large, shrewdly chosen company give, even in the briefest and most inconsiderable of the rôles, a performance that was as close to perfection as you would be likely to find in a long, long succession of first nights. In particular, they saw John Barrymore play as he had never played before, and so, by his work as the wretched prisoner in "Justice," step forward into a new position on the American stage. The first New York performance of this celebrated Galsworthy drama was in every way satisfying and memorable. It was a great occasion.

"Justice" is a tragedy. It is not for those who feel defrauded if two hours of idle merriment do not accompany every theatre coupon, for those who, as they say, "gotta have a good laff when they go to a show." It is decidedly not for those who when they go to the play leave their minds at home under the paper of fishhooks in the ginger jar on the dining room mantelpiece. But for those who would relish a superb performance of one of the notable plays of our day—why, it awaits them at the Candler.

In his dramatic study of the workings of the prison system in England, Mr. Galsworthy has written a play that takes its color from the prison gray—a sunless play warmed only by an immense, ever-present compassion. In any fair report on "Justice," you must repeat that same penetrating comment the young girl made on "Hamlet." Said she, putting her unerring finger on the salient characteristic: "It is a sad play."

Acted at various times in England and in Germany, and here widely circulated both as a magazine feature and in a book that has run through many editions, this latter-day tragedy—its story, significance, manner, and intent—is by now quite familiar in this country. Briefly it recites the story of a weak young clerk who, frantic in his desire to put the girl he loves beyond reach of a drunken and hideously brutal husband, steals for her, is caught, convicted, imprisoned, and at last turned loose on a well-meaning but incompetent world—a creature without hope. When in the end he kills himself, if his despairing and fatal leap is to be read as suicide, it is in no heroic climax of high resolve nor because, with 11 o'clock, it is time for the play to end, but simply and inevitably because all the hope has been crushed out of his life.

"The law is what it is—a majestic edifice sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."

Thus the complacent judge when he sentences young Falder to three years at penal servitude.

"Justice is a machine that, when some one has once given it the starting push, rolls on of itself."

So speaks the lawyer for the defense. And it is, as a machine, an institution grown mechanical, that in this play you see this man-made justice in deadly and ponderous operation. And this pitiable little clerk, deciding wrong one Spring morning in the space that a breath is held—you see him caught up irresistibly, sucked in among the slow-moving, impersonal wheels and there just ground to pieces. Justice for him is as inescapable, as inexorable as the Fates in the drama of long ago.

Mr. Galsworthy takes a crime that would call for punishment in any society that even pretends to think of punishment as a deterrent, has it committed against employers more than commonly decent and tolerant, leaves the verdict to an upright, unimpeachable court, puts the prisoner into the hands of a kindly jailer, sees to it that all concerned should be as well intentioned and friendly as could be expected, and so, by the development of his story, leaves you to feel overwhelmingly that there is something wrong with the system—something disheartening in the very fact that it is a system, a machine for handling human beings. Keep it pliable, keep it human—that is the message of this work. Mr. Galsworthy says his say wisely, justly, reticently. His play is too little categorical to be an indictment, too little forensic to be a plea, too much a work of fine art to be either. It is just a reminder. "Justice" is a reminder and you will never forget it.

The place of "Justice" in the drama of our time is already fixed and familiar. It remains to be said after its first performance here that when embodied on the stage it is piteous and finely dramatic. Its first act caught and gripped even last night's audience, which, betrayed by too many false alarms as to the hour of the curtain's rise, arrived late, heavy-footed and croupy. Its courtroom scene is almost oppressive in the perfection of its reproduction from life. Its terrific climax, where, in the tiny, dimlit cell, the prisoner, driven to frenzy by solitude and the hypnotizing sound of the other men beating on the walls, goes mad before your very eyes—this is a scene that burns itself into the memory, a thing of horror almost without parallel in the theatre of this generation.

Of where the sympathy lies, for all Mr. Galsworthy's fine disdain of adventitious aids to melodrama, there is never a moment's doubt. At the time of the stunning up last night it was the inferior performance that made off with the lion's share of the applause because the speaker spoke for the defense. When the young Church of England chaplain grew a little smug, you felt an impulse stirring through the audience to mount the stage and lock that chaplain "in solitary." When, toward the end, the junior partner met the pariah and just shook hands with him unaffectedly, there came whoops of applause like those inspired by the heroics of an older dispensation.

That the play stirs so deeply is due, in large measure, to the complete adequacy of its performance. B. Iden Payne, in charge as director, must have used great skill and discretion; his company was the best obtainable material. There is room here to mention only O. P. Heggie, endeared to us all as Androcles, and very fine indeed now as old Cokeson; Henry Stephenson as the senior partner, Cathleen Nesbitt as the woman, Cecil Clovelly, Thomas Louden, Walter Geer, John S. O'Brien, and Charles Dodsworth.

And John Barrymore. Mr. Barrymore, associated mostly with farce, mild comedy, and melodrama, comes into his own in "Justice." It is an extraordinary performance in every detail of appearance and manner. In every note of deep feeling. He is a being transformed beyond all semblance of his debonair self, and from his speech you would think he had never dwelt a day beyond sound of Bow Bells. He looks and sounds the undernourished underclerk of Mr. Galsworthy's story, and in the big scene within the solitary cell he displays extraordinary power. Of all this more another day, but you do not know this actor if you have not seen him in "Justice." You are missing a superb performance of one of the foremost of modern dramas if you miss the new play at the Candler. Don't miss it.

PAVLOWA DIMMED IN FILM.

Dancer's Great Art Is Not Reflected in "Dumb Girl of Portici."

All but the most incorrigible movie fans will no doubt be disappointed in "The Dumb Girl of Portici," the picture in which Anna Pavlowa was seen for the first time as a screen star in the Globe Theatre last night. For the Pavlowa of the films is not Pavlowa, the matchless artiste whose dancing has brought the civilized world to her twinkling feet. Only at rare intervals in some swift movement or some graceful posture held for an instant does the screen reflect her great art.

The rest is motion pictures, with the accent on the motion. It is better than the average feature film, but it could be a much more excellent picture and still not be worthy of the artiste it exploits. It presents Pavlowa in the rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl of Auber's opera, "Masaniello," a rôle in which she appeared last Fall when the Boston Opera Company presented the piece at the Manhattan Opera House.

The tragic story of the poor Italian girl who loved a Spanish Duke not wisely and brought a revolution upon the kingdom has been elaborated in the usual movie manner. The picture's greatest fault is its incoherence. The scenes switch backward and forward so rapidly and the characters in costumes of the seventeenth century look so much alike that by the time one has identified them the scene has shifted. Then there are too many sub-titles, it being a movie axiom that the excellence of a film varies inversely with the number of printed words required to tell the story.

A MATINEE OF BROWNING.

Two Dramatic Plays Acted and Sonnets Read at the Princess.

A program of Browning selections was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre under the auspices of the New York Browning Society. Two dramatic pieces, "Count Gismonde" and "In a Balcony," were acted, and Edith Wynne Matthison read some of the Sonnets from the Portuguese. Mary Keener Paskus, Marcia Peck, and Alfred Shirley acted "Count Gismonde," and in the other sketch Frances Carter, Dorothy Smith, and Douglas Ross were seen.

The patrons were Mrs. John Quincy Adamas, Miss Jeanette Fergus Baird, Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, Mrs. Nathan Bronson, Mrs. John Lewis Childs, Mrs. John Holley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Lawson, Mrs. Andrew Findlay, Mrs. Ben Budd Gallaudet, Hamlin Garland, Miss Florence Wier Gibson, Mrs. Charles H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton E. Hibbard, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Emory B. Lease, Miss Pauline Leavens, Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham, Miss Maud Perry Mills, Miss Helen Minsall, Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse, Mrs. Benjamin G. Paskus, Professor William Lyons Phelps, the Rev. de Sola Pool, Dr. Lillian Craig Randall, Mrs. I. Waters Sylvester, Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. William Voight, Mrs. John Jay Watson, the Rev. and Mrs. Merele St. Croix Wright, Miss Estelle Whitfield, and Mrs. Walter E. Woodford.

WEALTHY OWE BANKRUPT.

Schedule of Debts Due Stationer Contains Prominent Names.

In the bankruptcy schedules filed yesterday by James A. Jenkins, bookseller and stationer of 14 East Forty-eighth Street, appeared the names of a number of well-known persons as owing him small sums of money. Among the alleged debtors were Mrs. J. P. Morgan, 231 Madison Avenue, $1.59; Miss A. G. Morgan, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, $1.10; Miss C. L. Morgan, 521 Park Avenue, $4.10; Mrs. F. J. Shepard, 379 Fifth Avenue, $1.09; J. Vanderbilt, 29 West Forty-eighth Street, 50 cents; J. S. Cram, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, $5.40; Mrs. J. E. Parsons, 853 Fifth Avenue, 35 cents; Mrs. S. Low, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, $21.70; Miss H. Rhoades, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, $16.50; Mrs. B. Nicoll, 46 East Fifty-fourth Street, $19.70; Mrs. D. S. Riker, 808 Madison Avenue, $10.15; Mrs. B. Marton, 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, $4; Mrs. D. O. Whitman, 876 Fifth Avenue, $30.10; Mrs. L. J. Ehret, 71 East Eighty-second Street, $5.95; J. R. Drexel, 1 East Sixty-second Street, $1.35; C. M. Wilmerding, 29 East Forty-eighth Street, $7.10, and J. W. Beveridge, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, $13.47.

Ex-Commissioner Cram explained last night that he had dealt with Mr. Jenkins for years and was sorry that he had failed. He presumed the $5.40 down against him as a debtor was the amount of his current bill. Mr. Cram said he paid his accounts by check every month and he knew nothing special about this one. A similar explanation, it was understood, could be made of all the small claims Mr. Jenkins listed.

The liabilities of Mr. Jenkins are $9,856 and the assets $2,630, including $2,000 worth of stock. His principal creditors are Isabella Wilson, $5,016; Mary Louisa Jenkins, $1,000, and Mary W. Jenkins $400.

SONS OF JUDAH ELECTION.

Samuel Goldstein Chosen Grand Master at Convention Here.

The following officers were elected at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Free Sons of Judah in McKinley Square Casino yesterday: Grand Master, Samuel Goldstein; Deputy Grand Master, Max Gottsegen; Second Deputy Grand Master, Julius Feuerlicht; Third Deputy Grand Master, Theodor Seigman; Grand Secretary, Sigmund Fodor; Grand Treasurer, Siegfried Heyman; Endowment Treasurer, Charles Baruth; Grand Trustee, Alfred Lissner. The following Committee Chairmen were elected: Benjamin Lissner, M. J. Schiff, M. Magnus, Jacob Shapiro, S. Silver, H. J. Winkler, I. Weintraub, Dave Jaeshower, Franz Wieder, L. B. Hymes.

A dinner was held in the evening at Fleischmann's, Westchester Road and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, and speeches were made by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, Register Edward Polak, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, and Justices John M. Tierney and George V. Mullan.

TO USE SIMPLE SPELLING.

Philadelphia Newspaper Adopts 12 Words Advocated by Board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Simplified spelling of twelve words recommended by the National Educational Association was adopted today by The Philadelphia North American. The words are: tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroly, thorofare, program, prolog, catalog, pedagog, and decalog.

Use of these spellings, the newspaper says, has been advocated by the simplified spelling board "as the first step to a greater reform."

Pugilist Moran Fined for Speeding.

Frank Moran, the pugilist, was fined $25 by Magistrate Fitch in the Hunters Point Police Court yesterday morning. Motor Cycle Patrolman Harry Shelley said that he chased Moran in a low racer three miles at thirty miles an hour along Jackson Avenue, and, except that trolley cars were being switched at the Woodside barns, might not have overtaken him. The cars caused Moran to slow down. Shelley assured the court that the car was not going less than fifty miles an hour. Shelley told the court that Moran had with him in the car a moving-picture actress of considerable prominence. Moran in court yesterday morning gave his address as the Hotel Claridge and paid the fine.

RUSSIAN DANCERS GIVE NEW BALLET

Diaghileff Troupe Returns in "Le Spectre de la Rose," a Charming Fantasy.

BASED ON GAUTIER POEM

Miss Lopokova and Alex Gavriloff Appear in Romantic Work at Metropolitan Opera House.

The Russian Ballet comes to take the place of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House and to finish out the season with performances of ballet to last for four weeks longer. The first performance was given last evening. The audience was a good one in point of numbers and followed the performance with interest and sympathy, if not with evidences of an overwhelming enthusiasm.

New York became familiar with the Russian Ballet in the two weeks when it appeared last January at the Century Theatre. The company is the same. There was talk of the distinguished Najinsky, who was detained by the fortunes of war and did not come to this country with the others, rejoining it for the season at the Metropolitan; but he has not done so yet. Mme. Karsovina is another distinguished principal who was missed at the performances in January, but of her coming there was no possibility.

Several new pieces will be presented during the month to increase the repertory that was made known here in the previous engagement. The first of these was given last evening. "Le Spectre de la Rose," a romantic tableau based on a poem by Théophile Gautier. There are still not enough ballets originally composed as ballets to suit the purposes of this company, and it is necessary to collect for it music written with other ends in view. "Le Spectre de la Rose" is danced to the music of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Weber's music is sufficiently "dansante" to make its use in a ballet performance not inappropriate, though he did not mean it to be danced. But though he himself provided no "program" for it, the music suggests a different sort of scene from that embodied in Gautier's verse as it was mimed last evening. The scene whose romance belongs in the more conventional surroundings of the ballroom.

"Le Spectre de la Rose" represents the dream of a young girl who falls asleep after her return from a ball with a rose in her hand. As she dreams the rose comes to life, a symbol of her romance, and dances with her. She wakes and finds only a few rose petals at her feet, where her dream lover had been kneeling. Miss Lopokova and Mr. Alexander Gavriloff took part in this very brief but charming fantasy. Weber's music was played in the orchestration of Hector Berlioz.

The other ballets in the evening's performance were "Les Sylphides," the music for which is an arrangement for orchestra of several pieces of Chopin, Igor Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," for which the music was originally composed, and the Polovtsian dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Stravinsky's grotesque pantomime and Borodin's barbaric dances gave the most notable performances of the evening.

"Petrouchka" is one of the most characteristic productions of the young Russian composer, and its extraordinary features, musical as well as pantomimic, may well have left many of the audience, unaccustomed to these latest developments of musical art, with a feeling of bewilderment. The difficulties that the orchestral score present were admirably mastered. Those of Berlioz's arrangement of the "Invitation to the Dance" are very considerably less, but there might have been more precision and brilliancy in the playing.

'BATTLE OF AMAZONS,' $150.

Picture Attributed to Rubens Sold from Collection of Masters.

The opening sale of a collection of old and modern masters from various consignors began at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The pictures were from William Macbeth, New York; estate of Florence B. Ruthrauff, by order of Henry B. Singer, attorney; Mrs. Joseph J. Little, New York, and the estate of Dr. R. A. Witthaus.

Among the higher prices were the following: "Man Drinking," by C. Dusart, panel, Catalogue No. 3, sold to I. Straus for $110; Marquis de Pontanges and His Daughter, by Robert Tournieres, No. 62, to J. Fenning for $150; "Poultry," by M. D. Hondecoeter, No. 66, John Levy, $115; "Noah's Ark," Rubens and Jan Brueghel, panel, No. 68, Dr. H. Gold, $175; "Still Life," Jean Baptiste Roble, No. 72, John Levy, $150, and also to Mr. Levy "Landscape and Cattle," by Julien Dupre, No. 73, for $210; "The Madonna in Glory," by Tiepolo, design for a ceiling fresco, No. 78, went to Joseph Brummer for $110, and "Portrait of a Lady," by Terburg, No. 88, went to A. Stern for $200.

The highest price of the evening was paid by Thomas E. Finger for "Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins," by Mason Chamberlain, the English painter, formerly in the collection of Mrs. Henshaw Russell of London, No. 89, which sold for $425.

A "Still Life and Figure," by Frans Snyders, the Belgian artist, No. 90, went to E. S. Gildersleeve for $110. "The Beggar," by Goya, No. 91, went to Gildersleeve for $160, and No. 96, a large picture, 24 inches by 55, the "Battle of the Amazons," attributed to Rubens, went to Joseph Gilmartin for $150.

The returns for the 100 pictures sold were $4,871. The sale will be continued this evening.

Najinsky to Join Russian Dancers.

On the Espagne, which is due in port today, is not only Najinsky, the famous Russian dancer who is coming to join Serge de Diaghileff's troupe at the Metropolitan, but Mlle. Balaschova, première danseuse of the Imperial Ballet at Moscow. Mlle. Balaschova will be the première during the engagement at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Leonard A. Wood a Mason

Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., is now a third degree Mason. He took his Master Mason degree yesterday in Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M., in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn. Many prominent Masons were present. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was expected, but did not appear. Among the Masons on hand were George Freifeld, Grand Master of the New York State organization; County Judge Robert H. Roy, Arnon L. Squiers, and Howard Wood.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Scarborough, author of "The Heart of Wetonah," the melodrama current at the Lyceum, has gone to the Mexican border as an agent of the Federal Secret Service. Mr. Scarborough was in the Government Secret Service for a number of years before he took up play writing. He expects to gather material for a new play while at the border.

The Criterion will not be closed at the end of James K. Hackett's Shakespearean season Saturday night. Instead Brandon Tynan and his company in "The Melody of Youth" will be transferred to the Criterion from the Fulton for an indefinite run.

Arnold Daly will make his revival of "Beau Brummel" at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, Albany, Thursday night, April 20. After Easter he will be seen in a Broadway playhouse.

Fifty students in the mechanical engineering department of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of Professor F. H. Vose, visited the Vitagraph studios in Brooklyn yesterday. The class is making a tour on which they are visiting some of the most important manufacturing plants in Greater New York.

Four theatre parties, aggregating 278 persons, will see the first showing of "Ramona" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorrow night.

The first performance of "The Peace Pirates," the annual Columbia 'Varsity show, will be given Wednesday night of next week in the ballroom of the Astor. The play will be repeated every night during the remainder of the week.

MR. FRIEDHEIM'S RECITAL.

Liszt Discussed, and Liszt's Music, with Some Other, Played.

Arthur Friedheim, who for twenty-five years has been known in New York as a pianist, one of the accredited pupils of Liszt, and a foremost interpreter of his music, appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in a recital, to which he also added some remarks and explanations of his own. He has not played in recent years in recitals. He began with a statement of the reasons, attributed to conditions brought about by the war, for his playing last season in a "picture palace" on Broadway; reasons stated simply and manfully. He then spoke of Liszt's music and the causes to which he attributed its slow acceptance by the musical world; these he found in a lack of understanding. Liszt was a "mystic," and his music he considered to be permeated with mysticism. He mentioned a number of prominent musicians who at first did not like it, and later did like it.

Then he played three compositions of Liszt—the "Harmonies du Soir" and the two St. Francis legends. They were followed by pieces by Weber, Chopin, and three of Liszt's transcriptions of Paganini's solo études for the violin. He played the Liszt numbers with zeal and enthusiasm, with technical mastery, although hardly with brilliancy or sweep, and with some dryness of tone. His interpretations of them must be considered authoritative, as those of a disciple commissioned by a direct laying on of hands. It would be difficult to say whether there were many conversions, even with the examples of Motti, Richter, and Weingartner brought to mind. Those who have become aware of mysticism and poetical beauty in the "Harmonies du Soir," of eloquent imagery in the two legends, doubtless rejoiced again at finding them. For those who have found in them wandering and aimless sentimentality, obvious descriptive patter, and musical poverty there was no transformation of them into anything more worth while. Possibly both parties found relief in the fact that it was not a "Liszt program" throughout.

BERNARD AT THE PALACE.

Veteran Comedian Brings His Dialect Back to Vaudeville.

After an absence from Broadway of nearly two years, during which interval he was seen for a brief time on the stage of his native England, Sam Bernard reappeared here yesterday afternoon in the new program at the Palace. Back to vaudeville after a long desertion, he brings his trusty dialect and therewith extracts considerable gayety from an uninspired monologue. At last reports he was still struggling valiantly with the word "statistics." In her new capacity as cut-up-in-chief of the Palace, Nora Bayes ushered Mr. Bernard on to the stage, introduced him as her father, and started him off with a resounding kiss.

In her own proper part of the program, the affable Miss Bayes remains from last week to sing several old songs in her masterly fashion and several new ones, including a new ditty by Irving Berlin, all about a boy who is "too darned big for a one-horse town."

The other high light in the new bill is little Nan Halperin, a clever singer, whose songs are good and who seems to have even more "personality" than ever now that she has stopped mentioning it. Other entertainers include some celestial tricksters and the Morgan Dancers, who danced heroically into vaudeville from the snow-carpeted floor of Central Park.

Herbert Fryer Plays Again.

Herbert Fryer, the English pianist, who has been heard here before in recital, gave another one last evening in Aeolian Hall in which he showed again the excellent musicianship. He played Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, a group of pieces by Brahms, Chopin's B minor sonata, and a group of pieces by Liszt, including three from the Années de Pélérinage. Mr. Fryer was especially fortunate in his performance of the works by Liszt and Brahms, and indeed has not played better since his first appearance in New York.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY, 40TH ST. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. A NEW PLAY OF U. S. ARMY LIFE ON THE AMERICAN BORDER. Rio Grande BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" YOUTH! FRIVOLITY! MELODY! JOLLITY!

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 'Best Romantic Play in Years.'—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR!! JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE With JOHN BARRYMORE and O. B. HEGGIE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TOMORROW. 3rd MONTH. THE MELODY OF YOUTH NEXT WEEK CRITERION THEATRE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:00. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE

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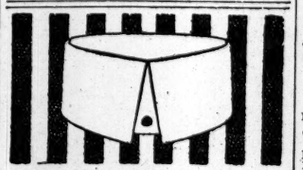

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

A "PROMPT" REPLY FROM BERLIN.

Ambassador GERARD informs the State Department that the German Government has promised him "a "prompt reply to his inquiry regarding the destruction of the British "steamer Sussex and other vessels "on which Americans were endangered." Why do we any longer permit ourselves to be put off by Berlin's meaningless phrases? There can be no "prompt" reply to Ambassador GERARD'S inquiries. It is too late. The Sussex was attacked on March 24—eleven days ago. Three days later our Ambassador was instructed to inquire if the German Government had any information about the matter. This is not promptness or anything like promptness, it is postponement and procrastination of the kind we have too long put up with from Berlin.

There is no good reason for delay, because if the German Government had been scrupulously mindful of its pledge to us, and really desirous of maintaining friendly relations with us, it would not have waited for Ambassador GERARD'S inquiry. It would have assured us at once that if a German submarine attacked the Sussex the commander would be punished for disobeying his orders and reparation would be made. That would have been veritable promptness, that would have been the act of a really friendly nation.

We were told by the German Government that passenger-carrying vessels like the Sussex would not be attacked without warning and provision made for the safety of the passengers, that orders to this effect would be issued to submarine commanders. Was the pledge meant to be kept in good faith? Was the statement about the issue of orders true or false? If the pledge was meant to be kept and if the orders were issued, then the attack upon the Sussex should have been disclaimed instantly, without waiting for the commander's report. If the orders to U-boat commanders were issued as promised, any commander ascertained to have been guilty of launching a torpedo against the Sussex was in a position where his punishment should have been certain, if Germany was acting in good faith toward us.

In view of the pledge and the assurances already given, our Government was perhaps more than tolerant and forbearing in asking merely for information. It had a right to expect from the German Government, by its own spontaneous act, an assurance that if any submarine commander was found to have attacked the Sussex he would be punished, and it is to be remembered that officers and passengers reported seeing the torpedo's track. There is now little or no expectation that our Government will receive any satisfactory statement from Berlin. Evasion, a professed want of information, the familiar assumption of a French or English mine, will not satisfy. Whatever may be the attitude of the Government at Washington, the American people find an increasing difficulty in crediting Berlin with good faith, and Berlin has itself to blame for that unfortunate condition. We remember the German reliance upon false affidavits about the Lusitania. We remember the Persia and the Arabic. But we remember, too, the official pledge and promise that vessels like the Sussex would not be attacked. Our willingness to believe has endured shock after shock until it is ready to give way. It would not be too much to say that it has given way. An assurance from Berlin of the nature we have indicated, that the Sussex could not have been attacked by a German boat without flagrant disobedience of orders, would have had a reviving effect. It was not forthcoming. We are waiting, as we have waited in the case of the Lusitania for many months. Professor MARK BALDWIN in his dispatch to the President says: "A "woman traveling where her right "was, carrying an American pass"port, stricken on the Sussex, hover"ing between life and death, demands "that reparation for assault on "American life and liberty be ex"acted." That is the demand of the American people, that is the way they feel.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"The people" of New York are "ruling" today. Such Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives as choose to take the trouble will go to the primaries of their respective parties and vote for delegates to their National Conventions and members of their State and County Committees. The candidates have been picked out for "the people" exactly in the ancient way. The abhorred leaders and bosses, State and Assembly district, have made the selections, often selecting themselves. A great quiet or lassitude reigns. There is nothing for the people to do but to ratify, as they were permitted to do in the dark days before they were disenthralled by the mystic abracadabra of direct primaries.

The only even moderately living interest is in the Republican concern: Will Governor WHITMAN be "cut" as a candidate for delegate at large by accomplices of the wicked Mr. BARNES? Will Mr. BARNES'S enemies be able to get delegates enough to displace him at Chicago from his coign of vantage as New York member of the National Committee? Contests are mighty few. As for the eighty-seven delegates to be sent to Chicago, who knows their candidate for President? "The people" are voting in the dark. The cynical even dare to suspect the ardor of Governor WHITMAN'S devotion to Mr. Justice HUGHES. After all the pompous celebration of the direct primary the old game is played. The National Convention will name nobody knows what candidate, "the voice of the people" not having been heard in the primaries. Many delegates are uninstructed, many are instructed for phantom candidates. Meanwhile the old political experts will manipulate, manoeuvre, finesse, and combine as freely as, and more irresponsibly than, in the heathen time. All this costly mechanism of the direct primary signifies, produces, nothing.

Remembering what direct primaries were to be, the regeneration and salvation of popular government, the dethronement of bosses, the banishment of political ways that are dark and political tricks that are vain, it is difficult not to sympathize with the disgust shown with sublime unanimity by the voters of the New Hampshire town of Andover at the recent Presidential primary in that State. The Northern Gazette of Lancaster records the recusancy of the Andoverians:

> The forms were gone through with; the ballots were ready, the ballot box was open; the Moderator made the necessary announcements; but not one of the more than 200 voters on the Andover check list exercised his privilege of suffrage upon the question of the various national political conventions. This was no sudden whim or freak action, but represented the unanimous conclusion of the voters of the town, formally expressed by resolution and arrived at after careful consideration, that they disapproved of the spirit of the primary and would have none of it.
>
> Hard-headed men of Andover, united in their protest against a solemn sham!

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

The argument of Secretary DANIELS before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in favor of his program for naval extension, which he completed yesterday, was plausible, but not convincing. There is no doubt that our navy needs all the warships he asks for, and more, while he made a good enough political point by revealing the report made by the General Board as long ago as 1903, which, if acted upon at that time, would have kept our sea defenses in their proper relative position. But, although this report has not hitherto been made public, yet it has been well known that naval officers have been urging improvements in the navy for many years, and that their advice has been as consistently ignored by Republican Administrations as it has been, until the present critical moment, by the present Democratic Administration. No good purpose can now be served by dwelling upon the mistakes of the past.

Naval extension is a present and imperative duty with which party politics has nothing whatever to do. The principal defect of the present program of the Navy Department is that its provisions are not sufficient for our needs. It does not provide for an expeditious construction of new warships. Mr. DANIELS'S talk about the enormous profits of private shipbuilding concerns and munitions manufacturers does not excuse the delay in laying down the dreadnoughts ordered in the Spring of 1915. The loss that may be incurred by the postponement of the building of those ships may be greater than the sum the Secretary has tried to save by rejecting the bids of private builders. If Congress will not take this branch of the subject of naval extension firmly in hand and make such provision as will place all the shipbuilding facilities of the country, private as well as governmental, at the immediate service of the navy, much of that part of the forthcoming bill which relates to new ships will be practically inoperative for another year. We need ships now, not the mere promise of ships at some remote and indefinite date.

Provision should be made also for a large increase in the personnel of the navy. Mr. DANIELS clings obstinately to his idea that 15,000 men will be enough for our present needs, but there are not only new ships to be manned, but old ones which should be kept in commission if the efficiency of the navy is to be increased and maintained. There is no doubt of the need of battle cruisers and scout cruisers as well as new dreadnoughts, and Admiral GRANT'S statement that submarines of not less than 800 tons displacement should hereafter displace the smaller ones must not lightly be set aside. Mr. DANIELS'S continued faith in our present submarines is not shared by many naval officers. So far as the program provides for new ships for this year it is satisfactory, or would be if there was assurance that the ships would be built without delay. Mr. DANIELS, however, believes that enough will be done to this end if the Government proceeds immediately to build an armor-plate plant and our navy yards are made fit to build big ships. Something is to be done, we believe, toward fitting up a place to build dreadnoughts at the League Island yard. That will give us three new docks for big ship building, sometime in the future, with eight or ten big new ships to build. Mr. DANIELS is too optimistic.

"CLANNISH IMPERTINENCE."

After General FRANZ SIGEL'S removal from his command, JOHN HAY, then one of Mr. LINCOLN'S private secretaries, wrote:

> The Germans are heaping up wrath against themselves by their clannish impertinence.

As Secretary of State a generation afterward Mr. HAY had plenty of occasion to notice instances of that "clannish impertinence," grown to be anti-Americanism, on the part of the German-language press and the German-American societies. They opposed treaties with England, friendship with England. They then consulted, as they now consult, not the advantage of the United States, but the advantage of Germany. Their motto was "Germany first!"

The State convention of the New Jersey branch of the German Alliance passed on Sunday a resolution asking "the co-operation of all German-"Americans to defeat the naming for "the Presidency of men known to be "opposed to the interests and welfare "of German-Americans." What interests and welfare have German-Americans in the United States that are different from those of other Americans? None. Nobody but themselves, in so far as the resolution represents them, is seeking to injure them. Their concern and alarm are wholly for Germany. Their judgment of the President, and of any public man who aspires to be President, rests solely on his actions or opinions in regard to Germany. Germany first! The interests and the welfare of the United States do not count.

These Jersey fanatics of Deutschtum choose an unhappy time for the exhalation of their rancor against Americanism. There is method in their madness, however. They recommend the holding of a national convention, after the great political parties have held theirs, for the purpose of approving candidates satisfactory to the German Alliance. That seems an ingenious way of settling the election. The unfortunate visé d by the alliance wouldn't have the ghost of a glimmering of a chance. But since both the Democrats and the Republicans will put up "America first" candidates, the alliance might find indorsement of either impossible. It may be safer to follow the bidding of the Germania-Herold of Milwaukee:

> In the interests of America we shall always have to choose, on principle, among equally worthy candidates the candidate of German descent.
>
> Put only Germans on guard!

WE NEED AEROPLANES.

It is no secret that the work of the aero squadron attached to the punitive expedition in Mexico has been greatly hampered by a lack of aeroplanes and the deficiencies of the few machines it possesses. Aeroplanes of greater power are required for the mountainous regions in which General PERSHING'S small force is operating. The defective condition of our military aeroplanes has long been known. Congress has been asked frequently to take steps to strengthen the air service of the army, the enormous importance of which is daily illustrated in our little Mexican campaign against VILLA and his bandits, but Congress has never even pretended to show much interest in aeroplanes. It is scarcely to be hoped that the new army bill, when we get it, will provide adequately for the equipment of the aviation branch of the signal service.

Yet the men of the first Aero Squadron have been doing heroic work in the Northern Mexican country, as carriers and as scouts, and the perils of their task increase as the pursuit is carried further in the mountains. The War Department has ordered the construction of a few larger and stronger aeroplanes for this particular service, and has rejected the Aero Club's offer of two effective machines, ready for use, at the nominal price of $1 each. Perhaps it is right to reject gifts for the army from private citizens, but the attitude of our Government, including the War and Navy Departments, toward the aeroplane service has been radically wrong from the beginning. We have too few flying machines and too few men trained to operate them. The supply of the navy is absurdly small, while that of the army is smaller. Yet since August, 1914, the absolute need of aeroplanes of high power in war has been proved every day.

OUR FREE TRADE TARIFF.

Representative HUMPHREY argues that the Democrats are engaged in fooling the people by their proposal of a tariff commission. He knows just what is going to happen after the war, and just what ought to be done to prevent the further calamity which will result if the Underwood tariff is allowed to empty the Treasury, and if the Payne tariff, or something "equally as good" for the Republicans, is not restored. It is true that the income from customs has decreased nearly six millions this fiscal year. It also is true that the income from internal revenue has increased in excess of $41,000,000.

The Republican argument is that the customs should be raised in order to increase revenue. The Democratic argument is that the country's trade is more important than the condition of the Treasury, since there can be no question of the solvency of the Treasury of the United States. It is simple to raise the revenue, but difficult to produce prosperity. If the Republicans charge the war and its results to the Underwood tariff, then the Democrats are entitled to be judged by the results in their entirety, rather than by the Republicans' selection of the debits in the situation. If the Payne tariff had produced the war and its results the Republicans would have been as proud as peacocks.

The "depression" attributed to the Underwood tariff surpasses in its abundance any prosperity produced by any tariff the Republicans ever achieved. If the proposal is to alter those conditions by a skyward revision of the customs, the nays would have it overwhelmingly. Mr. HUMPHREY is right in arguing that the Treasury lost some revenue through lower duties on increased imports. But those imports were necessary to the increase of exports which dwarf every other consideration. The increase of imports might or might not have been equally great if the duties had been higher. We could not well take the risks of a tariff that would exclude imports. Partly the increase of imports was necessary for the manufacture of the exports. Partly the larger imports were necessary to enable foreigners to pay for what they bought.

Representative HUMPHREY'S figures are not worth mentioning in comparison with February's exports of $409,836,525, imports of $193,935,117, and excess of exports over imports of $215,901,408. Those are record figures, and mean as much for domestic trade as for foreign trade. If the Republican "high and higher" tariff had ever produced such a showing there might have been deduced an argument for raising the Underwood tariff. The customs deficit is not such an argument, for many reasons. The customs deficit is nothing compared with similar deficits under Republican tariffs, and the argument is rather for a further reduction than for a return to the rates which produced larger deficits. Furthermore, the Treasury deficit is a matter of expenditures rather than deficiency of customs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A "Modern" School Described.

As Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER is wont to familiarize himself thoroughly with the facts before he speaks or writes on any subject, and as his judgment of the facts as he finds them is more than likely to be sound, suggestions or proposals made by him, even though they would involve, if accepted, the abandonment of long-established habits and assumptions, are not lightly to be dismissed. Therefore, startling as is the plan he now offers for the conduct of what he calls a "modern school," it cannot be rejected offhand merely because a school as he would have it would be utterly dissimilar from any, except a few of a highly specialized nature, that are now in existence.

Respect for Dr. FLEXNER'S opinion, however, need not prevent the expression of the belief that his dissatisfaction with our present schools and their methods—a dissatisfaction he is far from alone in feeling—has led him not only to advocate changes unnecessarily great, but has caused him to forget that, though the importance of certain studies has been exaggerated, they are of some value nevertheless. From his "modern school," for instance, he is to exclude Latin and Greek altogether, and mathematics he is to carry only as, and as far as, his pupils have use for them in the ordinary activities of their lives.

Such proposals as those will get little sympathy, except from stolid and short-sighted utilitarians, of whom Dr. FLEXNER certainly is not one. Sympathy he would have from many, including not a few graduates from the older colleges, in criticism of teaching methods the results of which are to give for years of study of the classics only the power to read slowly and stumblingly—when a dictionary is at hand for constant reference. But though the majority of graduates do not acquire even decent facility in the reading of Latin and Greek, they do get a knowledge of their own language that cannot, so far as known, otherwise be obtained—a knowledge the value of which is not trivial. Also, while it is true that most of us forget our higher mathematics soon after leaving college, yet its influence remains in the shape of a regard for exactness and more or less of ability to distinguish between logic and illogic.

And it is hardly adequate ground for condemning the present educational system, simply because, at the start, it is much the same in New York City and in "Oshkosh and Keokuk." Why shouldn't it be?

Efficiency Led Him to Failure.

When the news first came of what the man whom it is convenient to call SCHILLER had accomplished on the steamer Matoppo there was no hesitation anywhere to credit that remarkable stowaway with an astounding achievement, and hardly any tendency to deny that to a like degree he illustrated German efficiency, at least as compared with that of the other men on the ship. Later information, however, inspires some distrust of the earlier judgments of the fellow's achievements.

Not much importance, indeed, is necessarily to be ascribed to the fact that though the Matoppo's Captain is a British citizen he is of German birth. To darkly suspicious minds that may explain, or begin to explain, or suggest an explanation why he and the other white men on board—of course the coolie crew didn't count—were so easily cowed. To be sure, the voyage to Vladivostok, with a cargo whose ultimate destination was one or another of the Allies, was thus delayed. The delay was brief, however, and as the docile Captain did cause SCHILLER'S arrest as soon as he could do it safely, the theory of participation in a plot by the Captain is untenable.

And SCHILLER, after all, wasn't as much of a superman as he seemed when only the culmination of his adventure was known. On the contrary, he is now revealed as a curiously ingenuous person whose quality was promptly detected by the waterfront loungers with whom he established confidential relations by the familiar expedient of buying them drinks. Obligingly they conspired with him, and as obligingly they took his money, but apparently they used it to buy other drinks for themselves, not for the furtherance of his equally desperate and wild schemes. At any rate, they deserted him when the time for action came, and allowed him to go on his mad cruise alone.

The man's efficiency, therefore, merely served to bring about a failure—not an ordinary, commonplace failure, to be sure, but not on that account the less complete. There may be more to the case than has yet developed, and further revisions of judgment may be demanded when the whole truth comes out. At present, however, SCHILLER is almost as ridiculous as he is astonishing, and probably the chief significance of the episode is to be sought, not in the activities of its leading character, but in the strangely passive rôles played by a group of sailormen of the kind supposed to be bold and hardy.

Automobiles as Rivals of Railways.

President LOREE of the Delaware & Hudson Company rather mournfully admits that the passenger traffic on his road, as on others, has suffered from the competition of the automobile. And to account for the size of the loss, he notes that if the 4,339 vehicles of this sort licensed in "Albany, Troy, and the intermediate towns" each carried three passengers twenty-five miles a day for a year, their "passenger miles" would equal those of the Delaware & Hudson for the same time.

But of course those 4,339 automobiles did not give as much service as that; it is, indeed, unlikely that more than very few of them did it, for though any automobile can carry three passengers more than twenty-five miles in a day, there cannot be many doing even that much every day.

And of the whole number of automobile rides taken, only a minute fraction are substitutes for railway journeys. One is almost tempted to believe that the motor car makes as much railway business as it takes away. Certainly it helps the freight end of the industry enormously.

A Trial for the Bowery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bowery merchants deserve their chance under a new name. If the tradition of the Bowery is worth preserving let the City Fathers have a model made of its artistic features, and placed under lock and key for the benefit of those who will find soul solace in remembering its noble history.

"Avenue de la Renaissance" or "Piccadilly," with every merchant along its course wearing a flower in his buttonhole, a silk hat, white spats, and patent-leather shoes, would attract a larger number of sightseers than ever its traditional palmy days drew to it.

"Piccadilly" would be well enough after the merchants of the Bowery have accomplished their task. Can they do it? It took a Hercules to clean the Augean stables. Let them start, but until the result of their labors is no longer an unknown quantity let us call this lane "Avenue X" and in small letters beneath "nee Bowery." If the merchants can create a new environment, and environment triumphs over heredity, the unknown quantity can be replaced by the known. If heredity is the stronger let it revert to type and again assume its traditions and the name that goes with them.

New York, April 3, 1916. E. L. S.

Henry M. Rice's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time since I read in your paper two articles criticising the choice of Henry Mower Rice as Minnesota's representative in our national Hall of Fame.

Henry M. Rice was perhaps the greatest of the figures dating back far enough to be a real link between the old Indian days and the later days of civilization. He was that unusual thing in the State's history, a man who was trusted by the Indians universally, completely, and without interruption during his lifetime. It was his custom to go among them always unarmed. As a railroad builder he had great visions, foreseeing with remarkable clarity the extension of the Pacific roads and the development of the Northwest. He was active in the inception of the Great Northern, and, if I am not mistaken, it was under his Presidency that the road was completed as far as the Red River Valley. He was one of the first two Senators from Minnesota, his being the six-year term.

Henry M. Rice was a big man and a good man, and if you are right in assuming him to be practically unknown in Minnesota, (which I question,) then it is time something were done to make his life and history a living force there.

A MINNESOTAN.

New York, March 29, 1916.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

"There is one safeguard known generally to the wise which is an advantage and security to all, but especially to democracies as against despots. What is it? Distrust."—Demosthenes.

America, thou slumberest in thy beauty,
Serenely stretched upon a couch of blue,
And round about thee, story-wise, thy servants
Are sleeping too.

Thickly and softly drop the thornless roses,
Whose perfume works a subtle spell and deep;
Passionate, indeed, must be thy Prince, to wake thee
From such a sleep.

Meanwhile, be sure that eyes are on the portal—
Unguarded beauty knoweth no repose!—
And who, if covetous man attempt thy downfall,
Will interpose?

Afar, the stamp of myriad feet approaches,
Great birds fly low beneath the darkening skies.
Canst thou not hear the urgent, warning voices
That bid thee rise?

She only turns and smiles within her slumber,
And moves her head beneath its golden weight.
O Prince, who may be coming to deliver her,
Come not too late!

NANCY HOWARD DE FORD.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL BASES.

The Other Side of Dr. Dernburg's Warning to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago Dr. Dernburg, in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, took occasion to warn Americans of the dangers by which they were surrounded due to the existence of so many British naval bases, coaling stations, &c., in nearby waters. So great was his amazement at the general ignorance touching this vital matter that he went to the trouble of having a large map prepared upon which these various military possessions were conspicuously shown. He relates, in something of a triumphant tone, how this exhibit brought home for the first time to the minds of those who saw it a true appreciation of the peril in which they had ignorantly dwelt.

The incident admirably illustrates how continuous thinking along a particular line, as pan-Germanism has been doing so many years, may destroy all sense of proportion and completely obscure the real truth. Dr. Dernburg actually could not, or at least did not, see that his exhibit and accompanying argument proved exactly the opposite of what he intended. The very fact that for generations these stations have been in existence around our borders, yet with so little interference with our affairs that most of us are utterly unconscious of their presence, is the most conclusive proof possible that British sea power is not a menace to other nations. Does Dr. Dernburg imagine for a moment that we should enjoy the same sense of security if these stations belonged to the German Government?

We need not here seek to explain this difference of feeling toward two great States. It is enough to know that the difference itself exists. If there must be a ruler of the waves, the world is content to let Britannia fill that office. On the whole, for the last half century at least, her rule has been beneficent and unobtrusive, whereas, such foretaste as we have had of what Germania's rule might be is anything but reassuring. It is this blindness of German thought to conditions as they actually exist which forms the chief stumbling block to her good relationship with the rest of the world.

H. M. CHITTENDEN,
Brigadier General United States Army, (retired.)

Seattle, March 28, 1916.

The Nassau Street Tablet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 29 appears a letter from Hendrik Willem van Loon of Ithaca, taking exception to a reference made to William III., King of England, as "sometime Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic," this reference having been made on an inscription on a memorial tablet designed to be erected in Nassau Street, this city. Mr. van Loon notes that William III. was a son, grandson, and great-grandson of former Stadtholders, and "therefore he was born to the job, so to speak," adding that he "became so in the year 1672 at the age of 22," and while King of England "divided his time between the offices of Stadtholder and King."

Although Professor van Loon is a native of Rotterdam, Holland, and the author of a recent book, "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," I hope he will permit me to inquire if this be a fair statement of the case of William III. as Stadtholder. When, in 1650, the father of William died in Holland, after having undertaken a coup d'etat, the office of Stadtholder was abolished and the executive power passed into the hands of John De Witt. Four years later, at the conclusion of Holland's war with England, in which the victorious Van Tromp sailed up the English Channel with a broom at his masthead, Cromwell, in the peace negotiations, insisted as a condition of peace that Holland pass an act of exclusion. This act, as passed, excluded William (who was then only 4 years old, having been born a week after his father's death,) and also excluded William's descendants from holding the office of Stadtholder. Again, in 1667, when there had been popular demonstrations against the exclusion of William, what was called an act of harmony was passed, by which the office of Stadtholder in Holland was abolished. It was not until some years later, (1672,) when William had become of age, and in public service had distinctly "made good" in a time when Holland was in quite desperate straits, that the office of Stadtholder was revived and bestowed upon him—not, however, as a hereditary right, but by election.

The word "sometime" in the Nassau Street inscription is used in an archaic sense. Though obsolete, the word is often used on inscriptions, and notably on title pages of books where positions held by authors are referred to—as, for example, "sometime Fellow of Oriel." In Murray's "New English Dictionary on Historical Principle," its obsolete meaning is defined as "at a certain time, on a particular occasion, in the past; once."

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

New York, March 31, 1916.

Suffragist "Effrontery."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the following reply to Rossiter Johnson's letter which appeared in your paper on March 26: Patience and perseverance are virtues, although he does not seem to consider them as such. Instead of growling over the splendid persistence of the women I should strongly advise him to admire their "stick-to-itiveness." Mr. Johnson is conveniently possessed of a vote, and so from his pinnacle of virtue can easily recommend the suffragists to carry on their campaign ten or twelve years longer, or even a century more or so—what cares he?

Four months after their defeat they have what he chooses to term "the effrontery" of again besieging the Legislature. He does not mean "effrontery," I am sure. He means that they have the indomitable will and courage of their ancestors, who also waged a bitter war against taxation without representation. I cannot conceive of his being so dull as to be unable to perceive that it was just such tireless and persevering courage which won for him a vote.

ROSALIND ZOGLIN.

New York, March 26, 1916.

Buying Opera Tickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently published letters in The Tribune attacking the men in the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House have called forth a storm of protest from the many men and women who have had close dealing with them. I candidly say for myself (and I am sure hundreds of others join me) that never have I yet seen or heard anything but the kindest courtesy at those windows. There are many more box offices, but at no other place are there such nerve-racking proceedings as those which have to be put up with at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House. Yet it has been my experience since the present management took charge that they now restrain any discourtesy or impatience.

Mrs. S. J. LATTA.

New York, April 2, 1916.

Doctors' Fees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had occasion to call on two gentlemen of the medical profession in a hurry after midnight. One of them lives a block above me; the other a block below. The one who responded first rendered some service. He sent his bill to me the following month for $2, which was a proper charge, as the service was of a trifling character. Now, after six months have elapsed I receive a bill from the other, who was too late to perform any service, for $3, "for professional services rendered." To be sure, he was called out after midnight, and was entitled to some compensation for being disturbed, but why $3 for nothing and only $2 for something?

ADDISONIAN.

New York, March 31, 1916.

THE ALLIES AS A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

The United States and Other Neutrals Urged to Join Them to Establish a New International Order.

By ALFRED H. LLOYD,
Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even the most ardent militarist does not wish only war. The preparedness or the open resort to force that he sanctions is for him a means to peace, although he may urge also that war is a biological necessity, that it makes for virility, and so on. To the pacifist he may say, and say truly, that it is a fool's paradise to believe only in peace, when there is war, actual or possible; but the pacifist may retort, and retort truly, that it is a fool's hell to believe only in war, when there is peace, actual or possible. Indeed, with pacifists and militarists, both being in all degrees, I am inclined to think, when question is of sentiment, folly, impractical, and unreasoning views, that the honors are about even. They must be about even also as to wisdom. Such is usually the case with partisans in any great issue. Even as to courage I cannot find that the militarist is a bit more courageous than the pacifist.

All of which is only pleasantly preliminary. It is a flourish, or a prologue, before making a suggestion; as I believe, a very pertinent and practical suggestion in present affairs. What I would say has to do with the relation of the United States, a peace-loving nation, to the present war. I would advocate for the United States a more aggressive policy, but also a policy of real progress and construction. Thus, in four statements:

1. In any field of human interest what is ideal sooner or later must ground in something actual both as to its own substance or matter and as to the means by which it is to be accomplished.

2. The development of conditions in the present war is such that now in all probability peace is ascendant over war as the interest of all the contestants.

3. What some in their rather impractical, pacifistic dreaming and hoping have styled a "League to Enforce Peace" seems now actually accomplished; not on the largely visionary lines which have been proposed, but in an already actual alliance for peace; an alliance that, although only partially developed at the present time either as to the interest and co-operation of its present members or as to the possibilities of larger membership, is still so far actual and manifest today as to constitute a basis of practical action—and,

4. The United States, not to say also many other nations now "neutral," if loyal to tradition and present interest, can no longer stand aloof, refraining from openly aggressive interest and action in the purposes of the alliance. Have not conditions reached such a crisis that aggression, hidden if not open, is inevitable or even already actually under way? No longer can the policy of isolation enjoy the benefit of doubt.

These four statements made, I would add briefly to the third and the fourth. The first and the second seem to call for no further explanation.

The nations now at war, in a sense not true or not so clearly and fully true at the beginning of the struggle, are now become to all intents and purposes a league to enforce peace—the Teutonic group being, as has been made more and more evident, the offending party against the objects of such a league. The fact that the Allies, France and England and their associates, have been strengthening their alliance, uniting more closely as to their economic and financial policies, as well as in their military policy, is a most important sign of the present actual existence of the league, especially if one add to this fact the present predominant interest in peace among all the contestants; for, as I would submit, economic and financial alliances are always bound to be more consciously, or, still better put, more conscientiously international than mere military alliances can ever be. Of course, so far as there is argument here instead of a mere statement of the fact of the league being now actual, it is probably presumed that the Allies are to win and the offending Teutons are to be forced to "keep the peace," should the war be carried to a finish. It is presumed also that the Teutonic consciousness is assertively national, that of the Allies being now, if not so clearly at the beginning, international. But these assumptions need only to be recognized and conceded.

With regard to the time having come for more aggression on the part of the United States I would point out that in general any great war must always be more than just a meeting of forces in kind, might balanced stably or unstably against might; it must also be a meeting of ideals, of different kinds of living. Thus in the present war, besides the clash of armies, nationalism is more and more plainly at issue with internationalism and the isolated nation's type of organization for defense and offense, militarism, with the international type, law maintained by co-operative force. Becoming more aggressive, then, and possibly entering the war, the United States should act, not as a nation merely feeling resentment for national injuries in the past or dangers in the future and so on the "safety first" plan merely joining forces against a common foe, but as a people bent on securing the higher type of organization. With this intent, moreover, the United States should now—the time has hardly been ripe for this before—invite other neutral nations, Holland, Denmark, Rumania, not to mention many other possibilities, to act in co-operation; all associating themselves with the Allies in a league for greater security and a more candid internationalism.

Surely the Allies would more than welcome such a move, and would really sympathize with its essential purpose, and before such an overwhelming alliance and in view of its purpose so well founded the Teutons might consent to negotiate for peace, assured, as they should be, that the settlement would be on an international instead of a nation-against-nation basis. Restoration of the status in quo before the war might be necessary. It would seem to be logical. But at this writing I refrain from discussion of special questions. I am suggesting only that the United States, instead of remaining selfishly neutral, instead of becoming only selfishly aggressive, and instead of dreaming of impractical leagues, openly recognize the de facto League to Enforce Peace, vigorously indorse its purposes even to the point of formally joining the league, and, if necessary, entering the war and so strengthening the purposes, induce other neutral nations to do the same, and with the war's close take part in developing the league into a still more effective instrument of international union. Can there be any other way by which after the war really and practically to secure some positive advance upon the conditions maintaining before the war?

The ideal must ground in the actual as to matter and to method. Peace is now actually become the predominant interest. A league to secure peace is actually in existence and needs only to be developed and enlarged. The United States by tradition and by present interest and condition belongs in that league. May the Teutonic peoples some day also be regular members of it.

ALFRED H. LLOYD.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Dr. Iyenaga's Statement About Protection Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Mr. Hollington K. Tong, editor of the Peking Daily News, has entered the columns of THE TIMES as another Chinese editor making war upon Japan, may I be allowed to say a few words regarding his contribution of March 28, entitled "Extent of Japan's Ambition in Asia."

It may be over-curious to wonder why so many editors of Chinese papers are in the United States endeavoring to create hostility here to a country with which this country is at peace. Surely such a course may be deprecated, but I do sincerely hold that it should in some way enter into the case.

Mr. Tong understands, as do most Chinese, the trick of building up statements. It is not an accidental juxtaposition of averments, but a studied advance from an unjustified assumption to a misinterpreted quotation in order to present an incredible, certainly an unsupported statement, calculated to awaken hostility to Japan in American minds, and so utterly misrepresent the "Extent of Japan's Ambition in Asia."

Hitherto Japan has been accused of ambitions immoderate enough, one would think. First it wanted a big slice of China, next a suzerainty over all China. Mr. Tong now extends it to the whole continent!

How does he climb to this absurdity? He begins by saying that Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga "is Japan's official spokesman." The flat answer is that he is not. Dr. Iyenaga would tell Mr. Tong so if he took the trouble to inquire. What he said, not what Mr. Tong may say he represented, is the way Dr. Iyenaga would look at it.

Mr. Tong indeed as a publicist should know the reverse of his statement to be true, but he hazards it in order to attach the greatest significance to it. At what absurd pains Mr. Tong proceeds to deplore an affront to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in Dr. Iyenaga's phrase as reported. "China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection"—a wholly benevolent and absolutely unofficial idea. Yet this weeping over an unmenaced treaty is in turn printed to lead up to the following, which Mr. Tong may well be challenged to verify:

> One of the Japanese officers at Peking recently told me that if the Chinese people with their vast resources and immense territory would place themselves under Japan, the Japanese would be able not only to preserve China for the Chinese, but also to acquire adjoining territories for themselves. Hongkong, India, the Philippines, and half a dozen other territories in Asia, he pointed out, must be acquired by Japan some day.

Could the German baron go further? One may indeed wonder how Madagascar, involving the French, and Java, interesting the Dutch, escaped the comprehensive purview of Mr. Tong, and turn to other and minor points in his letter.

Let me note in passing his reproach of the Japanese for taking Kiao-Chau for China from the Germans, and add that an Israelite so reproached Moses in the case of a certain slain Egyptian. So of his baseless accusation that Japan fomented the present revolution against the coming of which Mr. Tong knows that Japan warned Yuan Shih-kai long in advance. So of the "Governmental adviser" question. Mr. Tong does not answer the doctor's clear statement about the host of other foreign advisers.

So of the Asiatic religious bodies desiring to own lands for schools in China—another avoidance of the parallel with existing Christian privileges, which is the unique point of the argument. So of Korea, which China misused for a thousand years, allowing her to drift into impotence, ignorance, and idleness. Korea is flourishing under Japan today.

But Mr. Tong's phrase, "There is no Villa in China"!

No, his name is Wang; he is only waiting. He has survived from the Boxer days of massacre of foreigners. Abstinence from that form of murder was taught by the wisdom of Sun Yat-sen and has lived on as a policy, not, as Mr. Tong is in the way of knowing, as a change from the popular feeling toward all peoples of the white race. It is a ghost that China should, in mercy to itself, let rest in the shadows of the wall around the Foreign Legations in Peking, where on one shattered, unmended portal are graven the words "Lest we forget."

What, however, is one to say of Mr. Tong's minimizing of the formidable revolt which has induced Yuan Shih-kai to abdicate the throne—"The trouble in my country has now practically ended, as reported in the press." Does Mr. Tong imagine that Americans are blind to the dispatches concerning "the trouble" in six provinces? So slight is the trouble that

HOSPITAL HEAD SEES HOPE FOR BLAKELOCK

Dr. Ashley of Middletown Asserts Artist Is Insane, but May Do Good Work.

CALLS PATIENT HARMLESS

Meeting of Friends Held to Arrange for Committee to Handle Fund —Loan Exhibition Opens.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore to arrange for a committee to take charge of the fund which is being raised under the direction of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams to care for the insane artist, Ralph Albert Blakelock. Mrs. Adams presided, and Carroll Beckwith, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, and John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, spoke. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the Middletown Hospital for the Insane, gave his reasons for believing that Blakelock would be better off outside the hospital, and that it was possible that he might yet do excellent work.

"Mr. Blakelock is insane," said Dr. Ashley, "and he probably will never be a normal man. I do not say that he will not be able to enjoy himself as much as any one would, and he may be able to do excellent work, though he is now nearly 70 years old. He has the privilege of the hospital grounds, sits around and sketches, and has made scores of paintings under the most difficult conditions, and persons who have seen them say they are very good. He is as harmless and appreciative as a child. He remembers every one who has been good to him, and he has nothing to say about those who have not. He was in my house last night, and in talking about art I asked him which of all his pictures he considered his masterpiece. 'I father them all,' he answered.

"He sat down to the piano and played for me and did it so well that, though he has had no practice, I think if you should hear him in this room it would bring tears to your eyes. No artist knows what he can do when he begins his work, and Mr. Blakelock should not be judged by what he has done in the hospital. Put him in his natural environment and think he will accomplish something. We have had examples of what may be done by other patients.

After telling of several of these cases Dr. Ashley continued:

"It is an experiment, but I think what this man has done has entitled him to a trial. He doesn't have the proper surroundings in the hospital, though we do all we can for him. He is perfectly harmless. I don't believe he has been sane for the last thirty or forty years. With a genius it is hard to tell. Insanity is just a swing of the pendulum a little beyond the normal."

"Watrous Blakelock's Angel."

"If people who have talent are insane then the others are commonplace," said Carroll Beckwith, "and it might be a good idea to cultivate insanity. I am glad to talk about Blakelock. I knew him twenty-five or thirty years ago. But there is Blakelock's angel, Mr. Watrous," pointing to Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, who was in the audience. "He used to come to me and say: 'Beckle, that poor devil Blakelock is going to starve to death.' 'Well, I would say, you must help him, you have more money than I.' He used to wear his shoes out trying to sell Blakelock's pictures."

Speaking of the good prices brought by Blakelock's paintings recently, he said:

"You all know America well enough to realize that auctions are as popular as poker playing. When an artist is dead his paintings sell pretty well, and Blalock has been dead for some time, and for some years, and his pictures have been bringing good prices. He did not know how to take advantage of it, as Rembrandt did. He gave out that he was dead, and let his daughter sell his work."

"When I came back to this country about thirty years ago, after being abroad for a long time," Mr. Watroud said, "I said that America had three fine landscape painters, George Inness, A. H. Wyatt, and Blakelock. People agreed with me about the first two, and since then they have come to appreciate Blakelock. He was a great painter, a great man; he had one of the sweetest natures I ever knew, and he was a great musician.

"I had thirty of Mr. Blakelock's paintings at one time. I used to give them away for wedding presents, but there were seven I couldn't part with. Since his work began to bring such large prices I felt that I couldn't afford to keep them. A dealer offered to take them all at a certain price, tut I said he must give $500 more for me to put into the Blakelock Fund. 'I'll tell you what I will do,' he said, 'let me have them at this price and I will put in the Blakelock Fund everything they sell for over it.' He will do it, too, for he is an honest man."

The seven Blakelock's are now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.

Work of Mrs. Adams Praised.

John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, said that it was a shame that the position of Blakelock had not been known, for the public would surely have come to his relief. There were warm expressions of appreciation for the work Mrs. Adams has done in starting the fund.

Mrs. Adams told of the needy condition of the family of Mr. Blakelock and said that the fund was to be used to care for the artist, for his wife, his daughter Marian, and his son Douglas. When the family no longer needed it it would be continued as a general fund for artists, that others need not be reduced to similar conditions. W. H. L. Edwards told of the form of organization of the proposed committee to take charge of the Blakelock Fund, Incorporated. The committee was not regularly organized yesterday.

The loan exhibition of the Blakelock pictures opened yesterday at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue, and the rooms were filled with visitors all yesterday afternoon. The proceeds of the exhibition will go to the artist, and there is also in the galleries a Book of Donations to the Blakelock Fund, which is open to all who wish to subscribe. The paintings on exhibition range from the glowing heat of his sunset subjects to the coolest of night scenes, and from smooth surfaces to those thickly plastered with pigment and rugous.

The famous "Moonlight" of the Catholina Lambert sale is there, together with many other versions of this favorite subject of the artist. One of the most interesting is that owned by Ralph Cudney, which is painted in much the same manner as the "Pegasus," owned by Elliot Daingerfield.

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"Shooting the Arrow" and the "Indian Girl" are two small figure subjects belonging to A. H. and T. A. Ball. Others lending to the exhibition are Mrs. Allan W. Adams, George H. Ainslie, the Buffalo Museum, William A. Clark, Clarkson Cowl, J. F. Degener, Louis Ettlinger, Michael Friedsam, the estate of George A. Hearn, Louis A. Lehmaier, John McCormack, F. L. Montague, George S. Palmer, James G. Shepherd, Frederic Fairchild Sherman, Lody Smith, Snedecor & Co., Joseph Snydaker, James Speyer, W. Stursberg, the Engineers' Club, the Lotos Club, the Toledo Museum, and the United States National Museum.

D. A. R. TO HELP BELGIANS.

Queen Elizabeth Cables Approval of Society's Project.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who is in London, has cabled to Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, thanking the members of the society for their efforts to relieve suffering in Belgium. These efforts will culminate in a nation-wide demonstration next Saturday, which is King Albert's forty-first birthday.

The dispatch from Queen Elizabeth, made public yesterday by Mrs. Story, was as follows:

London, March 30.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, New York:

I am delighted with your idea of commemorating April 8 throughout the United States. Nothing could touch me more than to see the King's, my husband's, birthday celebrated by a manifestation of charity, through the distribution of ten million Belgian flags in return for an offering for the destitute in Belgium. I express my grateful appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this attention, which shows once more the generous and delicate feelings of American women.

To all who will wear the Belgian flags on April 8 and 9 I send, in the name of the Belgian mothers, my heartfelt thanks.

ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Story announced yesterday that the society plans to raise $1,000,000 "for the destitute human beings in Belgium and Northern France who are unable to help themselves." The 10,000,000 Belgian flags which the 100,000 members of the society will offer for sale have already been delivered to the various chapters. The price of the flags will be 1 cents each.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Story in a formal statement said, "appeals to the people to wear the flags, which are in miniature, over Sunday, and have sent circulars to members requesting them to see their pastors and request that collections be taken up and prayers be said for the inhabitants of the war-ridden countries next Sunday."

ALBANY, April 3.—A proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to contribute toward the relief of the 3,000,000 destitute in the war-occupied zones of Belgium and Northern France was issued by Governor Whitman today. It follows:

Whereas, The Commission for Relief in Belgium, through its National Committee named by President Woodrow Wilson, states that the need for food and clothing for the 3,000,000 destitute in the war-occupied zones of Belgium and Northern France continues, and

Whereas, The great humanitarian work of this commission is strictly neutral, being approved by the civil and military authorities of the belligerent powers,

I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, therefore urgently request that all our citizens respond liberally to this appeal, so that we may do our share in relieving the dire distress of these helpless and innocent victims of the war across the seas.

A COUSIN OF DEWEY WEDS.

Miss Strong Bride of Dignowity, Wealthy Mining Engineer.

Miss Grace Newell Strong, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, who lives at the Van Cortlandt Hotel, was secretly married last Saturday to J. V. Dignowity, a mining engineer, by Justice Aaron J. Levy, in the Second District Municipal Court on Madison Street, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Dignowity, who had been staying at the Hotel Continental, was known as the wealthiest undergraduate in Harvard, from which he graduated in 1906.

Mr. Dignowity married Miss Marion Whittemore of Chestnut Hill, Mass., soon after leaving college, but she obtained a divorce from him in 1910, charging cruelty and intoxication. Miss Strong is a daughter of the late George William Strong a well known physician, who practised for many years in Brooklyn.

Bamberger-Fuerth Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Selma W. Fuerth, daughter of Emil Fuerth of 45 East Eighty-second Street, to Gilbert Bamberger of Cleveland, Ohio, took place yesterday at 4 P. M. at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clarence S. Steiner of 45 East Eighty-second Street, who acted as matron of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moses. After a honeymoon trip to the Coast Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger will reside at Los Angeles.

Endicott Rich Marries Miss Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 3.—Miss Hazel May Brown of Brooklyn and Endicott Rich of North Plainfield were married last evening in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city, the Rev. C. H. Mallery, the rector, officiating. Following a trip through the West the couple will reside here.

Mr. Rich is a member of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Miss Colby to Wed Major McCleod.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Colby of London, England, but formerly of Newton, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Colby, to Major Norman McCleod of the Cameron Highlanders. Miss Colby is at present in the Johnstone-Reckitt War Hospital at Ris-Orangis, France. She is a sister of Mrs. Vandell Henderson of New Haven, Conn.

A Tea to Congressional Envoys.

A farewell tea in honor of the Congressional envoys to the "Free States" will be given at the home of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1 East Sixty-sixth Street, Thursday afternoon. Edith W. Matthison will be the guest of honor. The Reception Committee comprises Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

Daniels Dines Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Daniels gave a dinner at his home tonight in honor of Secretary Wilson on his fifty-fourth birthday. The guests included several other Cabinet officers, Members of Congress, and labor leaders. President Wilson sent a letter of warm congratulations.

Passengers for Europe.

The Anchor liner Tuscania, sailing today for Glasgow, will have among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, A. T. Mackie, Marshall Stanbury, W. O. Walker, Miss Isabella Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Miss Daisy Reid, George Andrews, Mrs. F. S. Williams, Mrs. H. S. Patterson, Harry Massie, F. A. Dixon, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Miss Beatrice Watson, and Miss Jemima Angus.

Among those sailing today on the Italian liner Stampalia for Naples will be:

Mrs. Maria Bricca, Antonio Baletto, Maurice F. Barclay, Count Captain A. Sagramoso, Nicole Di Torio, Doreo Giancola, Mrs. Giuseppe Sardo, and Achille Vinci.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.22 cents per pound.—Advt.

FAMOUS Binner CORSET
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER.
A New Corset for Sports.
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)

RECORD PRICE PAID FOR HOMER PAINTING

"A Great Gale" Purchased in This City by the Worcester Museum for $30,000.

WAS ONCE SOLD FOR $750

Picture Exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, Where the Artist Won a Gold Medal.

The Worcester Museum, it was learned yesterday, has purchased one of Winslow Homer's paintings from the Snedecor & Co. galleries for $30,000, a record price for a picture by that artist. This remarkable sale casts the recent high records of the auction rooms for American pictures far into the shade, and while no one can speak with certainty of the prices paid in private sales, this is a very large amount for any American painting to bring. At the Catholina Lambert sale the Blakelock "Moonlight" that sold for $20,000 was second to the Inness "Sunset, Montclair," which brought $24,000 in the Borden sale. At the MacMillan sale $12,000 for a Wyant was considered a large price. All of which goes to show that collectors of American art, including the museums, are finding it necessary to dig deep into their purses for paintings that twenty years ago they could have bought for small sums.

The Homer sold to the Worcester Museum is the picture called "The Gale," or "A Great Gale," which was exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, with fourteen other oil paintings by the same artist, and which won for him a gold medal. It then belonged to Thomas B. Clarke, who had bought it for $750

At the sale of his pictures in 1899 the total amount realized for the Homer oil colors, sixteen in number, only exceeded by a few hundred dollars the cost of "The Gale" to its present owner. It was painted in the early nineties when Homer was at the height of his powers, producing magnificent coast scenes filled with the freshness and force of the sea. The composition is simple and powerful. A woman's figure stands on the beach looking out toward the horizon. Heavy waves are rolling in and the spray fills the air.

Winslow Homer is represented in most of the important museums of this country and also in the Luxembourg. The French Gallery owns his "Summer Night," Boston owns "The Fog Warning" and "The Lookout," the Layton Art Gallery at Cincinnati has "Hark! The Lark," the Pennsylvania Academy has the "Fox Hunt," the Providence Museum "On a Lee Shore," the Carnegie Institute "The Wreck," the Corcoran Gallery "A Light on the Sea," the National Gallery "High Cliff, Coast of Maine" and "The Visit of the Mistress," and the Metropolitan Museum "Cannon Rock," "The Gulf Stream," "Harvest Scene," "Northeaster," and the "Searchlight," beside the watercolors.

ELECT GOETZE TREASURER.

He Is to Hold Office at Columbia for an Indefinite Period.

Frederick A. Goetze, Controller of Columbia University and Dean of the Graduate Engineering School, was yesterday elected Treasurer pro tem. by the Trustees of the university to fill the vacancy left by the death last month of John McLean Nash, for thirty-one years Treasurer of the university. Dean Goetze will serve, the Trustees stated yesterday, until a permanent policy for the future administration of the Treasurer's office is decided upon. He has been connected with the university for twenty years and was elected Dean of the Engineering Faculty in 1907.

Gifts for research work were announced. Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins gave $2,000 for the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory of the Graduate Engineering School. Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge gave $2,400 for research fellowships in medicine. Material and equipment for research in chemistry in the Graduate Engineering School were given by Dr. F. G. Zinsser of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Dr. F. S. Dodge of Bayonne, N. J., and the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company of Waterville, Me. An anonymous donor gave $82.29 for the Department of Bacteriology.

Dr. Thurman W. Van Metre of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania has appointed Instructor in Transportation at the new Columbia School of Business. Appointment was also made of the 411 professors and instructors for the Columbia Summer session, which opens on July 10 and which is expected to have a registration of 7,000. Frederick E. Farrington, Ph. D., Association Professor of Education, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 30.

The following new appointments were made in Barnard College: The Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam and the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson to be associates in religion; Hugh Wiley Puckett, Ph. D., to be lecturer in the Germanic languages and literatures; Mary W. Stewart and Hester M. Rusk, to be lecturer and assistant in botany, respectively; Jennie Tilt and Helen R. Downes, to be assistants in chemistry; Isabel McKenzie and Alice P. N. Waller to be assistants in history.

GREET PANAMA DELEGATES.

Presbyterian Union Gives Reception to Congress Leaders.

The Presbyterian Union of New York gave a reception at the Hotel Savoy last night to Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Reynolds. Dr. Speer was President of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, held recently at Panama. Dr. Thompson was the Chairman of the Commission on Cooperation of the Congress. Dr. Reynolds is pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

The work of the recent congress was the subject of the addresses of Dr. Speer and Dr. Thompson, who asserted that the congress represented one of the greatest and most far-reaching steps yet taken for the evangelization of Central and South America.

Among those present last night were the Rev. Dr. Judson Swift, Charles H. Broas, Edwin J. Gilles, Edward C. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendenhall, James Pott, J. A. L'Amoreaux, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Clark, and the Rev. Dr. Graham C. Hunter.

Hebrew Technical School Exhibit.

The work of the pupils of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls will be exhibited at the residence of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, tomorrow and Thursday afternoon of this week, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock. Tea will be served.

The school, which is at Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, has 604 girls in daily attendance. The branches taught are sewing, embroidery, millinery, dressmaking and costume designing, bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting.

The course is eighteen months. On Jan. 15 the report showed that 2,175 of its graduates were earning $1,375,036 per annum, an average of $630 per year each.

GERRYS ASK AID FOR SCHOOL

Seek $250,000 Fund for Susan Fennimore Cooper Foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry opened their town house, 2 East Sixty-first Street, last evening for a meeting in the interest of the Susan Fennimore Cooper Foundation, and to indorse the vocational work being done at this school in Cooperstown to train dependent children for self-support. Julian T. Davies, who presided, called attention to the fact that the school is training children of all denominations from all parts of the world.

Brief addresses were made by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Dean D. M. Brookman of All Saints' Cathedral in Albany, and Dr. Arthur D. Dean, Chief Commissioner of Vocational Schools in New York State. Charles E. Hotchkiss, in closing the meeting, asked for support for a school which, notwithstanding dipalidated buildings and equipment, had been classed by the State Department in Albany as among the three best vocational schools in the State.

It is heped to raise $250,000 for buildings and the endowment for which so far $25,000 has been subscribed. Many well-known men and women were present and several dinners preceded the meeting, the hostesses taking their guests to the Gerry residence afterward. A supper was served after the meeting.

Among those asked to attend were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. George de B. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Henry L. Wardwell, Francis Lynde Stetson, and George F. Baker.

TO EXPLOIT GARY PLAN.

Women Will Take Visitors to Schools to Show It in Operation.

Plans for automobiles to take visitors to the schools where the Gary system is in operation, a shop on Fifth Avenue with Gary exhibits, and headquarters where literature and information may be obtained were arranged by the Committee of 100 Women organizing in the interest of the system which met at the house of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

This was the second meeting of the women, and an important change in the form of organization and the committee will be the enlargement to a Gary school league. All organizations interested in child welfare are asked to cooperate. There will be two membership fees of $1 and $10, respectively, and it was voted to provide a budget to cover the expenses of a year's work, including the salary of a Secretary and office assistants.

Mrs. Walston Hill Brown will be in charge of the Gary Shop and a traveling exhibit; Mrs. John Dewey is temporary Chairman of Legislative Committee, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush Chairman of Finance, Mrs. Emmet Hold Chairman of Automobiles and School Visits. Miss Eleanor Johnson is Chairman of Cooperation Committee, and Mrs. E. N. Foote is Treasurer. Mrs. Wesley Mitchell is Chairman on the enlarged scope of the organization.

WILL OF DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Bequest to Nephew Who Has Disappeared Revoked.

The will of Daniel Buckley, who died on March 22, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The petition shows the estate to be worth more than $60,000. Owing to the disappearance of the decedent's nephew, Daniel J. O'Reilly, a bequest to him of $400 a year and a provision directing the executors of the estate to employ him as real estate agent for the estate at a salary of $125 a month were both revoked in a codicil attached to the will. The will was made on June 14, 1913, and the codicil is dated Nov. 10, 1913. The address of O'Reilly is given as "unknown," and Edward J. Dwyer of 142 Keap Street, Brooklyn, the executor, in his petition states that he has been informed that the nephew disappeared some years ago.

John J. Buckley, 240 West 132d Street, a brother of the decedent, receives a life annuity of $600. A bequest of $250 for life is made to a niece, Mary F. Barry, 484 East 164th Street. James A. Buckley and Daniel C. Buckley, two grandsons, both of 58 West Seventy-second Street, are each to receive during their lives three-tenths of the income from the residuary estate, and upon the death of each the principal of three-tenths of the estate is to go to their issue, if any. To Mrs. Elizabeth T. Clary, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, a daughter, is left the income from four-tenths of the estate, the principal to go to her issue upon her death. Charles O. Moss, 87 Nassau Street, is attorney of record.

GUILD TO SHOW BOOK WORK.

Workers' 10th Annual Exhibition Is to Open This Afternoon.

There will open this afternoon, with a private reception by members, the tenth annual exhibition of the Guild of Book Workers in the Architectural Rooms of the Fine Arts Building, in Fifty-seventh Street. With the publicity given fine books and fine bindings of large libraries which have been dispersed within the last few years there has been a largely increased interest in the craftsmanship such as is shown by the work of the guild. The exhibit will be open to the public tomorrow and to the 8th, inclusive.

Fine work in bindings and in hand press work will be shown. There will be an unusually delightful exhibition of the work of the illuminator this year, with hand-made papers for lining and by leaves, book plates, and included in the exhibit are castes of the old ivory mediaeval book covers.

This is the only society of the kind in the country exhibiting. On its Executive Committee are J. Wilbur Bartlett, Frank Toller Chamberlain, Sarah Jane Freeman, Mary Green, Helen Haskell Noyes, Emily Preston, and Edmund B. Thompson. Mary Green, Sara M. Cunningham, and Mary Ellen Wood are on the Publicity Committee, and Helen Haskell Noyes, 77 Irving Place, is the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mme. Selma Kronold Operated On.

Mme. Selma Kronold, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and at present Directress of the Catholic Oratorio Society of New York, was operated on yesterday for the removal of a tumor, in St. Francis Hospital. After the operation it was said that Mme. Kronold's condition was satisfactory.

Mme. Kronold was a prominent figure at the Metropolitan when Abbey and Grau were the impresarios of that institution. She created the rôle of Nedda in "Pagliacci" in this country, and also that of Santuzzi in "Cavalleria Rusticana." She also sang many of the prima donna rôles in the Wagnerian operas at the Metropolitan when Seidl was the German conductor. Mme. Kronold is a sister of Hans Kronold, the 'cellist. Her home is at 1,187 Lexington Avenue.

MME. PADEREWSKI HAS SHOP

Pianist's Wife Will Sell Polish Toys in Fifth Avenue.

Mme. Jan Paderewski is a shopkeeper today. She will open a doll and Easter basket shop at 667 Fifth Avenue this morning, and will remain in charge until May 15. A large quantity of goods, including many toys, aside from dolls, have been received from the refugee Polish artists in Paris, and the Welte Mignon Studio, which has taken a lease of 667 Fifth Avenue, has given Mme. Paderewski the use of it until it is ready to occupy it.

There are many animals in the new allotment of toys and one of the now familiar Polish dolls could be seen yesterday riding a large bright green elephant in Mme. Paderewski's private apartment at the Gotham. There are carved toys, a wooden box having on the cover a metal bas relief of Mr. Paderewski's head by a prominent Polish sculptor. The Easter baskets each contain one of the smaller Polish dolls with a collection of eggs and small fowl and sell for $3, the usual price of the dolls. There will be etchings from the artists in Paris and other things that the unpacked boxes have not yet revealed. $20,000 worth of Polish dolls have been sold by Mme. Paderewski already.

For the benefit of the suffering women and children of Poland there will be a box day in New York on Wednesday of Holy Week, April 19, for which the mayor and the Board of Aldermen have granted permission. Mme. Paderewski asks for 6,000 volunteer collectors to wear the red and white of Poland for Tuesday, and take collections all over the city.

PERLEY MORSE IS ACCUSED.

Charges Against Thompson's Aid Filed with Accountants' Board.

Charges against Perley Morse, public accountant employed by the Thompson Legislative Committee, were filed yesterday with the State Board of Public Accountants. The charges had to do with the publication of several letters sent by the T. A. Gillespie Company, contractors for the third-tracking of the elevated system.

In one of these letters Lemuel E. Quigg was referred to as the man closest to Governor Whitman. The letters were obtained by Mr. Morse in his search through the Gillespie books and papers for evidence desired by the committee in its investigation of the third-tracking contracts. Senator Thompson has already assumed full responsibility for the publication of these documents, and it was said yesterday that he had appeared before the Board of Public Accountants in behalf of Mr. Morse.

Paul D. Cravath, who represents the T. A. Gillespie Company, refused to discuss the matter. He said, however, that the charges had been brought. Mr. Morse, when asked about the proposition, also refused to make a statement.

George Rockwell Valentine.

George Rockwell Valentine, President of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, of Chambers Street, and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 574 Bedford Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Valentine began his career as an apprentice in the composing room of the printing house of Martin B. Brown in 1878. In 1907 he became manager of the concern, and shortly after the consolidation of the Martin B. Brown Company with the firm of Joseph H. English & Son Mr. Valentine was made President of the new organization.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JENNIE PALMER, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on last Saturday at the home of her sister, 927 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD A. MASON, 73 years old, a retired Hell Gate pilot, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home on Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCES McCARREN, wife of Charles J. McCarren, a brother of the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, died on Sunday at her home, 1,405 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

ALEXANDER FAUTZ, 69 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a member of the J. M. Hamilton Post, No. 132, G. A. R., is dead at his home, 88 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn.

GEORGE D. SEIB, Vice President and Treasurer of the United States Printing and Lithographing Company, died at his home, Church, Stray and Monroe Avenue, Richmond Hill, on last Saturday. He was 71 years old and left a widow.

Mrs. EMMA BRAND STANLEY, who was associated with her sister, Mrs. Susan A. Lane, in the conduct of the Inasmuch Home, at 420 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, which shelters aged women of all denominations, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, 503 Greene Avenue. She was 68 years old and the widow of Thomas Stanley, who was also active in benevolent work in Brooklyn.

RICHARD DEAN BENDER, a commercial traveler and a member of the Boot and Shoe Travelers' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 1,371 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

Mrs. MARY S. WALDRON, widow of Louis Waldron, who formerly owned the Manhattan Casino in Harlem, died from pneumonia on last Saturday at her home, 1,270 Eighty-fourth Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn. Mrs. Waldron was born in Newcastle, England, forty-nine years ago, and is survived by a son, Alton L. Waldron, and three sisters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEIGAND, wife of Frederick Weigand, a retired leather goods merchant and one of the oldest members of the Emanuel German Reformed Church, died on Sunday at her home, 175 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

HENRY OCHS, 62 years old, a prominent member of the Brooklyn Saengerbund and of Commonwealth Council, R. A., died on Sunday at his home, 257 Warren Street, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters. His wife died on Dec. 13 last.

Miss ARMENIA J. FOSTER, one of the founders of the Faith Mission in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 1,146 Nostrand Avenue, that borough, aged 57 years. She was a daughter of the late John Boyd and Catherine Foster.

Captain WILLIAM D. PARLIN, a veteran of the civil war, whose great-grandfather was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, in Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

HENRY FRANK, a clerk in the General Post Office for many years, died yesterday at his home, 430 West Eighty-fourth Street.

CHARLES E. NICHOLS, 66 years old, known as the most popular school Principal in Westchester County, died yesterday from kidney disease at his home, in Mount Vernon while celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his appointment as a school teacher.

Major ROBERT W. HUNTER, Confederate veteran, lawyer, and journalist, died yesterday in Washington. He was born at Martinsburg, Va., and was in his seventy-ninth year. Major Hunter was with Stonewall Jackson at Manassas, was wounded for gallantry at Gettysburg, and fought on nearly every battlefield in Virginia during the civil war.

Miss CATHERINE McCRACKEN, known as "Aunt Kate," who had been confined to her home in Hackettstown, N. J., for sixty years, died there on Sunday.

Mrs. NANCY BALLENTINE PITNEY, widow of former Assemblyman John R. Pitney, died on Saturday at her home in Mendham, N. J.

WILLIAM WILSON, a resident of Orange, N. J., for forty-one years, died yesterday at his home there.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHROPE, a restaurant owner, died yesterday in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

JOHN WATERS, a veteran of the civil war and a master painter, died on Sunday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Midshipman PHILIP L. NORTHERN of Snowden N. C., a member of the first class of the Naval Academy, died on Saturday at the Naval Hospital in Annapolis.

The Rev. Father PATRICK JOSEPH SHEEDY, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Ayer, Mass., died there on Sunday, in his seventieth year.

HAMILTON WALLIS, a lawyer, died on Saturday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Jaquith, in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

CLARENCE L. ELLIS, for several years organist of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Elizabeth, N. J.

Professor STANISLAUS C. CONSTANT died at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 83 years. He was a native of Nantes, France, and for twenty years was instructor of French in the College of the City of New York.

PHYLLIS SEARS TO WED.

Boston $2,000,000 Heiress Engaged to Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.

The engagement has been announced in Boston of Miss Phyllis Sears of that city to Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., a son of Bayard Tuckerman of this city. Miss Sears is a daughter of Herbert Mason Sears and a granddaughter of the late Francis Bartlett of Boston, who gave a collection of antique art, valued at $1,000,000, to the Museum of Fine Arts, of Boston.

Mrs. Sears, who died several years ago, left $3,000,000 to her daughters, the Misses Phyllis and Elizabeth Sears, and in September, 1913, Mr. Bartlett died and left about $1,000,000 to be divided between the two sisters, who were considered the richest girls in Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Sears married Bayard Warren and lives at Pride's Crossing, Mass. Miss Sears is 22 and made her début at a ball her father gave at the Copley Plaza in Boston, and at which Mr. Tuckerman was a guest. She is an expert tennis player, an excellent skater, and is well known for her riding. She is a member of the Chilton and Vincent Clubs and of the Sewing Circle of 1913.

Mr. Tuckerman, who has made his home in Boston since he was graduated, in 1911 from Harvard, is in the real estate business. His sister, Miss Joan C. Tuckerman, married Evans R. Dick, Jr., of New York, and they live at The Dormers, South Dartmouth, Mass.; another sister is Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt of this city. Mr. Tuckerman's mother was formerly Miss Cotton-Smith.

No date has been set for the wedding.

$2,000 MORE TO AID PASTORS

Newark M. E. Conference Plans Larger Annuity Fund.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, in secret session, yesterday discussed plans for changing the present system of granting annuities to ministers. The present system is based upon a plan of $9 a month, and under it a minister who has served twenty years is entitled to receive $108 a year. This is considered unfair in that it gives a minister with a fortune the same amount as one who has not a cent, providing both have served the same length of time. It was reported that the conference had decided to raise $2,000 more this year than last for the annuity fund. Half the increase is to be raised by churches in the Newark district.

A report showed that the membership of churches in the conference increased 3,117 last year, and that while there was a decrease of five churches, the ministerial support cost increased $6,391 over 1915. Sunday school attendance and baptisms increased, and benevolences increased from $139,342 to $141,227. The amount appropriated to foreign missions decreased by $695 in 1915.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CANE.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cane, (nee Gertrude Heinemann,) announce the birth of a daughter, Janet Gertrude, on April 3.

SIMMONS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Simmons, (nee Gussie Brewester,) of 601 West 160th, announce the birth of a daughter, Monday, April 3.

Married.

BAMBERGER—FUERTH.—Miss Selma W. Fuerth of New York to Gilbert Bamberger of Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clarence S. Steiner, 45 East 82d St.

GOLDFARB — SCHOFFEL. — Dr. David A. Goldfarb to Lenore A. Schoffel, April 2, 1916.

SMITH—BURKE.—On April 3, 1916, at St. Stephen's Church, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Henry Mosier, Miss Ellen Dawson Burke, daughter of Mr. Charles C. Burke, to Mr. Henry De Witt Smith.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 1, at the Devon, 70 West 55th St., Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., in his 43d year. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

ALLISON.—Jo Webster, Lieutenant Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, Wednesday, March 29, at Fort Bliss, Texas, son of Amanda Porter and Jo Webster Allison of Dallas, Texas, and Nashville, Tenn.; grandson of Mrs. Alexander Porter of Nashville, and of Mary de Rasmes Allison. Interment at West Point Wednesday, April 5.

ARNOLD.—William, beloved husband of the late Eliza A. Arnold, in his 78th year, at his residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Funeral services Tuesday, April 4, at 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., east of Madison Av. Interment private.

ARROWSMITH.—At her residence, Woodbridge, N. J., April 2, Jane Bloomer, daughter of the late George Augustus and Phebe Bloomer Arrowsmith, in her 80th year. Funeral at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, April 4, on the arrival of the 1:32 P. M. train from Cortlandt St., Penn. Railroad.

BAUMAN.—Louis, father of Ray Bauman and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, passed away Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1916. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 166 East 98th St., Tuesday morning, April 4, 1916, at 9 o'clock.

BENDER.—On S

ADVERTISEMENT.

The New York Golf Park.

This Golf Park, 30 miles from Broadway, easily reached in less than an hour, will comfortably accommodate 1,432 players a day, each playing one round of 18 holes; or it will accommodate 716 players a day, each playing two rounds.

It will have to be run in a systematic way, however, to accommodate this number of players. But *that* is the plan—*to run it in a businesslike way.*

Based on the number of members of private golf clubs who turn out to play on any one day, the New York Golf Park will be able to accommodate a very large membership—larger proportionately than the private golf clubs—for the following reasons:

There are almost as many golfers in the New York Zone without club affiliations as there are with them.

A big percentage of golfers work at night. They will take advantage of membership in Massapequa Players because they will be able to get in a round of golf any afternoon they wish.

Another big percentage of golfers have their rest day on days of the week other than Sunday. The New York Golf Park offers them a place where they can play comfortably on their days off.

The New York Golf Park will be patronized by a greater percentage of players on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays than are any of the private clubs, because those who now play week-days on public courses will prefer playing over their own courses, where they know they can play with comfort and pleasure.

It is a conservative estimate, therefore, that the New York Golf Park can accommodate a membership of 5,000 golfers, who, distributing their playing over seven days of the week, will keep the courses active every day in the week—not to their full capacity every day, but certainly to their full capacity on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Twenty-five hundred players a week (an average of 500 per course per week) for at least 40 weeks in the year—even if all pay only $1.00 a day playing privileges—will assure the financial success of the New York Golf Park.

Will twenty-five hundred players spend twenty-five hundred dollars a week in the Massapequa Players' Inn? Certainly that is a very low estimate.

But even a gross business of $200,000 a year will return a handsome net profit.

Don't you see the possibilities?

HOW MANY SHARES OF STOCK DO YOU WANT—at $10 the share?

Send for prospectus. Make checks payable to

Massapequa Golf, Inc.,
2 West 45th Street,
New York City.
Telephone Bryant 4817.

Directors—William C. Freeman, President and General Manager; Henry M. Coxe, Vice-President; Harry V. Keep, Secretary; Robert D. Blackman, Treasurer; John G. Anderson, Samuel Hecht, Daniel Nicoll, F. C. Pulver, W. Douglas Walker.

YANKEES AND DODGERS RETURN HOME FOR OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON

EBBETS HAS KEEN EYE ON PENNANT

Thinks His Brooklyn Team Is Keyed Up to Make a Winning Fight.

TO PLAY YANKEES TODAY

Flatbush to be Scene of New York's First Ball Game of Season—Pfeffer and Fisher to Pitch.

The Brooklyn National League baseball squad returned from the South late yesterday afternoon, the game at Baltimore being canceled on account of rain. Both President Ebbets and Manager Robinson stated that the Dodgers were ready to start the season in better physical condition than in many years.

The Brooklyns will open the preliminary season at Ebbets Field this afternoon against the Yankees, who will arrive from Wheeling this morning. The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Brooklyns had an unusually successful season of exhibition games through the South, losing only one game, and that to Washington. President Ebbets is highly pleased with the team and expects great things of it when the championship season gets started next week.

"I am more than satisfied with the showing that the club has made," said President Ebbets. "We will be well up in the race this season, and I think we have an excellent chance of winning the pennant. Every one of the players Manager Robinson was anxious about has rounded into fine shape, and there is not a cripple on the squad, although the Spring training season was a hard one.

"Chief Meyers, Cheney, Rucker, Marquard, Coombs, O'Mara, and Stengel, who we were afraid would be a bit backward about getting into shape, are all ready to start the season. Meyers has been a big help to the club, and his coaching of the other catchers, O. Miller and McCarty, has aided the work of these two players. Meyers has done valuable work also in coaching the young pitchers.

"I look to several of the veterans to play better ball than last season. Pfeffer, Smith, and Dell have shown much improvement over their form at this time a year ago. Brooklyn fans are going to get a big surprise when they see Mails pitch, for I believe that he is a comer. Mike Mowrey is going to make a good utility man for us, and Manager Robinson will be well protected against possible injuries to the regulars. The club is well balanced and is prepared to start right in at a fast clip."

Ed Pfeffer and Sherrod Smith will probably do the pitching for the Dodgers this afternoon. Ray Fisher will be the first pitcher for the Yankees, with Ray Keating as second choice. Caldwell has an injured finger, but Manager Donovan figures that he will be in shape to start against the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Friday. A number of New York fans will go over to see Home Run Baker and Lee Magee in the Yankee line-up. The addition of these two stars, with Gilhooley, will undoubtedly make a big improvement in Donovan's club. He has a likely looking string of baseball talent, and followers of the club look for it to take a prominent part in the pennant race in the American League this season.

The Giants are expected back tomorrow and may work out at the Polo Grounds in the afternoon before going to New Haven on Thursday to play Yale.

AMHERST DOWNS LAFAYETTE

Gains 7 to 2 Victory in First Ball Game of the Season at Easton.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 3.—In a long-drawn-out game of seven innings, Lafayette opened the baseball season on March Field this afternoon and suffered defeat at the hands of the Amherst team by a score of 7 to 2.

Amherst scored in the opening period, but Lafayette in the second inning scored two runs and took the lead. In the third, however, Forshee of Lafayette was wild and passed four men in a row. Mummert, who took his place, passed two and was then withdrawn. Dunn went in with the bases full and none out and retired the side. Dunn remained on the mound for the balance of the game. The score:

AMHERST.	R	H	PO	A	E	LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Sea'n, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	Clough, 3b.	0	0	5	1	0
M'roe, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Trox'l, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0
K'auth, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	B'kb'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
G'dr's, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Brown, ss.	1	1	1	0	0
Taber, p.	1	1	0	0	0	M'tin, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
G'dr'h, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Widm'r, ss.	0	0	3	2	1	Forest, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Sec. c.	0	2	8	2	0	B'ch'r, c.	0	1	8	3	0
Mogi'n	0	1	1	1	0	F'shee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Mum't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Dunn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Winters.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	7	6	21	11	1	Total.	2	5	21	9	1

*Batted for Dunn in the seventh inning.

Amherst	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	—	7
Lafayette	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Amherst, 2; Lafayette, 1. Two-base hits—Goodridge, Goodrich. Wild pitch—Dunn. Struck out—By Forshee, 2; by Dunn, 4; by Taber, 2. Base on balls—Off Forshee, 6; off Taber, 2; off Mummert, 2; off Dunn, 4. Passed balls—Benchner, 3. Stolen bases—Martin, Moginot, Brown, Taber, Troxell. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Left on bases—Amherst, 7; Lafayette, 2. Hit by pitcher—Widmayer, Seaman, Goodrich. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

Giants' Colts Unable to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3.—The Giants Colts, under the guiding hand of Eddie Brannick, arrived in this city last evening for a two-game series with the local club of the Southern League. Today's game was called off on account of inclement weather. The day's rest was much needed by the Colts, especially by Kramer, Martin, and Hunter, who are suffering from injuries.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES, 7th, 8th, 10th.
Tickets on sale at both offices.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Men's Shoes, Furnishings & Hats
Clearance of Odd Lots

Cordovan Shoes, $5.50
Dark Mahogany
Incomplete sizes.
Value $7.00

Tan Calf Shoes,
$2.85
Were $4.00 & $5.00
Not all sizes.

Low Shoes,
$3.00
$5.00 values
Sizes broken

Dancing Pumps

Low Shoes for 1916
Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5.85

ANTI-BETTING BILLS DEAD.

Maryland Senate Votes Against Amendments as Session Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 3.—The race track men and the freinds of the sport in the Lgislature have won their fight which has been waged at intervals throughout the session which ended tonight. The four tracks, Pimlico, Havre de Grace, Bowie, and Laurel will continue operations two years longer without interruption from the law makers. The Hall bill prohibiting all betting on races and known as the anti-gambling bill, passed the House last week, but received its quietus in the Senate tonight.

The final fight on the bill was made tonight in the Senate when on its second reading the Frick amendment providing for a license of $1,000 a day from each track for each racing day and the appointment of a State regulating commission was taken up. Senator Williams spoke against it. Senator Archer declared the Hall bill would in reality encourage gambling on credit, and while the Frick amendment was not all he desired it was a step in the right direction inasmuch as it would put racing in this State on a higher plane. By a vote of 15 to 8 the Frick amendment was adopted, but as only sixteen Senators voted to suspend the rules, not two-thirds favoring the motion, the bill could not be advanced to a third reading in the last hour of the session and so it died.

YALE DROPS McGRATH.

Football Player Found Deficient in Scholastic Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Walter L. McGrath, who was counted upon as a surety for guard position on the Yale football team next Fall, was dropped from the Sheffield Scientific School today on account of deficiency in studies. McGrath played two years at Exeter, where he made a great record. This is the first blow that "Tad" Jones's embryo football team has received at the hands of the Faculty.

YANKEES IN RAIN BELT.

Unable to Play at Wheeling—Will Arrive Home This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 3.—Rain again interfered with the Yankees today and the final game of their exhibition series en route from Macon to New York had to be called off. Donovan's men stopped off here this morning for a game with Harry Smith's Central League team, but they spent their time in the hotel lobby instead of at the ball park. The players left here early this evening for New York, where they are due to arrive tomorrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

It is a well-conditioned squad which Donovan is bringing back to New York. Barring Ray Caldwell the pitchers are ready to work nine innings and Caldwell's ailment is a minor one, but just enough to interfere with his pitching. He cut the end of the index finger of his right hand ten days ago, and the wound has not healed entirely. He should be ready by the end of the week, and Donovan intimated today that he planned to send his best pitcher against the Giants in the opening game of the series to be played with McGraw's men at the Polo Grounds.

The squad which will arrive in New York tomorrow consists of twenty-eight players. Frank Baker was not with the team here today, but he will board the train carrying the Yankees tomorrow morning, and will positively start against the Giants against Brooklyn. Baker, by the way, has been fielding well in spite of his injured hand. In his nine games with the Yanks at third base Baker has not made a misplay.

Columbia Nine on South Field.

The new baseball diamond on South Field was turned over to Coach Coakley of the Columbia team yesterday in a completed condition, and the first and second squads worked out on it in preparation for tomorrow's game with City College. Bill Mannion, foremost candidate for the third base position, reported yesterday as the first player to be injured. Mannion hurt his right ankle in practice late Saturday afternoon, and it developed into a serious sprain which will keep him from the field for two weeks. Houck took his place yesterday, and Buonaguro was put in at short stop.

Denver Club to be Sold.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—Negotiations were begun here today for the sale of the Denver Western League Baseball Club. It was announced that offers had been received from Hugh Jones, formerly of Lincoln, Neb.; Charles Thomas, formerly Secretary of the Chicago Nationals, and J. F. Gunthorpe of Denver.

COLLEGIANS GIVE GIANTS HARD GAME

McGraw's Men Win, 4 to 1, but They Play Lifeless Ball Against Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 3.—A college team made the Giants hustle here today, and though the big leaguers won by a score of 4 to 1, the collegians extracted all the glory from the game. The nine of Louisiana State University outhit the Giants, 8 to 6, and scored a run off Christy Mathewson.

Despite Manager McGraw's attempts to liven up the game the Giants were as lifeless as they appeared in Houston yesterday. By the time they finished waiting for the collegians to collapse from stage fright the score was so close that they had to hustle to get enough runs to prevent a possible tie. A short left field fence was the target for both teams. Lobert and Roush hit balls over it late in the game or the score would have been only 2 to 1.

As Mathewson has not appeared in any exhibition game this Spring McGraw thought this was a good place to give him a workout. The spectators thought so, too, but they were amazed when the college boys coupled two hits on Matty in the second innings and scored a run. They imagined he would strike out every batsman.

Matty worked easily, taking no chances with his lame shoulder. He simply laid them over the plate and his only curve was an occasional drop. The Louisiana boys made five hits off him in six innings.

McGraw intended that Mathewson should pitch nine innings, but through some misunderstanding Matty believed he was through in the sixth and left the bench. McGraw did not send for him, but instructed Ritter to finish the game.

Louisiana scored first and the Giants did not tie until the fourth, nor break the tie until the ninth. The collegians had a catcher whose fine throws wrecked the idea of promiscuous base running. They made only one error and did not throw the ball about with frenzied haste, as for a college team they made a splendid showing.

Lobert manufactured half of New York's hit output. He had a single, double, home run, and base on balls in four times at bat. Roush made a single and a home run. McGraw used his regular line-up with the exception of Merkle, who has a bad cold. Kelly substituted for him today.

Wilkinson held the visitors to three hits and two runs in the first six innings. The fact that Larry Doyle, champion batsman of the National League, did not get a hit off either Wilkinson or Churchill was a matter of great pride to the Louisiana team. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	4	2
Lob't, 3b.	3	2	3	1	1
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Mc'lv'y, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Flat'r, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Br'n'd, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Roush, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Wend'l, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Math'n, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	4	6	27	8

LOUISIANA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wardlow, cf.	4	0	2	6	3
Tate, 3b.	2b. 4	0	1	3	2
Baird, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Pitcher, p.					
Ss.	2b.	1	0	0	2	0
Waller, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0
Drew, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Morris, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
H'lton, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wilk'n, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Ch'chill, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	32	1	8	27	11

*Error—Tate.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—4
L. S. U.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lobert, Roush, Hamilton, Churchill, Wardlow. Home runs—Lobert, Baird. Batteries—Mathewson, Ritter and Wendell; Wilkinson, Churchill, and Wardlow, and Floyd. Umpires—Flanagan and Doolin.

Dartmouth Nine Here Today.

The Dartmouth College baseball squad will arrive here today and make its headquarters at the country house of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The team will practice there this afternoon and will open the Spring season against Fordham tomorrow afternoon.

Sharpe Selects Cornell Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—Eighteen Cornell baseball players were chosen today by Coach Al Sharpe to make the Southern trip, which starts Wednesday. They are Russell, Perkins, Olsen, and Valentine, pitchers; Mellen, Ludwig, Sautters, Eckley, Quinlan, Casper, and Wolford, infielders; Sutterby, O'Connell, Dunlap, Austin, and Whitney, outfielders.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At New Orleans—Chicago Nationals, 6; New Orleans, 2.

At Lexington, Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 8; Washington and Lee, 2.

CYCLISTS' WAR SPREADS.

Union Riders Have Velodrome at Newark Declared "Unfair."

The fight in Newark between the National Cycle Racing Association and the recently organized Federation of American Cyclists, which has allied itself with the Essex Trades Council, a labor union, has resolved itself into a battle in organized labor circles.

The Essex Trades Council has placed the Velodrome at Newark, which is controlled by the same men who dominate the National Cycling Association, on the unfair list. This has brought out a protest from the Velodrome promoters, but protests which are expected to have a far-reaching aspect are those of the musicians', typographical, and bill posters' unions, whose representatives have always been employed by the Velodrome people.

The Velodrome promoters, Frank Mihlon, President, and Inglis M. Uppercu, Secretary, assert in a statement that they believe "that the Essex Trades Council has exceeded its authority, and that they will take no cognizance of the ruling of that body. Bicycle races will be conducted at the Velodrome the same as usual and under the same conditions that have prevailed in the past, regardless of the fact that all members of labor unions have been forbidden to patronize the races.

"We are of the opinion that the general public, and particularly the patrons of cycle racing in this city, are not in sympathy with this latest move on the part of the belligerent riders and the Trades Council, who are attempting to force us to surrender our connections with the National Cycling Association and be governed by a body created by the riders' union and known as the Federation of American Cyclists.

"Athletics and organized labor have nothing in common with each other. There are probably twenty-five different sports in this country governed under the same conditions as cycle racing, but never before has there ever been an attempt to place any sport under the jurisdiction of organized labor. Athletic competitions are open affairs in which the promoters invite the competitors to compete for prizes, and in no sport is an athlete compelled to compete for prizes that are not satisfactory. Every controlling body gives the promoters the right to bar any athlete. With such conditions prevailing in all sports we fail to see any manner of connecting athletic competitions with organized labor.

"If we employed bicycle riders at so much a day and had a scale of wages for the various classes, then we would have organized labor and have a right to take action in the event of the wages not being commensurate with the work done by the riders or if the hours of their labors were not according to the ideas of organized labor. But it is absurd for the National to pay cycling cyclists a uniform wage and the riders have never suggested such a thing, as it would not be satisfactory to them and it would also kill the spirit of competition.

"As officers of the National Cycling Association we offered to take up any grievance the riders' union had against that body, but the riders' union, the Federation of American Cyclists, and the Essex Trades Council placed the Velodrome on the unfair list without making any attempt to place before us such grievances as the riders' union may have. They insist that we give up the National Cycling Association as the controlling body and promote our tracks under the jurisdiction of the Federation of American Cyclists, a body created by the riders' union and in which we would not have a voting member. The officers of the body are not, in our opinion, capable of properly controlling the sport, and therefore we refuse to place the investment of more than $100,000 in their control."

The union riders demand that the Federation of American Cyclists be placed in control of the game because the National Cycling Association, now the governing body, has proved itself an absolute failure. In the first place, the National Cycling Association is controlled by the promoters instead of the promoters being controlled by the National Cycling Association. That is why the riders want a change. Two promoters practically rule the cycling situation of the country, and have tried to close the gates to others who would like to invest in the sport. The riders want an open market in which to dispose of their services. The promoters want a closed market, with no opposition. In this fight the riders do not make any financial demands. All they want is recognition of their union and of their governing body. There can be no compromise under the conditions, they assert.

Postpone Pinehurst Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—Because of rain here today the qualifying round of the United North and South amateur golf championship was postponed until tomorrow.

COLUMBIA CREWS ROW ON THE HUDSON

Wind and Waves Mar First Day's Practice of Oarsmen on the Water.

A cold wind, strong tide, and heavy waves prevented the Columbia University crews from having a long practice on the first day of the outdoor work on the Hudson River yesterday afternoon. Fifty-nine men reported to Coach James C. Rice and were ordered to man the shells.

Freshman crews practiced early in the afternoon and crossed the river to the New York side to find smoother water. The "cub" oarsmen used the heavy barges instead of the frail shells.

Before the first 'Varsity eight prepared to take to the water an announcement was made that Francis M. Simonds, bow oarsman, had resigned because of parental objections. This marked the fourth starboard man to quit the 'Varsity squad this year. In his place Coach Rice boated Trowbridge, who had been stroking the junior boat. Simonds rowed on the 1915 freshman crew and had been a member of the junior eights for the last two years at the Poughkeepsie regatta. He was also Captain of the football team last Fall. Although Trowbridge is essentially a port oarsman, he rowed yesterday on the other side with apparent ease, and will probably retain his new place. Hooven succeeded him, stroking the second shell. Captain Norm Bratton stroked the 'Varsity upstream for about one mile, and on the return raised the speed to forty strokes a minute on several occasions, but the high waves kept the boat from riding on an even keel. Coach Rice followed part of the distance in a single shell.

Milton Thomas, the 'Varsity coxswain, who resigned from the squad last week, returned to practice yesterday and took out the first boat. A. K. Paddock, coxswain of the junior boat at Poughkeepsie last June, was in the same position again.

Malcolm M. Roy, the new graduate manager, was enthusiastic yesterday over the large number of candidates that reported and predicted the most successful season of Spring practice in years.

Columbia has not had as many crew candidates in a decade, and none of the spectators at the boathouse yesterday could remember when four full eights reported for the first day.

The boatings of the first two 'Varsity and freshman shells were as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Trowbridge; No. 2, Myers; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 4, Lahey; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 6, Leys; No. 7, Pennell; stroke, Captain Bratton; coxswain, Thomas.

Junior 'Varsity—Bow, Pasandic; No. 2, Coudert; No. 3, Lorenz; No. 4, Burghard; No. 5, R. Wormser; No. 6, Jauss; No. 7, Sengstacken; stroke, Hooven; coxswain, Paddock.

First Freshman—Bow, Steinschneider; No. 2, Hawkins; No. 3, Shilliday; No. 4, Curry; No. 5, Van Houten; No. 6, Gallico; No. 7, Bard; stroke, Hall; coxswain, Neale.

Second Freshman—Bow, Velte; No. 2, Griswold; No. 3, Chamberlain; No. 4, W. B. Brown; No. 5, J. W. Brown; No. 6, Schenectel; No. 7, Haines; stroke, Lott; coxswain, Weimar.

PRO HOCKEY TONIGHT.

Les Canadiens Clash with Portland at St. Nicholas Rink.

The first of a series of two games between the two best professional hockey teams of Canada and the United States will be played at St. Nicholas Rink tonight when Les Canadiens of Montreal and the Portland, Ore., team clash for a purse of $1,000. The Canadian champions defeated the Portland team in Montreal for the Stanley Cup, but the Westerners expect to win the contests here because in the Montreal series the Canadians had the great advantage of playing on their own rink.

The series in Canada was close, Les Canadiens just winning by three games to two. In the series of five the Canadian team scored fifteen goals and Portland scored thirteen. The winner of this series will be determined by the aggregate score of the two nights' play. The teams will play under the N. H. A. rules, six men on a team for three periods of twenty minutes each.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Charlie Weinert vs. Dan (Porky) Flynn; Frankie Dixon vs. Young Gardner. Both ten-round bouts.

Palace A. C., Yonkers—Jack Dillon vs. Whitey Allen.

Terse News of Sports

To Stop Pre-Season Games.

The seven straight defeats which the Philadelphia Nationals administered to the Cubs in Florida this year have influenced President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago club to decide that the Cubs will hereafter play no pre-season games with teams of the National League. President Weeghman contends that the teams have everything to lose and nothing to win in the early games, and that defeats tend to weaken the losing club at home. President Weeghman's statement followed the announcement that President B. B. Johnson of the American League would advocate a ban on such games between major league teams of the same league.

Baseball Park Under Water.

Members of the Buffalo International League baseball team who arrived in Harrisburg yesterday to begin Spring practice found the Harrisburg Athletic grounds, which are on an island in the Susquehanna River, under three feet of water because of the flood. Another field was obtained.

Cooperstown Scores Easy Victory.

The Cooperstown, N. Y., polo team won its second leg on a trophy known as the Mission Inn Challenge Cup, by outplaying the Midwick four at Riverside, Cal., 10 goals to 2½.

Purdue's New Coach Arrives.

Cleo O'Donnell, new mentor and football coach for Purdue University, has arrived at Lafayette, Ind. A reception was tendered him by the students. Spring practice will start at once.

N. Y. U. Baseball Squad Reduced.

Coach Raymond Kellogg of the New York University baseball team announced a considerable reduction in the size of the squad yesterday, as a result of practice matches between a number of nines into which he has divided the large number of recruits. The cut is the first elimination that has been made since beginning work on the outdoor diamond, and reduces the Violet squad to thirty-one candidates, as follows: Pitchers, Haggblom, Wolf, Zickl, Cohen, Reich, and Gottfried; Catchers, Captain Pfau, Marden, Gonderey, Newman, Sokolower, and Halama; first basemen, Egan, Mooney, Kranichfeld, and McKenzie; second basemen, Tetelman and Schwartz; shortstops, Strawbridge and Elliott; third basemen, Connell, Mendelsohn and Freitag; outfielders, Waters, McCullough, Mogelsky, Gregory, Draper, Gross, Keating, and Welsman.

Winston and Appel in Final.

Eric S. Winston and J. W. Appel advanced to the final round of the Harvard Club squash tournament yesterday and will play for the championship Friday afternoon. Winston, who is the national amateur champion, won his way through the semi-final round by defeating Dr. H. S. Satterlee at 15—4, 15—1. Appel won his bracket by defeating F. H. Davis in a closely contested match. Three sets were necessary for a decision. Appel lost the first at 10—15. The second proved easy at 15—4, but in the third game Davis showed renewed strength and did not acknowledge defeat until it went to 18—15.

Brown Substituted for Britton.

Young Brown of the East Side will take the place of Jack Britton in the bout with Ted Lewis at the Stadium A. C. Thursday night. Britton is ill and injured his hand so that it is impossible for him to fulfill the engagement. Brown and Lewis will box at 142 pounds ringside.

National Soccer Match in Chicago.

Chicago will be the scene of a semi-final match in the National Soccer championship series, when the Pullman team of Chicago meets the team representing Bethlehem, Penn., April 16.

HARVARD ON THE CHARLES.

Two 'Varsity Crews Have Workout —New Shell Finds Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—The Harvard crews were able to launch their shells on the Charles River this afternoon, as all the ice has disappeared. A few logs from somewhere up stream were noticed in the river, but other than that the water was in perfect condition, and the oarsmen took advantage of the fact by taking a long workout.

A and B crews of the 'Varsity squad rowed up stream, with Head Coach Herrick and Coach Haines supervising the spin. Until today the two 'Varsity crews have been working out at Lynn, where they managed to do some splendid work.

The 'Varsity crew used the new Davey shell for the first time, and the oarsmen spoke highly of the boat. It cut through the water on an even keel and the watermanship was considered the best of the Spring workouts. No changes resulted in the A or B crews, but it is possible that shifts will result before the close of the week.

There was a shift in the first freshman eight when E. S. Brewer, formerly of Milton Academy, was tried out at No. 2, and William Gaston, the ex-St. Mark's School athlete, was tried out at No. 3. There was also a shake-up in the second Freshman eight when R. Cobb was shifted from No. 4 to bow, and Lloyd Nichols replaced the former at No. 4. Tomorrow afternoon all crews in the university except A and B will be divided up into class crews and will row as such for the remainder of the season.

MAUPOME LEADS ELLIS.

Defeats Billiard Champion in First Night's Play, 50 to 22.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 3.—Pierre Maupome, challenger for the three-cushion billiard championship, won the first fifty-point block of the 150-point match tonight from Charles Ellis, the title holder, the score being 50 to 22, which gives the Mexican a big advantage in the continuation of the event tomorrow night and Wednesday. Maupome was in one of his most brilliant moods, executing many difficult shots. Though his best run was only five, Maupome made a high average for the three-cushion game, running out his string in sixty-two innings. In addition to being brilliant in execution, Maupome had the faculty of being able to leave his opponent safe, and Ellis time and again was confronted with positions that were beyond solution. The best run by the title holder was three.

Winners at Billiards.

John O'Neill, the amateur champion at English billiards, was defeated last night at Doyle's Academy in the first block of a 500-point match for the title by Samuel Spicer, the score being 250 to 154. The match went thirty-three innings, Spicer getting a high break of 43, while the best that O'Neill could gather was 22.

Dr. T. W. Tuggle won the Class B 18.2 balkline tournament at the Morningside Academy when he defeated E. Blinn, in the final game of the play off of a three-cornered tie, by a score of 150 to 114. The winner averaged 3 6-48, while Blinn made an average of 2 20-47.

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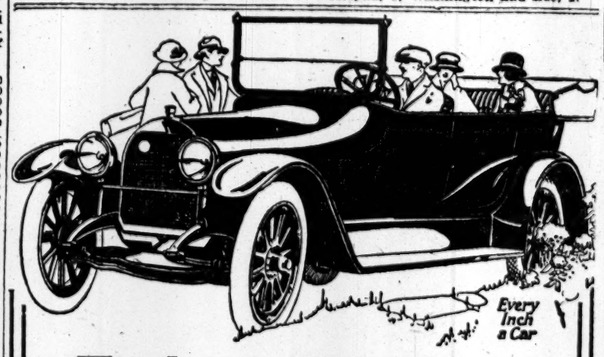

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AMATEURS PLAY FOR THE NATIONAL COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

COURT TENNIS PLAY FOR AMATEUR TITLE

Payne Whitney, C. S. Cutting, and D. P. Rhodes Win in First Round of Tournament.

Play for the national amateur court tennis championship started at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday, two matches of the first round being contested, while another was won by default. There are eleven entrants this year, and the winner will play the open champion, Jay Gould, Saturday afternoon. Payne Whitney of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club defeated J. A. Lowell Blake of Boston in the first match at 6—2, 4—6, 6—5, 6—2. The second match went to the credit of C. S. Cutting, also of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, who scored a victory in straight sets over D. L. Hutchinson of Philadelphia at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. The match originally scheduled as the first of the day was to have been between D. P. Rhodes of Boston and Wilson Potter of Philadelphia, but as the latter failed to compete, the Boston player won by default.

From the point of view of competition the match between Whitney and Blake supplied the major share of interest. Whitney played a well-judged game, seldom brilliant, but perfectly steady, and Blake could not equal this consistent work. After Whitney had taken the first set at 6—2, Blake, during the ensuing set, rallied a bit, and succeeded in taking the set at 6—4. He maintained his aggressive playing during the third set, but it did not bring him the same success. Whitney placed well, and won at 6—5. This was the beginning of the end for the Boston man. Whitney continued placing the ball so that it was with difficulty that Blake could make the get, and he was forced to cover about twice as much of the court as did Whitney. The latter ran out the match in this set, which was won at 6—2.

Sometimes Blake outwitted himself. There was one noticeable instance of this when he sacrificed a return by forgetting his position on the court. Whitney sent a fast shot low over the net and Blake, standing near the grille, decided to let it bound so that he could make the replay as the ball came from the back stroke, however, was well judged as a placement for the grille, and hopped in, leaving Blake helpless. Whitney at times showed a nice judgment in playing to the tambour, but the shot did not bother Blake as much as might be expected. He seemed to have a sense of intuition in making the returns, most of his efforts being successful. Blake also played some nice strokes to the dedans, but he was not consistent enough to wear down the steadiness of his opponent. Whitney was never ruffled, even when Blake was winning in the second set.

In the first set Whitney started by winning the opening game and then Blake brought it to one all. Whitney was not to be denied, however, and three games in succession were taken by him, which made the score 4—1. Blake managed to win one more game before Whitney brought the set to a close by winning two in a row. The Boston contestant made his real stand in the second set. After Whitney had won the first game, Blake brought the score to 2—1 in his favor as a result of keen playing. Whitney fought up hill and evened matters on the next game, but he could not kill off Blake's determination and the latter carried the set to 4—2. After that each contestant alternated in winning until Blake ran it out. The third set was another evenly fought contest, each of the players alternating in winning until it was three all. Then Whitney forged ahead by taking the next two games and it seemed as if Blake had shot his bolt. This was wrong, for he replied to Whitney's advance by another of the same calibre, and the score was again tied, but Whitney's steadiness carried him through to victory in the deciding game.

Blake maintained his hard playing at the outset of the fourth set but after the score went to two all he weakened under the strain and Whitney gathered in four straight games, for the set and the match.

The match between Cutting and Hutchinson showed one point of interest—that Cutting is playing at the top of his game, in fact ahead of his game. His was the strongest exhibition of the day, and, though it was against a weak opponent, comparatively, the style of play was impressive. Hutchinson had a good service that dropped down tantalizingly and proved something of a puzzle to his opponent, but therein lay his strongest asset, and it was not enough to provide the sinews for a hard match with Cutting. This was the first public match in which Hutchinson has competed, and with this in mind it may be said that he showed much promise.

Cutting had an accurate eye for the tambour and the grille and he played to the first-named repeatedly placing his shots low so that Hutchinson found difficulty in gauging them. He discovered this weakness in the play of his opponent early in the first set and played to it all through the match with unvarying success. Hutchinson made desperate efforts to stem the attack, but the ball dashed elusively away from him in his efforts at a return. Cutting also had a skillful stroke to the dedans which he interpolated here and there, and several of his aces were to the grille.

In the opening set Cutting took the first four games before Hutchinson was able to break through. He then took two in succession, but his success terminated. The next set was almost a repetition, except that Cutting started off with five games. Hutchinson was completely outplayed in the third set, getting only one game. This came after the score was 3—0 against him.

Four matches are scheduled for today: C. E. Sands, New York, vs. C. W. Wightman, Boston; D. P. Rhodes, Boston, vs. Payne Whitney, New York; C. S. Cutting, New York, vs. W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia; Joshua Crane, Boston, vs. Lawrence Waterbury, New York.

NOVELTY DOG SHOW.

Tea and Cards Featured in Toy Spaniel Club Event.

Tea, cards, and a dog match was the program followed yesterday by members of the Toy Spaniel Club of America at what was termed a Dog Fête Originale held at the Hotel Gregorian. Many of the guests attended in fancy costume, accompanied by their dogs. The latter were not disguised, but merely wore their regulation blankets.

Between fifty and sixty dogs were exhibited, representing twelve different breeds. The prize for the best dog in the show went to Mrs. G. Hamilton's Little Kruger, an English toy spaniel. There was a particularly strong representation of Pekingese, the best in the show going to Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An, while Mrs. Sanford's Mimosa took the honors as the best of the opposite sex. The summary:

Pekingese Puppy dogs under 8 pounds—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Chummy Loo; Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Chic Chi second. Puppy dogs over 8 pounds—Won by Mrs. Hartman's Chin Chin. Open dogs—Won by Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An; Mrs. Sanford's Chummie III. second. Winners' dogs—Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An. Puppy, bitches—Won by Mrs. E. A. Hiscox's Princess Chin. Open bitches—Won by Mrs. Sanford's Mimosa; Mr. de Haven's Del Lu Ling second.

English Toy Spaniels, open dogs—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Little Kruger. Winners' dogs—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Little Kruger. Open bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Stocken's Lady Regina. Winners' bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Stocken's Lady Regina.

Chow Chows—Won by C. Davis Tainter's Prince Ching Ching.

Miniature Bull Terriers—Won by Mrs. A. L. Reynolds' Mi Ladi.

Schipperkes—Best dog, Mrs. C. H. Stevens's Lord Bobs. Bitches—Won by Mrs. C. M. Eaton's Tiny Cinders.

Brussels Griffons—Won by Mrs. C. D. Brewster's Do Do.

Boston Terriers—Open dogs and bitches—Won by Mrs. Carpenter's Jack VI.

Chihuahuas—Open dogs and bitches—Won by Mrs. Berry's Fanita.

Harriman Again in Yale Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Roland Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, returned to his place at stroke in the Yale 'Varsity eight-oar crew today after a week's absence with an attack of tonsilitis. Sturtevant, Captain of last year's crew, rowed again at No. 5. He has been out with a sore back. The 'Varsity rowed four miles at a low stroke.

FULTON IS OFFERED $24,000 FOR BOUTS

Minnesotan May Box Reich, Coffey, and Moran Here This Year.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday revealed the fact that Fred Fulton, the giant woodsman from Minnesota, has been offered $24,000 for three bouts here during the Spring and Summer months, and if the giant heavyweight is successful in the bouts against Al Reich, Jim Coffey, and Frank Moran, he may be in a position to make $50,000.

The contract between Fulton and the syndicate of New York promoters was filed with the Boxing Commission yesterday. The syndicate which is putting up the $24,000 is headed by Johnny Mack, a local promoter. Neither Tex Rickard nor Billy Gibson is connected with the big proposition. Who is putting up the real money is a mystery.

According to the contract which was filed with the commission yesterday, Fulton is to box three heavyweights here. The first bout is to be with Al Reich on April 28 at the Stadium Athletic Club, the second with Jim Coffey, and the third with Frank Moran. In boxing circles yesterday it was said that these bouts had been arranged to see if Fulton was good enough to get a bout with Champion Jess Willard. If he wins this series, it is thought he will be matched with the champion before the end of the year.

In announcing the terms of the contract yesterday, Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, said: "The contract was filed with this commission in accordance with the new rules now in effect. It calls for Fulton to receive $6,000 for a bout with Reich on April 28, $8,000 for him to meet Coffey on or about June 1, and $10,000 for him to box Moran on or about July 1. The last two matches will be contested only if Fulton shows marked superiority over Reich on April 28.

"On the other hand, the contract provides that if he makes good Fulton will receive percentages amounting to about $50,000 for his three bouts. The contract shows that Mike Collins, manager for Fulton, has placed $1,000 and the syndicate $2,000 with Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee boxing promoter. The location of the matches with Coffey and Moran is not mentioned in the contract."

Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard and Jim Coffey, and also the matchmaker of the Stadium A. C., unloaded several paragraphs yesterday in relation to the unreasonable demands of fight managers. Mr. Gibson says: "I am going to resist the demands of managers who think that the average boxing club is a mint where money is coined. In and around the gymnasiums of New York, Jersey City, and Newark are many boxers, and the reason they never even reach the preliminary stage is on account of the rapacity of their managers. Why should a boxer be guaranteed any stated sum? The club bears the 7½ per cent. State tax, while the guaranteed boxer contributes nothing financially to the welfare of the game, and, if an outsider, generally takes the first train out of New York. The Stadium A. C. will positively pay no excessive guarantees."

Cline Has Slight Lead.

Patsy Cline had a shade the better of Johnnie Drummie in a ten-round bout at the Stadium A. C. last night. He outpointed his opponent in the early rounds, and though Drummie made a whirlwind finish in the last three rounds, it was not quite enough to offset the lead which Cline had gained. In the semi-final Frank Fleming had little difficulty in winning a victory from Young Rector.

GOLF PROS COMING NORTH.

Alec Smith Leads the Advance Movement Homeward.

As far as the golf professionals are concerned the Southern season is over, and most of the well-known players have returned to their Northern stamping grounds or are on their way there. Alec Smith, former national open champion, who has been in charge of the Belleair course in Florida for the Winter, arrived in town yesterday and continued his journey to Wykagyl. The three short holes on the Wykagyl course, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, that impeded contestants on crowded days last season, are being reconstructed so that a long hole will alternate with a short one, and the former champion's expert advice will be sought in the new arrangement. MacDonald Smith, who recently won the West Coast open championship at Belleair, has also returned, and he will probably remain with Alec at Wykagyl this Summer. Others who have returned or are now on their way north are Jack Hobens of Englewood, George Low of Baltusrol, Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, Tommie Kerrigan of Siwanoy, Walter Hagen of Rochester, and Tom MacNamara, Western open champion. MacNamara has had one of the poorest Southern trips of his career. The Western open champion usually makes a great showing on the Southern courses, but so far this season he seems to be off form.

James Crossin, an Irish golf professional, who has only been in this country a short time, has been appointed to take charge of the Marine and Field Club links in Brooklyn, to succeed James Kaye, who took Mike Brady's place at Wollaston, Mass.

KNOLLWOOD GOLFERS DINE.

Announcement Made That Links Will Be Changed.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Knollwood Country Club, held at the Waldorf last night, was said to be the most enthusiastic gathering of golfers in this city for a long time. Even the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who recently came out in a statement against the royal and ancient game as a pastime for the aged, announced that he was converted by the eloquence of Simeon Ford, Colonel Daniel Appleton, R. A. C. Smith, Samuel Fairchilds, Oliver Harriman, and the other spokesmen for the game of the links.

George T. Wilson was again chosen to lead the Knollwood Club for the coming season as President, and the Board of Governors was formally installed. There were two hundred members and guests at the dinner.

It was decided to rearrange the course so that the circuit would begin and end in close proximity to the clubhouse. To do this it will be necessary to move all the holes forward two numbers—that is, the new first hole will be the old third and so on around the course. A new seventeenth hole will be constructed, and over four hundred yards will be added to the length of the course.

May Race Two Days at Rockaway.

The Race Committee of the Rockaway Hunt Club, under whose auspices the annual hunter and pony races are held at Hewlett's Bay Park, will probably hold a two-day meeting this Spring instead of one if sufficient entries can be obtained.

The club has confined its racing to one afternoon in the Spring, which has always been looked upon as the opening of the amateur racing season in New York. The date scheduled for this year is April 29. The date for the proposed second day's racing probably will be June 6, which would not conflict with any of the meetings held by the other hunt clubs.

NEW YORK AMATEURS LOSE IN THE RING

Nearly All Local Contestants Vanquished in Preliminaries of A. A. U. Championships.

BOSTON, April 3.—Two national champions appeared to defend their titles at the opening tonight of the national amateur boxing championships. Tony Vatlan of this city, holder of the 115-pound title, went through to the semi-finals by winning a hard bout from William Jones, also a Boston entrant. Adolph Kaufman of Brooklyn, titleholder of the 158-pound class, entered the semi-finals without opposition.

Canadian and Kansas City boxers made the best showing of the out-of-town entrants. The feature bout was in the 115-pound class, when John Perry of this city and Joseph Chevalier of Montreal stood toe to toe and swapped punches for three hard rounds before Perry got the decision. By disposing of F. Meyers of the Union Settlement A. C. of New York in one round in the 145-pound class. Roy Helton of Kansas City scored his eighth consecutive knockout. Most of the bouts went the usual three-round limit. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—Thomas Darcy, Boston, defeated Edward Williams, Toronto, referee's decision; George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., New York, defeated Michael Snyder, Boston; Isador Wiesel, Providence, R. I., drew a bye.

115-Pound Class.—John Perry, Boston, defeated Joseph Chevalier, Montreal; William Corbett, Somerville, defeated Daniel Vogel, Educational Alliance, New York; Tony Vatlan, Boston, defeated William Jones, Boston.

125-Pound Class.—Joe Gans, Lynn, defeated Dan Donovan, Cambridge; Joseph Metke, Detroit, defeated J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., New York; Nathan Siegel, Revere, defeated Napoleon La Chance, Rumford, Maine; Dave Brown, Toronto, defeated Fred Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., New York. D. Brown, Toronto, won by default from Bill White, Boston; Nathan Siegel, Revere, defeated Joseph Metke, Detroit; Tom Miller, Boston, defeated T. H. Boutillier, Norwood, referee's decision; William Morris, East Side Club, defeated Dan McCormick, Boston.

135-Pound Class.—John Marto, Boston, defeated Fred Huyler, Boston; Tom Murphy, Kansas City, and Arnold Schneider, Detroit, drew byes.

145-Pound Class.—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Mark Corets, Boston; Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated A. Collianni, Pittsburgh, in two rounds; Roy Helton, Kansas City, defeated F. Meyers, Union Settlement A. C., New York, in one round; Elmer La Plance, Detroit, defeated George Harrison, Boston; Thomas V. Gardner, Quincy, defeated Harry Clark, Boston; Michael Stark, Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, defeated Harry McCafrey, Cambridge. Second round—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated Martin Burke, New Orleans; Roy Helton, Kansas City, defeated Elmer La Plance, Detroit; Paul De Salvo, Quincy, defeated Frank Paradis, Rumford, Me., one round.

158-Pound Class—Joseph Landrieu, New Orleans, defeated Mark Corets, Boston; Eddie McCormick, Boston, and Adolph Kaufman, Brooklyn, advanced to semi-finals without competition.

Philadelphia Tennis League.

Tennis is booming in the Philadelphia section. An inter-club tennis league, comprising six clubs, has recently been organized, and an extensive program of competition is being planned for the coming season. The clubs in the league are the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Germantown Cricket Club, Cynwyd Club, Belfield Country Club, and Huntington Valley Club.

SALTUS CUP FOR N. Y. A. C.

Work of Nuney Helps Largely in Winning Dueling Sword Event.

The Saltus Cup trophy for dueling sword competition was won last night by a trio of New York Athletic Club representatives at the Fencers' Club in the quickest tournament conducted this year under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League. The Mercury Foot foilsmen triumphed over teams of the Fencers' Club and the Boston A. A. which finished in a tie for second place with three victories each.

William L. Bowman, V. P. Curti, and Leo Nunez comprised the successful New York A. C. combination, which first defeated the Boston A. A. by 6 bouts to 3, and then downed the Fencers' Club aggregation by 4 bouts to 3.

Great work done by Nunez, who had virtually a clean slate in his six bouts, was responsible for the Mercury Foot victory. In the competition against the Boston A. A. Nunez defeated Dr. F. W. Allen, former national champion; W. H. Russell, a Harvard star, and F. Schenck. He also won from George Breed and Dr. Cairns of the Fencers' Club. His one other bout with R. B. Myers resulted in a double touch. The summary:

New York A. C. vs. Boston A. A.—W. L. Bowman, New York A. C., defeated Russell, Boston A. A.; V. P. Curti defeated Allen and Russell; L. Nunez defeated Allen, Russell, and Schenck; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Bowman; F. Schenck defeated Bowman and Curti. Score—New York A., C., 6; Boston A., A., 3.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club.—Bowman defeated Breed and Cairns, and fenced double touch with Myers; Curti lost three bouts; Nunez defeated Breed and Cairns, and fenced a double touch with Myers; G. H. Breed defeated Curti; E. B. Myers defeated Curti and fenced double touches with Bowman and Nunez; Dr. D. W. Cairns defeated Curti. Score—New York A. C., 4; Fencers' Club vs. Boston A. A.—Bread defeated Schenck; Myers defeated Schenck; Cairns defeated Russell and fenced a double touch with Allen; Allen defeated Breed and fenced a double touch with Cairns; Schenck defeated Cairns; Russell defeated Breed. Score—Boston A. A., 3; Fencers' Club, 3; one double touch.

Columbia Track Men Outdoors.

Track practice was held outdoors yesterday on South Field for the Columbia University team for the first time this Spring, and brought out a score of 'Varsity and freshman runners. Although the completed schedule has not been announced officially, meets with Brown University and Annapolis have been arranged for May 6 and 13. The first will be held on South Field. Columbia will also send a team to the outdoor intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass., on Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27. The management of the Columbia team announced yesterday that a freshman team would represent the Blue and White this year. As an additional inducement to yearlings to report, two home meets and one out of town are being arranged.

Many Thoroughbreds Imported.

W. H. Rowe, registrar of The Jockey Club, has made out a tabulated list of thoroughbreds imported during the last few years. The figures show that in 1914 there were fifty-six stallions and thirty-five mares, making a total of ninety-one received in this country from England, and eight stallions and the same number of mares from France. Last year there were only eight mares and eight stallions.

It appears that 1916 will be the banner year for importations, as from Jan. 1 to March 30 there have already been eighty-one arrivals, and, according to the registrar, there are many more to come, as well some now here that have not been registered.

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"What? SOCONY Kerosene. I might have known. That's the kind we all use. We've had so much trouble with other kinds. . . Thanks. Oh, yes, I know if it's SOCONY it's sure to be all right. Thank you ever so much. Good bye."

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance and Become More Active—Little Concern Over Submarine Situation.

Stocks were more active yesterday and stronger. The news from Berlin that the German Government would shortly answer our inquiry regarding the Sussex disaster might have induced caution less the reply be such as to renew the acuteness of our relations with Germany, but the fact of the matter is that the financial community and particularly traders in the stock market are not worrying about the submarine controversy. It might well assume a shape which they could not ignore, but for the present they feel safe in assuming that, whatever the facts, they will not be made the basis of a break with Germany. That is an attitude on the part of traders which has been assumed out of past experience with submarine outrages, which were expected to lead to a severance of relations with Germany, but did not do so.

Trading activity extended yesterday beyond the relatively small group of stocks which were taken in hand toward the close of last week by a trading group which had been conspicuous in the earlier speculation in some of the war stocks. The industrials were favored in yesterday's broader dealings, the railroad stocks lagging behind the rest of the market, but in the industrial group the dealings were fairly widely distributed. With the railroads as well as with the industrials earnings reports are highly satisfactory, but the railways rest under the cloud of the labor demands with which they are now confronted and under the more general handicap of their inability to adjust the prices of their own product to the prices which they have to pay for the things they buy, including conspicuously the labor which they employ. The industrials are freer to obtain the full share of net profit out of present high prices, and the speculator is much more attracted to them than to publicly regulated enterprises. A broader market in railroad shares would be welcomed in the financial district, and there are some indications of a disposition to stimulate activity in this portion of the list.

The news of the day may have had something to do with helping along the advance in the so-called war stocks, for it was very far from suggesting the near approach of the end of the war in Europe about which the Street was recently talking. The Zeppelin raids on England, while in themselves hardly an important factor in the awful struggle, are apt to be interpreted as likely to add to the determination of Germany's enemies to attain her defeat in this war. The ferment in Holland, not yet very definitely explained, was suggestive of an extension of the struggle rather than of its early termination. The news of submarine activities, bearing as these do upon the stand which we may eventually take with Germany in respect to submarine warfare on merchant vessels, added to the list of matters which suggested continued intensity in the European struggle. All of this had something to do with the disposition of traders to ignore the concern which they recently felt over the possible early coming of peace, as they were also disposed to dismiss apprehension over the outcome of Germany's submarine warfare.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	"
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	"
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	"
Chicago	5	3	3½	"
St. Louis	5		4	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	"
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	"
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1½	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3	6@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¾@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.75¾	$4.76½	+.00¾
Cables	4.77	4.76¾	4.77	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.97⅝	5.98⅛	5.97⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.97	5.97⅛	5.97	—.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.00	71.87½	72.00	..
Cables	72.06¼	71.93¾	72.06¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76½	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.97⅝	5.97
92.28	Berlin	72.00	72.06¼
20.20	Austria	12.37	12.40
26.70	Scandinavia	20.10	20.15
19.29	Spain	19.35	19.40
5.1826	Switzerland	5.21⅝	5.21
19.225	Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19	Holland	42.81¼	42.93⅝
5.1826	Italy	6.63⅛	6.64⅝
51.45	Russia—		31.87½
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
	Shanghai	67.50	67.63
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
22.40	Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.73⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $489,481,725; balance, $50,027,875; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,200,965.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, $3.123 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London 29½d., up ⅛d.; New York, 61⅛c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	514,361
Same day last year	663,231
Year to date	43,988,514
Same period last year	18,826,293
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.25 + .56
Same day last year	65.91 + .51

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	66.38	Apr. 5	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142½	145	200	Adams Express	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+1¼
20¾	20⅞	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	+1
10⅝	10¾	10,500	Alaska Juneau	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+⅛
29½	29¾	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29¼	30¼	29¼	30	+¾
76½	78	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77½	78	77½	78	+1
72¼	72⅝	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	72¼	72¼	72	72⅜	+⅜
61¾	62	2,700	Am. Can	61¼	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	+½
111	112½	100	Am. Can. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
111	112½	85	Do., odd lot	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
70⅝	71	5,000	Am. Car & Fdry	69¼	71½	69¼	70⅝	+⅞
162¾	163	1,000	Am. Coal Products	161⅝	162⅝	161⅝	162⅝	+1⅜
54	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	+⅞
53½	53½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅜
28	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+1
23¾	24	400	Am. Linseed	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
46	46⅜	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	46	46½	46	46⅝	+2½
81⅜	81⅝	27,700	Am. Locomotive	79⅜	82⅝	79⅜	81⅝	+2¾
104¼	104⅝	800	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+¾
102¼	102¼	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	102¼	101½	102⅛	..
112½	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. B	113	113	113	113	+1½
83⅝	86⅝	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	+1½
103	..	600	Am. Snuff pf. new	107	107	107	107	+1
52	52½	600	Am. Steel Fdries	51	52	51½	52	+½
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	116	115⅞	115⅞	+⅜
127½	127⅞	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	+⅝
194	196	200	Am. Tobacco	196	196	196	196	−2
50¼	50½	1,800	Am. Woolen	50½	50½	49⅝	50¼	+½
99	99⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+½
20	20½	1,800	Am. Writing P. pf	19	20⅜	19	20⅜	+⅜
90¼	90¼	12,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S	89½	91¼	89¼	89¾	+⅝
87⅝	87½	9,150	Anaconda Cop. Co	87	87½	87	87½	+⅝
66⅞	67	300	Associated Oil	67	67	66⅝	66⅞	+⅝
103½	103⅝	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	−¼
100¾	101	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	..
100	100¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	..
107½	107¾	19,800	Baldwin Loco	105⅝	108⅜	105½	107⅞	+2⅝
107	108½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	−⅜
87¼	87⅝	300	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87½	87½	87½	..
2½	2¾	100	Batopilias Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
492	495	100	Bethlehem Steel	494	494	494	494	+4
85½	86	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+⅜
9¼	9½	50	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
110⅜	116⅜	100	Bush Terminal	113½	113½	113½	113½	+⅜
92	92½	4,500	Butte & Superior	92	92⅞	91⅝	92	+⅜
28	29	40	California Pet. pf	28	28	28	28	..
50	51½	500	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	−⅛
58½	60	22	Canadian Pacific	58½	58½	58½	58½	+⅝
167	167½	200	Do., odd lot	167	167	167	167	+⅝
166½	167½	30	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	166½	166¼	166½	166½	+⅛
146	147	100	Central Leather Co	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	+⅛
104¼	104½	400	Chandler Motor	54	54½	54	54½	..
62	62	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	91	91¾	91	91¾	+⅛
61⅝	61⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+⅛
13	13	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−⅛
37	37¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+⅜
93⅜	93⅝	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	+⅛
127½	127¾	100	Chi. & Northwest	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	+1⅝
17⅛	17⅜	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+½
22¼	22⅝	200	Chile Copper	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+½
55½	55⅝	3,500	Chino Copper	55¼	55½	55	55½	..
41	41	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	..
74	74	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74	74	74	+1
46	46	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	46	46	+1
135¾	135¾	100	Consolidated Gas	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	+⅝
21¼	21¾	3,100	Corn Products Ref	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
94¼	95¼	400	Corn Prod. R.pf.x d	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	+⅛
95¾	95¾	72,400	Crucible Steel	93	96⅝	92⅞	95⅜	+3⅛
116½	116⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116½	−1
235	245	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	240	240	240	..
150	153	100	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150½	150½	+½
9¼	10	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
18	19	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
..	..	80	Do., odd lot x 20 p	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−1½
94	100¾	300	Detroit United Ry	95½	96¾	95½	96¾	+1⅝
48¾	49	7,700	Distillers Secur	48	49	48	48	+⅜
25	25½	800	Dome Mines	25	25½	25	25½	..
36⅝	36⅞	700	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
51½	52	400	Erie 1st pf	51½	52	51½	52	+⅛
19½	19⅝	200	Federal Min. & S	19½	19⅝	19	19	+2½
41½	42	43	Federal M. & S. pf	41½	42	42	42	..
343	350	20	General Chemical	345	345	345	345	..
338	345	11	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	..
115	117	800	General Electric	168	168½	168	168	+⅝
167½	168½	4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¾	76¾	75½	76½	+⅝
76	76¼	100	Goodrich (B.F.) pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+⅛
114⅞	115⅝	400	Grumby Consol	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¼	+⅜
90¾	91⅛	400	Great Northern pf	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	+⅜
121½	121⅝	2,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44¾	43⅞	44⅛	+⅝
44⅛	44¼	1,200	Greene-Cananea	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	+⅜
50	50¼	200	Guggenheim Explor	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
20⅜	20⅝	7,100	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	47¼	48⅜	+¾
48⅝	48¾	200	Interborough Consol	17	17¾	17	17¼	+⅛
17	17¼	100	Int. Agricultural pf	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	..
50½	60	100	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	118	118	118	118	..
118½	118¾	3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
17⅛	17⅜	19,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	74	74	74	74	−3½
74	74½	6,250	Int. Nickel	71½	71½	71½	71½	..
48	48¼	500	Int. Paper	48¼	48¾	47¾	47¾	+⅛
11½	11⅝	500	Int. Paper pf	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	..
48½	49½	1,829	Jewel Tea	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅝
80	80½	500	Jewel Tea pf	85	90	85	89¼	+4
110	110½	100	Kansas City South	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+½
25⅜	26	100	Kelly Spring Tire	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+½
74⅝	75	1,700	Kennecott Copper	75	75	73¾	74⅝	+⅝
58⅜	58⅝	35,500	Lackawanna Steel	58¾	59	58½	58⅝	+⅛
77⅛	78	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	77½	78½	77½	78½	+⅝
51⅞	52	500	Do., odd lot	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
51⅞	52	50	Lehigh Valley	52	52	52	52	..
77	77½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	77	77	77	77	+1½
118	120⅞	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	120¾	121	120½	121	+½
100⅜	104	500	Loriliard (P.) Co. pf	100⅜	104	100⅜	104	+1½
122⅜	123⅝	6,850	Louis. & Nash	122⅜	123⅝	122⅜	123⅝	+1¼
144½	146	100	Maxwell Motors	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	..
3,700	3,800	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	88	86	86	+1½
55	56	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	55⅜	56⅞	55⅜	56⅜	+1½
17,100	18,000	100	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	104¼	100¾	103½	+2½
10,400	10,500	100	Miami Copper	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	−¾
38⅝	38⅞	500	Minn. & St. Louis	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
6¼	6¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
10¾	11¼	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10	10¾	10	10¾	..
200	4½	200	Missouri Pacific	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	..
5	5	3,300	Montana Power	79⅜	81	79	81	+1¼
82	82	400	Montana Power pf	113	115	113	115	+1¾
123¼	124½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122¼	123¼	122¼	123¼	+¾
24½	25	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	25	24½	25	..
67	67	100	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	67	67	..
113¾	114	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¾	114	113¾	113½	−¼
17	17½	7,100	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅝	+½
143	147	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	144	147	144	146	+1½
104½	104½	7,900	N. Y. Central	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+⅛
62¼	62¾	300	N. Y. N. H. & H	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+⅜
121¾	122	2,500	Norfolk & Western	121¾	122	121¾	121¾	+⅜
113⅛	113½	900	Northern Pacific	113	113½	113	113½	+⅜
8½	8¾	500	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
56⅝	56⅝	1,775	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
104⅝	104⅞	100	People's Gas. Chi.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	+⅛
50	50	150	Pettibone, M. & Co	50	50	50	50	−2
44½	44½	3,100	Philadelphia Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅝
27⅞	28	900	Pittsburgh Coal	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+⅝
101⅜	101⅝	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+1⅜
53	53½	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	53	53½	53	53½	+⅝
35¼	35½	300	Quicksilver	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	−⅛
4¼	4¾	100	Quicksilver pf	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	+1
41¼	41¾	200	Railway Steel Sp	41¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	..
96	98	200	Railway Steel S. pf	96	98	96	98	..
24	24½	4,600	Ray Con. Copper	24	24½	24	24½	+¼
84½	85½	3,800	Reading	84½	85½	84½	84½	+1
51¼	52	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	52	51¼	51¾	+½
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	100	100	100	+½
..	..	100	Rock Island Co	..	..	..	..	+⅛
27	27½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	27	27½	27	27½	+⅛
5¼	5¾	500	St. Louis & San Fr	5¼	5¾	5	5	−¼
3¾	3¾	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3¾	3¾	3	3	..
3¾	3¾	3,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3¾	3¾	3	3	..
39½	39½	300	St. L. Southw. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅝
15½	15½	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	+1
176	176½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176½	176	176½	..
126	126	100	Sears, R. & C. pf	126	126	126	126	..
36	36⅜	2,200	Shattuck-Arizona	36¼	36¾	36	36⅜	+¼
55½	56	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55½	56	55½	56	..
97¼	98	2,600	Southern Pacific	97¼	98	97¼	98	+⅛
213	216	530	So. Porto Rico Sug	213	219½	213	216	+6
209½	209⅝	600	Southern Railway	209½	209⅝	209½	209⅝	+⅛
80	80	200	Standard Milling pf	80	80	80	80	+⅛
142	143¼	2,000	Studebaker Co	141¼	142⅜	141¼	142⅜	+⅛
111¼	111¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+⅛
53½	54⅜	1,700	Tennessee Cop. x d	53½	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+⅜
195	196½	1,900	Texas Co	195	196½	195	196	+⅜
17⅝	17⅞	3,825	Texas Co. rights	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅜
122	122	600	Texas Pacific L. T	122	122	122	122	+16⅜
8	8	500	Texas & Pacific	8	8	8	8	+½
62	62	500	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	..
110¼	110¼	50	Underw. Typew. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
7¼	7¾	200	Union R. & P. Co. pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	−⅜
31⅜	31½	1,400	Union Pacific	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
132⅝	133	325	Union Pacific pf	132⅝	133	132¼	132⅝	+⅛
82⅝	83	300	United Cigar Mfrs	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	+⅝
62	63⅜	300	United Cigar Stores	62	62	62	62	..
94¼	94⅝	300	United Fruit Co	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1½
148¾	148¾	6,850	United Rys. Inv	147	148¾	147	148¾	+1½
14½	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	15	15	15	15	+½
29	30	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	..
20	20	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼	+⅝
164¾	165	28,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	156	165	155¾	164¾	+6¾
100	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅞
1⅜	1⅜	100	U. S. Steel Corp. & R. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
51⅜	51⅝	100	U. S. Rubber	51½	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
52¼	52¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	111	110¼	111	+⅝
112	113	713	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69½	69½	69	69¼	+½
69	69½	2,000	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85⅞	84½	85⅞	+1⅛
48,600	85⅞	48,600	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+⅛
116½	116⅝	2,200	Utah Copper	82⅜	83¼	82⅜	83¼	+⅜
83	83¼	4,100	Utah Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
17⅛	17⅜	100	Utah Securities	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	−⅛
15⅜	15½	500	Wabash	46	46	46	46	−⅜
45⅞	46⅜	400	Wabash pf. A	27¾	28	27¾	28	..
27⅞	28	500	Wabash pf. B	32	32	32	32	..
32	32	100	Western Maryland	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+⅜
90¾	90¾	200	Western Union Tel.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+1¼
64⅞	64⅞	6,600	Westingh. E. & M	66	66¼	65¾	66¼	..
66	66¼	400	Wheeling & L. E	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
2¾	3	400	Willys-Overland	230	235	230	235	..
235	240	100	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. f p	103	103	103	103	−1
103	104	100	Wisconsin Central	34½	34½	34½	34½	−½
34	36

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FOREIGN INVESTORS FACE A DOUBLE TAX

Nonresident Aliens to be Assessed Here on Income from American Securities.

NEW RULE A HANDICAP

Banker Points Out That the Additional Burden Will Scare Off European Capital.

Under a new ruling covering the collection of the income tax at the source, American corporations have lost Europe as a field for the sale of stocks and bonds, in the opinion of leading bankers who have been active in past years in obtaining foreign capital for American enterprises. Coming at a time when none of the nations of Europe has funds for outside investment, the ruling will effect little change in financing of railroads and industrial companies in the immediate future, but it is likely, it was said, to prove a serious factor should Europe, when it recovers from the war, again think of investing in American securities.

Bankers in this country introduced bonds of several American companies in France, where investors were seeking a higher yield than could be obtained on domestic securities, and the aid thus given relieved the American market in several important instances. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Pennsylvania, New Haven, St. Paul, St. Louis & San Francisco, and several other companies borrowed large sums in Europe. At the same time foreign investors were buying American stocks for their dividend yield and possibilities of enhancement. Many of these securities have come back upon this market since the outbreak of war because of the growing scarcity of capital abroad.

The new regulation put out by the Treasury Department orders that the tax be collected on income derived from stocks and bonds belonging to non-resident aliens. This regulation followed a decision by the Supreme Court to the effect that the income tax is not a direct tax, and may be collected, not at the residence of the payer, but at the source. Hitherto Federal taxes have not been collected on stocks and bonds owned by non-resident aliens. This made American securities popular with European investors.

It is understood that the intent of the new regulation is to place foreign owners of stocks and bonds on the same footing as citizens of the United States in respect to the payment of income taxes. This will subject foreign holders to double taxation, as they will have to pay the heavy income tax imposed by their home Governments.

A leading banker, who was instrumental in getting foreign capital for American corporations, said yesterday that the new rule will prove absolutely prohibitive of any further attempts to interest foreign capital in American issues. He said that the loans obtained in France could not have been made had the tax been in force five years ago.

Great Britain, France, and Holland have all sold back a large share of the stocks and bonds purchased from railroads and industrials in this country to meet the demands for credits here. As the income from such securities in future will have to bear a United States tax in addition to the greatly increased burden of European income collections, it is expected by bankers that liquidation of Americans will be stimulated still further by the new regulation.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107¼	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	March 1963	107¼	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	March, 1964	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102¾
4½s	March, 1962	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	March, 1960, optional 1930	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4s	May, 1959	99¼	100	99⅜	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89½	90¼	89½	90¼
3½s	May, 1954	89½	90¼	89½	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1950-1954	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s	1918-1926	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.12
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.00	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	5.20	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.70	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.45	4.15
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.20
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Miami Copper Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, compared with $1.25 paid in the last quarter.

Colonel George R. Fearing and George R. Fearing, Jr., have been admitted as partners in the Stock Exchange firm of Van Emburgh & Atterbury.

The manufacturing schedule of the Chevrolet Motor Company for April calls for 8,000 cars, compared with 6,800 cars scheduled in March.

The Republic Railway & Light Company reports gross earnings in 1915 amounting to $1,121,297, a gain of $130,012 over 1914. The surplus after charges and preferred stock dividends was $248,531.

White, Weld & Co. are offering $5,300,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Holly Sugar Corporation at 98 and 55,000 shares of common without par value. Subscribers to the preferred will have the privilege of taking up 40 per cent. of the common stocks at $25 a share. The Company will acquire 98 per cent. of the stock of the Holly Sugar Company of Colorado, a beet sugar concern.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have issued the 1916 edition of "The Earning Power of Railroads," a reference manual on railroad finance. Statistics are given for 180 railroads, including the important lines of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and the South American countries.

J. C. Traphagen has been appointed an assistant secretary of the Franklin Trust Company.

The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association will hold its third annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26 to 28.

The reorganization managers for the St. Louis & San Francisco reorganization plan have extended the time within which to make deposits of securities to April 15.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has opened a new branch at Malvern, Natal, South Africa.

The firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr, Boston, has been dissolved and the firm of Arthur Perry & Co., with Arthur Perry, Arthur Perry, Jr., and Henry H. Perry as partners, has been formed.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive bids until 2 P. M. April 25 for $1,750,000 4 per cent. refunding coupon bonds of the Territory of Hawaii.

Gilbert J. Postley, formerly with W. C. Wilson & Co., has become associated with Kiely & Horton and will assume charge of their bond department.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The absence of any unsettling news developments over Sunday relating to international conditions was helpful to sentiment on the Consolidated Exchange. Commission houses handled a large and well-distributed business in odd lots. The industrial favorites and the coppers were again prominent in the dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
70	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
70	Allis-Chalmers	30	30⅛	30	30⅛
10	Am. Beet Sug.	72¾	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝
100	American Can.	61½	62	61⅜	61⅝
600	Am. Car & F.	70	71⅜	69¾	71
50	American Ice.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
6,900	Am. Locomo.	73½	73⅝	72⅞	73⅛
1,070	Am. Smelting	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102⅛
20	Am. St. Found	52½	52½	52¼	52¼
240	Am. Zinc	80¾	81⅛	80¾	80⅝
1,410	Anaconda Cop.	87	87⅞	86⅝	87⅛
1,020	Baldwin Loco.	106⅝	108⅛	106⅝	107⅞
10	Brook. R. T.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
150	Butte & Sup.	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅛
20	Central Leath.	54½	54½	54½	54½
30	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¼	61⅝
40	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	99⅛	98¼	98⅜
50	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Chile Copper	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
20	Chino Copper	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
110	Col. F. & I.	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
70	Corn Products	21	21	21	21
10,780	Crucible Steel	93	96⅝	93	95⅝
170	Dist. Securi	48¼	49	48¼	49
280	Erie	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝
80	Goodrich Co.	76⅛	76⅛	75⅝	75⅞
40	Gt. North. Ore	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
10	Greene-Can.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
210	Inspir. Copper	48¾	49⅛	48	48⅝
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
830	Int. M. M. pf.	71	74	70⅝	74
30	Int. Nickel	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
1,770	Ken. Copper	58½	59⅛	58½	58⅝
120	Lack Steel	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77¾
330	Maxwell Mot.	73¾	74⅛	73¼	73⅝
2,780	Mexican Pet.	109½	110⅝	108¾	110½
480	Miami Copper	39	39¼	38½	38¼
50	Nat. Enam.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
170	Nevada Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
220	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅝	104	104¼
150	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62⅝	63	62½	63
10	Nor. Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
10	Press. St'l Car	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼
20	Ray Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
240	Reading	84⅝	85⅛	84½	85
110	Rep. I. & S.	51⅛	52⅛	51¼	52⅛
50	So. Pacific	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅝
10	So. Railway	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
140	Studebaker Co.	143⅛	143⅞	141⅞	143⅞
10	Tenn. Copper	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
30	Tex. Oil rights	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Union Pacific	132⅞	133	132⅞	133
50	United Fruit	147¼	148⅜	147¼	148¼
275	U. S. Ind. Alc.	157½	166	157½	165
7,820	U. S. Steel	84¾	85⅞	84½	85⅞
140	Utah Copper	83	83½	83	83½
250	Westing. E. & M.	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼
40,795					

MINING STOCKS.

1,700	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
300	Gold Florence	.42	.42	.42	.42
1,000	Gold Seven	.04	.04	.04	.04
500	Gold Mercer	.13	.13	.13	.13
200	Jim Butler	.93	.93	.93	.93
200	Jumbo Exten.	.75	.75	.75	.75
1,000	Kewanaa	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
400	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
600	Ophir	.26	.27	.26	.27
1,500	Rescue Eula	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,500	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Ton. Exten	4.85	5.00	4.85	5.00
200	Ton. Mining	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
300	Union Cons	.47	.47	.47	.47
300	West End	.76	.76	.76	.76
9,600					

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	April 1, 1916.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$17,877,000	*$281,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	409,432,000	*2,824,000
Individual deps. in U. S.	341,155,000	*3,414,000
Due banks	140,434,000	4,074,000
Time deposits	25,689,000	485,000
Exc. for Clearing House	20,600,000	3,198,000
Due from banks	37,822,000	110,000
Cash reserve	23,676,000	*468,000
Reserve in Fed. Res. Bk.	16,241,000	*928,000
Res. with other banks	75,823,000	1,087,000
Cash excess	940,000	*244,000
Excess in New York	56,688,000	1,272,000
Excess with Fed. Res. B.	1,168,000	*760,000
Total excess	58,798,000	268,000

*Decrease.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.20	77.04	77.20	+ .08
25 industrials	90.48	88.48	90.31	+1.05
50 stocks	83.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 3	88.37	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.86	86.63	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.59	— .30
March 27	88.09	87.08	87.89	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
April	88.37	3	87.76	3	88.25
1915	78.39	30	66.54	1	72.09
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	82.61	4	66.44	30	66.68
1912	71.18	26	68.00	1	70.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	88.25
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	31.59
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	69.29
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.37	Sep. 25	77.09

*To date.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Gas Co.	126	122
*American Gas & Electric	135	138
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	81
American Light & Traction	304	308
American Light & Traction pf.	114	116
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	55
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	101
Cities Service	174	178
Cities Service pf.	84	85
Colorado Power	26	29
Colorado Power pf.	100	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	63	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	86	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	96	198
Denver Gas & Elec. pref. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	103
Empire District Electric pf.	80	
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	93
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	86	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	13½	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf.	59	64
Northern States Power	59	61
Northern States Power pf.	93	†95
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	65	67
Pacific Gas & Electric	65½	66
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93½
Pacific Coast Gas & Electric original	93	94½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	92	95
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	†106
*Standard Gas & Electric	9½	10
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	38	39
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52	54
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	22	24
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf.	52	54
United Light & Rys. 1st	54	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	60	†62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend. ‡And interest.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	128	133
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
122	Ahmeek	100	101	99¾	99¾
1,380	Alaska Gold	20	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜
200	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Allouez	70	74	70	70
10,128	American Zinc	89½	91	89½	90½
235	Anaconda	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
905	Arizona Com	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
400	Butte-Balak	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
775	Butte & Sup	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅝
190	Calumet & A	74¼	74¼	74	74
53	Calumet & H.	559	560	559	560
66	Centennial	17	17	17	17
10	Chino	55½	55½	55½	55½
262	Copper Range	65	65½	65	65
70	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
455	East Butte	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
50	Granby	91	91	91	91
75	Indiana	4¼	5	4¼	5
60	Inspiration	48⅜	48¾	48½	48⅝
38	Island Creek	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
75	Isle Royale	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
428	Keweenaw	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
450	Lake	16¼	17¼	16¼	17
25	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
10	Mass Con	13½	13½	13½	13½
25	Miami	39	39	38	39
100	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
160	Mohawk	90⅝	90⅝	90	90¼
180	Nevada Con	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
265	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝
755	New Idria	16	16½	16	16
100	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7	7
545	North Butte	28½	29¼	28½	29½
1,540	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
120	Old Dominion	69½	69½	68¾	68¾
180	Osceola	93	93	93	93
110	Penn Creek	13½	14	13½	14
80	Quincy	95½	95½	95	95
120	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Shannon	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
190	Shattuck	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	South Utah	45c	45c	45c	45c
50	Superior Cop	17	17	16½	16½
45	Tamarack	52¼	53	52½	53
10	Trinity	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,150	Tuolumne	65c	69c	65c	69c
5,646	U. S. Smelt	68¼	69¾	68¼	69
64	U. S. Sm. pf.	51⅝	52	51⅝	52
220	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
80	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14
80	Utah Copper	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
550	Utah Metals	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
110	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Wolverine	58	59	58	58
85	Boston Elev	78½	78½	78½	78½
9	Bos. & Lowell	138½	138½	138½	138½
57	Boston & Me	44¼	44¼	44	44
55	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾
20	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
95	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63	63½	62¾	62¾
64	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
103	W. End St. R. R.	63	63	63	63
15	W. End St. R. R. pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	67	67	67	67
20	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
18	Amoskeag	70½	70½	70½	70½
20	Am. Thermos				
	Service pf.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
55	Amer. Sugar	103½	103½	103½	103½
35	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
923	Am. Tel. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¼	127¾
177	A. G. & W. I.	30¾	31	30⅜	31
545	A.G. & W.I. pf.	48	48½	48	48
36	Edison	238	238	237	237
10	Goodrich pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
20	Mass. Gas	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
125	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
30	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½
50	Nipe Bay	150	152	150	152
4	Reece Button	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Studebaker pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
80	Swift & Co.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131½
1,838	Torrington	49¼	49¼	48	49
150	Torring. pf.	30	30	30	30
1,772	United Fruit	147¼	148¾	147	148¼
665	United Shoe	56¾	57	56¾	57
98	United Sh. pf.	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
693	U. S. Steel	85¼	85¾	85¼	85⅝
280	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
130	Western Union	91¾	91¾	90¾	90½
10	Willys Ov. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6,000	Am. T. & T. coll. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
11,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½
3,000	C., B. & W. jt. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½
500	Cumb. Tel. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	K.C.M.&B. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97	97	97	97
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Pond Crk. 6s	91	91	91	91
6,000	Swift 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
12,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
11,000	W. T. & T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1⅜	Jerome V.	2¼	2½
Bay S G	.17	.19	La Rose	.58	.65
Bing. M	12⅜	13	Majestic	.75	.77
Bohem M.	2½	2⅝	Mck-Dar.	.43	.48
Begole	.00	1.00	Mex Met.	.44	.48
B & N Y	3	3¼	M of Am.	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.32	.35	New Baltic	2¾	3¼
Bost Ely	.40	.45	N Cornelia	15½	15¾
Bost & M.	.73	.74	New Doug.	.85	.92
Calaveras	3¼	3⅝	Old D r	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	Ohio Cop.	.22	.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Ames Shovel & Tool Pfd.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Childs (Rest.) Com.
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 E. T. Burrowes Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
20 Niagara Insurance
50 National Licorice Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps-Dodge & Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian Steamship
50 Coal & Iron Bank
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 Dixon Crucible
200 Eastern Steel Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 Pacific Const (all issues)
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 U. S. Fire Insurance
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

WANTED:
Hercules Powder pfd.
Otis Elevator pfd.
Am. Type Founders com.
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
Columbia Trust Co.

FOR SALE:
General Baking pfd.
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg. com.
Lawyers Mtge. Co.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2800-2805. 25 Broad St.

Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Cushman Sons Stocks
Eastern Steel
Mich. Limestone & Chem. Stks.
National Bank of Cuba
New York & Richmond Gas Co.
Phelps, Dodge Co.

Colorado Industrial 5s, 1934
Genl. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1932

DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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2nd Preferred
1st Preferred
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National Surety Co.
Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
Home Insurance Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Stocks Very Active, with Prices Mostly Higher — Elsewhere Changes Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 590,139 shares of stock and $192,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 60,475; oil, 98,400, and mining, 431,255. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Aetna Exp...	23⅜	25⅝	23⅜	22⅝
200	Ajax Rub. Inc	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
400	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S.S.	30	31	30	30½
300	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S.S. pf	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48½
300	Balt. Tube Co.	118	118	118	118
400	†But. Che.n...	3	3¼	2⅝	3
400	Can. N. G. Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
225	†Carbon St...	70	77	70	77
900	†Car L. & P.	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜
650	Carwen St....	10½	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
300	Cen. F'dry...	12	12	11½	12
100	Cen. F'dry pf	24	23	23	23
7,500	Chev. Mot....	175	179	175	179
1,100	Corp.of R.& H.	5	5	5	5
10,900	†Cuba C. Sug.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68½
2,240	Cuba C. S. pf	97½	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
100	Curtiss A'p'ne	46	47	45	47
40	Emerson Phon	13	13	13	13
570	†Elec. Gun....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	†Gen. Asphalt	36	36½	36	36¼
50	Guan. Sugar..	82	82	82	82
350	†Hall Signal..	15	17	15	17
100	Haskell & Car Co.....	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Int. Arms....	15	15	15	15
100	†Int. Mot....	18	18	18	18
600	Int. Rubber...	14¾	14¾	14	14
2,500	Kath. B'ze pf	24½	27	24	26¾
800	Kene. Zc. Cp.	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
1,000	†Lake T. Boat	10	10⅜	10	10½
250	†Lima L. new	38½	38⅝	38½	38¾
200	†Lima Locomotive, new, pf.	95	95	95	95
1,300	†Lynn Phon..	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8
200	Marconi of A..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Manhat. Tran..	1½	1½	1½	1½
540	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs....	31	31½	*30	31½
12,200	†Midvale Steel.	66	67¾	66	67¾
500	†Nymo Z. & L.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
160	Red. Electric, Inc.	6	6	6	6
100	†M. Rumely, new	15	15	15	15
300	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs.	39	39	39	39
700	†St. Joseph Lead	16¾	17	16½	16⅝
700	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	36¾	36⅝	36	36⅛
600	†Tob. Prod. com.	45	*47	45	46⅛
400	Un. Profit S...	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
400	†Universal M..	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
800	†U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	†U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf...	5	5	5	5
200	†Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. i.	18⅝	*18½	*18¼	18⅝
1,500	White M. Co..	50	50¾	50	50½
1,500	World F'l'm Corp. v.t.ctfs.	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
4,000	†Zinc Con. Co...	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Ohio Oil	227	223	223	— 2
5	Prairie Pipe L.	225	222	222	—
4	St. Oil of Ind.	545	545	545	— 5
4	Prairie P. L..	225	222	222	..
70	Union Tank L.	82	82	82	—
120	Vacuum Oil ..	236	234	236	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & G..	1½	1½	1½	1¼
500	†Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	†Cos.&C.(O.R.)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	†Cos. Oil & G. w. i. pf.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	Empire Pet....	8	8	8	8
12,000	‡Federal Oil..	1⅝	*1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
100	†Houston Oil..	17	17	17	17
5,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	61	62	61	62
1,500	†Muskogee R..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
41,000	†Okla. Oil ...	16	16	14	16
500	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Okla. P. & R..	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅜
345	†Sap. O. & R..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	Savoy Oil	10¼	11	10	10
21,000	††Un. West. O.	66	73	66	73
1,500	†Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,125	Wayl. O. & G.	7¾	8	*7⅞	8

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,500	††Atlanta	13	14½	13	14
4,500	Bingham Min..	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
2,500	††Booth	18	18	17	18
11,650	†Boston & M.. (a prospect)	78	78	74	76
100	Butte & N. Y..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	9¼	9¾	8¾	8¾
800	†Cal. Copper....	3½	3½	3¼	3½
9,500	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†Canada Cop..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	†Cashboy	7	7	8	8
1,200	C. de P. Cop..	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¼
3,500	Con. Ariz. S..	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
20,000	Con. Nev.-U...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	†Du Pont Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
575	†Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
14,250	††Emma Cop..	66	66	62	64
240	First Nat. Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	†Granite G. M.	83	83	83	83
4,700	†Goldfield Con.	76	78	76	78
9,500	††Gold. Merger.	11	13½	11	13
500	Hecla Mining..	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛
21,150	††Int. Mines....	20	31	20	27
10,800	†Iron Blossom.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
1,050	Howe Sound...	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
30,700	Jerome Verd..	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅜
1,500	††Jim Butler..	94	94	92	92
4,600	Jumbo Ext....	77	77	75	78
5,600	††Kewanas	13¼	14½	13¼	14½
1,500	Magma Cop....	19⅜	19½	18½	18½
8,700	†Marsh Min..	31½	33	31	31
1,500	†McKin.-Dar..	45	47	45	47
700	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3¼	3½
350	Mines of Am..	3	3	3	3¼
300	†Mont. Cons..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60,000	††Moth. Lode..	29	32	29	31
1,000	Nipissing	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼
2,200	Ont. Big Jim..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	†North Star...	17	17½	17	17½
6,800	†Oatman Lazy Boy (a pros.)	35	36	35	36
10,600	††Oatman So..	33	38	35	38
4,500	††Oro	4	4	4	4
1,000	†Peterson L....	27	27	27	27
28,000	‡Ray Hercules.	5	5	4⅞	5
800	††Rex Consol..	21	21	20	20
21,500	††Rock Mines..	69	76	69	72
1,600	††Rd. Mount..	72	74	72	74
1,000	††Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
7,500	†San Toy.....	17½	18	17½	18
18,000	†Ser. Grav. G.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	†Seven T. Con.	38	38	36	37
4,500	††Silver Pick..	7	7½	7	7½
300	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,400	Stewart	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
26,000	††Success Min.	76	79	76	78
1,100	†Tonopah Bel.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
3,680	Tonopah Ext..	5	5½	5	5⅜
1,000	Tonopah Mid..	24	24	24	24
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,080	United East....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	††U. S. C. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
18,300	††U. V. Exten.	22	25⅛	22	25
500	W. E. Consol..	77	79	77	79
200	†W. O. Mining	6	6½	6	6⅛
100	‡Yuscaran Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	C. de P. 6s...	119	119	119	119
5,000	C. A. Min. 5s.	38	38	38	38
50,000	‡C. & O. cv.5s.	97	97	97	97
20,000	‡C., M. & St. Paul 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	‡C. & O. cv.5s.	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
80,000	‡Mid. St. conv. 5s, w. i...	98¼	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
30,000	Sulz. & Sons Co. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.....	20	20½	20	20¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit. Am. Tob. o..	15	17	15	17
Edmund & Jones Corp	37	38	39	41
Driggs-Seabury	138	141	137	141
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	65
Martin Arms pf.....	79	82	77	81
Maxim Munitions ..	6	6½	5⅝	6
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	16½	15½	16½
O. Eisenlohr Bros....	54	56	54	56
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Peerless Truck & M..	25½	26	26	27
Poole Eng. & Mach...	115	119	110	120
Standard Motors	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
Saxon Motor Car....	63	65	64	64
Triangle Film.....	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Wab. Pitts. Ter. pf..	47	50	47	50

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	93	96	93	96
Midwest Ref.	64½	63¼	64	65
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14	14½
Ventura Cons.	9¾	9¾	9¾	10½

MINING.

Iron Blossom.....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Mojave Tungsten....	4	4½	4	4½
New Utah Bingham.	3	4	3½	4

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	123	120	123
Bliss, (E. W.).....	390	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms..	14	18	17	20
Nitro-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	172	178
Nitro-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scott Mfg. Co.....	585	595	585	595
Witch. Rptg. Arms..	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,300

FIGHTS TO SAVE DIVIDENDS.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Preferred Exchange of Stock Opposed.

A circular is being sent to preferred stockholders of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of New Jersey, signed by Otto J. Korb, Charles E. Ellicott, and W. Graham Boyce, as agents for Laura E. Buck of Baltimore, advising them not to consent to the proposed plan for readjusting the company's capital.

"As you know," the letter says, "your 7 per cent. preferred stock carries with it unpaid accumulated dividends aggregating $44.58 per share, which the company desires to get rid of, and offers 11-3 shares of new 6 per cent. preferred stock in exchange for one share of your 7 per cent. preferred and its dividend in arrears of $44.58. The advantages under the proposed plan are in favor of the common stock and against the preferred. Our claim for unpaid dividends is a cash claim, and if we are asked to take stock in lieu of the cash claim—which is a concession on our part—we ought to get at least 7 per cent. preferred stock for this $44.58 and still hold our shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock, making for each share of our present holdings 1 and 44.58-100 of 7 per cent. preferred stock."

Other parts of the plan are criticised unfavorably, and the holders of preferred shares are urged to sign proxies favoring a program calling for 7 per cent. as the dividend of the new stock.

RESERVE BANK ALLOTMENT.

New York Exchanges $6,120,000 in Securities with Treasury.

Under the recent offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to accept up to $30,000,000 of Government 2 per cent. bonds used to secure circulation in exchange for 3 per cent. thirty-year bonds and one-year 3 per cent. notes, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been allotted $6,120,000. Half of this amount will be accepted as of April 1, 25 per cent. on July 1, and 25 per cent. on Oct. 1. The exchange will be made half in notes and half in bonds. On the first distribution, the New York bank will accordingly receive $1,530,000 in 3 per cent. bonds and $1,530,000 of the notes. The bank recently notified its members that it was prepared to buy $5,000,000 of the 2s at par, and substantially this amount was turned in.

The national banks in Fairfield County, Connecticut, have been transferred to the New York district, in accordance with the recent decision of the Reserve Board on the redistricting application. There are fifteen member banks affected by the transfer, as a result of which about $100,000 in capital and $600,000 in reserve deposits have been added to the New York bank.

DEFICIT IN HUDSON TUBES.

Railroad Carried 55,915,192 Passengers Last Year.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, in the calendar year of 1915, carried 59,915,192 passengers, an increase of about 15,000 over 1914. Gross revenues were $3,725,989, a decrease of about $25,000. The income applicable to fixed charges was $3,022,895, a decrease of $56,000.

After paying the interest on the first mortgage and on the first lien and refunding bonds and the usual 2 per cent. on the adjustment mortgage bonds, there was a deficit of about $21,000 which was taken from the reserve fund. The balance left in the treasury, as of Dec. 31, was $381,264.

There were decreases in traffic between January and September, which were ascribed to the war, indirectly. The normal traffic appeared again in October. In that month the traffic on the division running to Broadway and Thirty-third Street showed an increase for the first time since the installation of the 7-cent fare.

Rubber Sales Heavy in 1915.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company reports gross income of $2,171,080 in 1915, against $2,946,295 the year before. The net profit of $1,330,166 was $883,053 less than in 1914, and $1,268,432 was paid out in dividends, against $2,143,983 in the preceding twelve months. The annual statement yesterday said that while sales of rubber goods were larger both in quantity and value than in 1914, net earnings were less, because of special conditions in the tire department. These conditions have largely been corrected, the report says, and a marked improvement has occurred since Jan. 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'16		100⅝	101¼	4.12
Argen. Gov..Disc.	Feb.21,'17		95	95⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'17		101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20		100⅜	101¼	5.40
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		100	100¼	4.65
City of Q'b'c..5	Apr., 1920		99⅝	100¾	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916		100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917		100¼	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1921		99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1926		97⅛	97⅜	5.33
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1931		96⅞	97¼	5.30
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16		99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'16		100⅜	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923		101⅝	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct., 1917		101½	102	4.05
Swedish Gov.6	Dec., 1916		100⅛	101	4.50
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918		99⅛	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1919		99½	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr..6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100¼	4.10
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. R.L.&P..6	July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100½	2.05
*Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
†Ches. & O...5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.60
C. & W. Ind..6	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.70
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	98½	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev.....5	July, 1916	93	96	10.00
Cons. Pow....6	May 1,'17	100¼	100⅜	..
East. R. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R...5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C..5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hock. Valley..5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.10
Int. Harv..5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & E..6	April, 1918	100	101	..
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1917	98	98	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	99½	99¼	6.30
M. West Util.6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	..
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.80
†Nor. S. Pow.6	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
Penn Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101¼	102	4.10
P. S. C., N.J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms...5	Feb., 1919	99	99⅜	5.15
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
U.S.S.R.& M.6	Feb., 1926	107	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. S..6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
†United Fruit.6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅜	4.30
West. E.& M.5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102¾	3.45
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Wm. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1918	99½	99¾	5.05
W.V.T. & E.6	June, 1917	97	99	..
West. P.C.T.6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan. 15,'18	100½	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¾. For 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for payment June, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
Atlantic Refining.....	675	685	670	680
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	103	99	101
Chesebrough Mfg.....	950	1,000	875	925
Colonial Oil.....	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil.....	312	317	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line..	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil....	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line...	176	179	175	178
Indiana Pipe Line....	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit.....	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line...	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	223	227	225	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	60	62	60	62
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14	14½
Pierce 6s, 1924.....	83	85	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas....	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	221	224	220	223
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	200	205	200	205
South Penn. Oil.....	350	355	350	355
South. West. Penn...	100	109	100	105
Standard Oil of Cal..	240	252	230	235
Standard Oil of Ind..	542	547	545	550
Standard Oil of Kan..	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky...	360	365	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb..	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	516	512	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	234	236	235	236
Washington Oil	35	45	40	45

COTTON PRICES RISE IN A QUIET MARKET

Net Advance of from 5 to 7 Points, Compared with Last Week's Closing.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH

General Rains Noted and Drought in the Southwestern Section Is Completely Broken.

Influenced by a rather unfavorable Liverpool market, cotton showed a moderate decline at the opening yesterday, but not to the extent warranted by the lower cables from abroad. During the course of the morning there was some noticeably good buying of May delivery, thought to be principally for domestic spinners' account. This helped to turn the market, which at best continued to be a rather small trading affair, and caused a net advance of from 5 to 7 points, as compared with Saturday's closing, with the tone of the market steady at the end.

Outside interest in the market continued to be small, and strong support, which might have been calculated to carry the rally further yesterday, was lacking. The general run of news was more bearish than otherwise. Good general rains in most of the cotton States were noted late on Saturday, and continued on Sunday. Further reports of precipitation, especially in Texas, where most needed, were received during the session, and certainly show that the drought in Southwestern sections has been completely broken. While the immediate effect of this condition may not be noticeable, it clears away any possibility of a bad start in a most important section of the Cotton Belt.

Spot cotton continues to be held firmly througnout the South. The demand for the actual locally is good, while New England points have yet to buy a fair amount of cotton.

Bears are counting on a weaker statistical position in the near future. Comparisons at least will be less favorable. During the month of April spinners' takings will compare with heavy figures last year. For the four weeks ended on April 30 last year takings of American cotton reached a total of 1,400,000 bales, or an average of approximately 366,000. No such absorption is expected this year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston, 5 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged. Middling, 12c. Sales, 517 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.90	11.77	11.89@11.90	11.84@11.85
July	12.01	11.86	12c flat	11.93@11.94
Oct.	12.09	11.93	12.06@12.07	12.00@12.01
Dec.	12.26	12.10	12.23@12.24	12.18@12.19
Jan.	12.32	12.17	12.30@12.31	12.24@12.25
March	12.33	12.28	12.37@12.39	12.28@12.31

Total port receipts, 14,019 bales; last week, 13,881 bales; last year, 84,267 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Transportation Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, 1916, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking such action in regard to the increase, reduction, reclassification or readjustment of the capital stock of this Company, or of any purchase, sale, lease or other conveyance of its property, or of any consolidation or merger of this Company with any other company or companies as may be necessary, advisable or proper to carry into effect the plan and agreement of readjustment of this Company dated January 31, 1916.

Dated, New York, March 14, 1916.

A. C. DOAN, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 9, 1916, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., April 26, 1916, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 15, 1916.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Dated April 1, 1916.

THE AMERICAN METER CO.,
11th Ave. & 47th St.
New York, April 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Meter Co. will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. At said meeting there will be submitted a proposition to sell all the property of the Company to a corporation to be formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, to be known as "American Meter Company."

WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.

Coast and Lakes Contracting Corporation.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of COAST AND LAKES CONTRACTING CORPORATION will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 10 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors of the first class, to be elected exclusively by the holders of preferred stock, and three Directors of the second class, elected exclusively by the holders of common stock, in accordance with the Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books do not close.

Dated New York, March 10, 1916.

JESSE MYERS, Secretary.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

New York, March 27th, 1916.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, May 3rd, 1916, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, April 4th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 4th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

New York, March 27th, 1916.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Thursday, May 4th, 1916, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, April 4th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 5th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 13 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of Four (4) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.

WM. H. BARNARD, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., March 27, 1916.

Notice of Annual Meeting of American Book Company.

New York, N. Y., April 4, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of American Book Company will be held at the office of the Company, 100 Washington Square, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the By-Laws, no stock can be transferred on the books of the Company within ten days next preceding a meeting of the stockholders.

JOHN ARTHUR GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Vita-Layer-Lath-Seelig-Essanay, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 1476 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 11th day of April, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open from 2 to 2:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from April 10th to April 11th, 1916.

Dated New York, March 27, 1916.

WALTER W. IRWIN, Asst. Secretary.

Equitable Office Building Corporation.

New York City, March 28, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Interested stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.

LEROY R. MISER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL BUTTON HOLE MACHINE COMPANY.

Quarterly Dividend No. 120—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 74—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 28—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Directors of the Grant Motor Car Corporation have declared a dividend on the preferred capital stock of this Company at the rate of 7 per centum (7%) per annum for the fractional quarter from March 9th, 1916, to April 30th, 1916, payable May 1st, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.

BUSH TERMINAL REPORT.

Good Year Brings Promise of Semi-Annual Stock Dividends.

Increased business last year enabled the Bush Terminal Company to reduce the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings nearly 8 per cent. and brought a net revenue from its storage business $336,413 greater than in the preceding year. The net income from operations was $1,345,177 and the total net amounted to $1,544,135. The year's surplus was $832,411, a gain over 1914 of $317,210.

President Irving T. Bush informed stockholders in the annual statement yesterday that the book value of the company's property was raised to a figure equal to 80 per cent. of the assessed valuation, which brought a gain of $4,-140,553. This was brought down to a net figure of $1,488,212 by the writing off of certain amounts for good-will and the capital stock of subsidiaries. A part of this, Mr. Bush said, will be distributed to stockholders in the form of semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. in stock unless unforseen developments make such a division inadvisable.

A separate income account of the Bush Terminal Buildings Company was included in the annual statement, showing total net income of $664,886, an increase of $183,878. The Bush Terminal Railroad Company lost $101,312. Mr. Bush says in the report that if the surplus earnings of the Buildings Company had been added to the Terminal Company's income, and the railroad loss deducted, the net income for the three companies would have been $34,650 greater than was reported.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase
3d wek Mar..	$59,000	$58,462	$538
July 1 to March 21...	2,243,066	1,947,364	295,720

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Feb. gross....	593,135	454,555	457,253
Net	185,677	163,311	44,941
Eight mos. gr.	4,996,546	4,317,012	4,663,357
Net	1,646,796	1,147,979	1,213,380

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Feb. gross....	256,886	221,245	242,367
Net	56,804	54,341	38,682
Def. aft. chgs.	34,692	39,487	59,660
Eight mos. gr.	2,264,949	1,939,078	2,377,510
Net	678,919	548,148	488,184
Def. aft. chgs.	89,662	373,570	524,492

HOCKING VALLEY for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Feb. gross....	535,937	362,570	372,149
Net	188,041	87,969	92,718
Oth. income...	88,344	10,243	.....
Tot. income...	224,316	106,172	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,992	*27,849	*32,088
Eight mos. gr.	4,853,711	4,033,129	5,106,579
Net	1,802,811	1,367,401	1,630,364
Oth. income...	224,079	193,287	.....
Tot. income...	2,026,830	1,560,688	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	920,092	450,410	819,008

*Deficit.

MINERAL RANGE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Feb. gross....	82,858	68,304	14,554
Op. deficit....	1,731	*19,861	21,592
Def. aft. chgs.	21,811	*3,797	25,608
Eight mos. gr.	702,563	526,490	176,073
Net	172,129	142,208	29,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,994	47,481	10,483

*Surplus.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for February—

	1916	1915	1914
Mileage	2,005	2,002	2,007
Gross	5,302,175	4,590,906	4,567,770
Net after taxes	1,284,374	1,289,683	501,093
Other income..	119,592	193,715	314,001
Total income..	1,317,966	1,483,399	815,095
Def. aft. chgs.	857,186	58,121	777,486
8 mo. gross...	49,076,442	42,406,016	45,197,932
Net aft. taxes.	14,796,778	11,083,939	9,891,356
Other income.	1,075,611	1,638,681	1,544,284
Total income.	15,872,884	12,717,621	11,435,590
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,483,248	591,887	*625,219

*Deficit.

VANDALIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915	1914	1913
Rail. op. rev.	11,426,270	11,006,672	11,399,932
Rail. op. exp.	8,704,159	8,348,366	9,031,701
Net rail. rev.	2,722,110	2,658,305	2,368,231
Rv. tax acr....	431,735	383,416	369,810
Rv. op. incom.	2,290,375	1,774,890	1,998,421
Other income..	109,548	85,484	105,325
Gross income..	2,399,923	1,860,374	2,101,746
Deductions	1,627,162	1,577,815	1,449,928
Net income....	772,761	282,559	651,818
Sk. fd. & res.	108,834	170,213	144,901
Div. (2%).....	122,279	.....	.....
Surplus	311,649	†112,345	506,917
Prev. surplus.	90,583	788,328	581,211
Adjust. (cred.)	39,489	5,210	4,755
Dividends	.....	.....	884,556
Credit B. & L.			
Dec. 31....	1,208,044	905,883	788,328

†Total surplus. ‡Debit.

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL AND WEST SIDE BELT for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	135,615	57,679	77,936
Net	54,077	*9,753	63,830
8 mos. gross..	1,117,074	825,093	291,981
Net	405,821	216,018	249,803

*Deficit.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal:

February gross	84,785	43,720	41,065
Net	25,433	*7,036	32,469
8 mos. gross..	682,150	547,987	134,163
Net	202,166	106,922	95,244
*Deficit.			
West Side Belt:			
Feb. gross....	50,830	13,956	36,871
Net	28,645	2,717	31,362
8 mos. gross..	434,924	277,106	157,818
Net	263,055	109,097	154,558

Miscellaneous Earnings.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO. for the year ended June 30—
Six months ended Dec. 31:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$519,606	$353,487	$166,179
Net after taxes and charges..	228,983	127,945	101,038
Adjust. credit.	2,206	77	2,128
Adjust. debit..	2,220	1,110	*890
Surplus	230,967	126,913	104,034
Year ended June 30:			
Gross	1,451,496	1,176,510	274,986
Net after taxes and charges..	365,516	185,096	180,420
Adjust. credit.	557	149	108
Adjust. debit..	3,444	10,324	*6,880
Surplus	362,629	174,920	187,700

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	8,725,989	8,750,650	8,743,713
Net after taxes	1,997,158	2,052,406	2,027,381
Other income..	1,025,739	1,025,388	969,744
Total income..	3,022,895	3,078,304	2,997,125
Bond int., &c.	2,381,763	2,357,797	2,281,690
*Net income...	641,132	720,507	715,420

*Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION for the year ended June 30—
Six months ended Dec. 31:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	58,562	55,126	3,436
Net after taxes and charges.	47,280	46,982	298
Adjust. debit..	1,727	12,009	3,736
Surplus	45,553	48,991	*3,438
Year ended June 30:			
Gross	113,334	99,684	13,650
Net after taxes and charges..	92,774	77,657	15,117
Adjust. credit.	3,607	.....	3,607
Adjust. debit..	4,901	13,499	*8,598
Surplus	91,480	64,158	37,322

*Decrease. †Credit.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for February—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	400,331	437,854	28,523
Net aft. tax..	156,239	190,558	34,319
Def. aft. chgs.	24,597	58,197	*32,984
12 mos. gross..	5,448,097	6,079,892	631,795
Net aft. tax..	2,372,345	2,844,584	472,239
Sur. aft. chgs.	165,974	655,155	489,181

*Increase. †Deficit.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	3,121,297	3,001,285	120,012
Net earnings..	1,247,214	1,144,818	102,397
Other income..	24,597	23,019	1,578
Total income..	1,248,967	1,144,994	103,974
Int. charges..	688,953	679,987	8,966
Pref. dividends.	311,484	311,484	.....
Surplus	248,581	153,523	95,008

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits....	1,880,166	2,198,220	2,325,954
Bond red., &c.	.....	.....	15,817
Dividends	1,265,432	2,143,984	2,462,518
Surplus	61,734	49,236	152,381
Prev. sur.....	9,003,042	8,576,510	8,728,891
Trans. to res..	.....	377,296	.....
P. & L. sur..	9,064,776	9,003,042	8,870,510
Surplus	311,649	†112,345	506,917
Prev. surplus.	90,583	788,328	581,211
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†Total surplus. ‡Debit.

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Prev. sur.....	9,003,042	8,576,510	8,728,891
Trans. to res..	.....	377,296	.....
P. & L. sur..	9,064,776	9,003,042	8,870,510

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	3,947,268	3,762,387	184,881
Dr., ren. & tax.	2,267,894	2,270,990	*3,506
Net earnings..	1,679,374	1,491,397	187,977
Int., chgs..	1,820,203	1,194,420	125,843
Divs. on stocks not owned by T. R. L. & P.	108,472	100,049	*577
Surplus	251,189	187,929	63,210

*Decrease.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 11, 1916, for delivering tined bacon, blowers, brooms, railroad box cars, chain, curtain fixtures and coolers, steel forgings, handkerchiefs, white enamel, lard, pork, pumps, woolen socks, motor truck, and silver-plated ware at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau only. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 3-23-16.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR CYCLES.—Office Depot Q. M., Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 5, 1916, for furnishing one to twenty two-passenger motor cycles for immediate delivery as called for before June 30, 1916. Specifications may be obtained at Army Building.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—J. Grattan Mac-Mahon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bernard J. Killian of Boston, Louis B. Williams of New York City, Charles Toye of Boston, Herman S. Hertwig of New York City, and William Harold Hitchcock of Boston were admitted to practice.

264—G. F. Varner et al. v. The New Hampshire Savings Bank et al.;

265—The Haines Tile & Mantel Co. v. same, and

266—The Jackson-Walker Coal & Mineral Co. v. same.—Decrees affirmed, with costs, and causes remanded.

201—Southern Express Co. v. J. Byers.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

126—Central Trust Co. of Ill., trustee, &c., v. Chicago Auditorium Ass'n, and

174—Chicago Auditorium Ass'n v. Central Trust Co. of Ill., &c.—Decree in No. 126 affirmed, with costs. Appeal in No. 174 dismissed, and writ of certiorari granted and decree reversed, with costs, and remanded.

181—H. H. Pinell et al. v. T. F. Pinell et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

214—H. A. Uterhart et al. v. U. S.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with decision to enter judgment in favor of appellants for tax collected in excess of that amount upon interests of the residuary legatees.

682—United States of America v. Union Mfg. Co. et al.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

180—J. A. Willink, executrix, &c., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

68—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. v. Michigan R. R. Commission et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

107—F. G. Farnham v. U. S.—Judgemnt modified and affirmed.

183—Jones National Bank v. C. E. Yates et al.; 184—Bank of Staplehurst v. same; 165—Utica Bank v. same, and 166—T. Bailey v. same.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and causes remanded, with instructions to reinstate the judgments entered in the District Court, which are affirmed.

293—C. U. Ackerlind v. U. S.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

258—Armour & Co. v. State of North Dakota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

302—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

283—Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. v. State of Oklahoma.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

257—H. A. Barlow v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

289—Seaboard Air Ry. Co., S. W. Kenny, administrator.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

291—Farmers and Mechanics Nat. Bank of Phila. v. Ridge Avenue Bank et al.—Question certified, answered, and cause remanded.

Original—Ex parte re Motion Picture Patent Co., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Monday, May 1, next.

Original—State of New Mexico v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of Interior.—Leave for leave to file bill of complaint granted and process ordered to issue, returnable on Oct. 9 next.

1. Original—State of Georgia v. the Tennessee Copper Co. and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Co., Ltd.—Decree entered on report of master, and compensation of Inspector fixed.

4. Original—State of North Carolina v. State of Tennessee.—Decree entered confirming report of Commissioners to fix boundary line.

21—J. Sim v. W. Edenborn, and 22—T. P. Alder v. same.—Ordered that these cases be referred for reargument before a full bench.

272—Arctic Picture Co. v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Ordered restored to docket for reargument, and assigned for May 1 next.

850—J. H. Sears, trustee, &c., v. City of Akron.—Motion to advance denied.

615—The Newark Natural Gas and Fuel Co. v. City of Newark, Ohio.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

784—Houston Oil Co. of Texas v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Motion to affirm or place on summary docket denied.

880—The City of Colorado, Texas, v. C. M. Harrison.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

894—A. H. Stout v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

898—W. E. Crutchley v. National Fireproofing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari dneied.

901—C. W. Johnson, trustee, &c., v. Louisville Woolen Mills.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

903—T. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al. —Reassigned for argument on Oct. 10 next.

572—Utah Power & Light Co. v. U. S.; 573—U. S. v. Utah Power & Light Co.; 574—Beaver River Co. v. U. S., and 575—U. S. v. Beaver River Power Co.; 576—L. L. Nunn et al. v. U. S., and 577—U. S. v. L. L. Nunn et al.—Reassigned for argument on Oct. 10 next.

786—U. S. v. Reading Co. et al., and 788—Reading Co. et al., v. U. S.—Reassigned for reargument on Oct. 10 next.

932—C. Wakefield v. J. J. Braddy, Marshal, &c., et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

924—Victor Herbert et al. v. the Shanley Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

930—The John Church Co. v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

940—F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel Julia Lamere Mickadiet et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

881—Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co. v. Telescope Bed Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

840—J. I. Straus et al., &c., v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

911—C. Peace et al. v. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

16—Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.—Answer filed for defendant.

16—Original—Same v. same—Leave granted to file motion to strike out parts of answer on motion of counsel for complainant.

449—F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. J. L. Mickadiet, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file objections to brief filed herein as amicus curiae on motion of counsel for defendants.

711—The Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. et al., v. U. S.—Reassigned for reargument on Oct. 10 next on motion of counsel for appellant.

850—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Western Union Tel. Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

917—F. Huff et al. v U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

685—Mendnock Mills v. H. E. Fushay, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

937—P. W. English v. E. W. Brown et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

909—George A. Fuller Co. v. Otis Elevator Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

906—P. R. Sullivan v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

583—Helen Hise et al. v. Western Coal & Mining Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

628—President Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree submitted for defendant.

214—Cheney Bros. Co. et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to postpone hearing submitted for plaintiff in support of motion and for defendant in opposition.

922—Boler Water Heater Co. v. Pittsburgh Water Heater Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

629—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. v. L. M. Mims, as administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant. Leave granted for plaintiff to file brief within one week.

276—E. E. Judson, as trustee, &c., v. W. A. Nash, as trustee, &c., et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

526—W. Whalley v. Phila. & Reading Ry. Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

715—Chin Quock Wah v. H. M. Wite, Commissioner, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

793—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln v. James M. Power, U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Reassigned for argument on 17th inst.

703—E. C. Osborne, receiver, &c., v. J. B. Graham.—Argued.

696—Menasha Paper Co. v. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.—Argued.

492—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Mrs. Norah M. Jones.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 4: Nos. 492, 778, 502, 895, 365, (to 372,) 731, 664, 402, 777, 766, 806, 830, 439, 614, 847, 863, (and 864 and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit.—Before Ward and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion Pict Patents Co<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co<Warner.
Re Wray.
Nat Binding Mach Co<Jarkin Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Grand Rapids Show Case Co<Straus.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Re James Roy, (limitation.)
Re Jones & Rice<B'klyn Ash Removal Co.
Re Arrow,(limitation.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Singer<Am Drug Syn.
Crown Cork & Seal Co<Am Corp Spec Co.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.

Munson SS Line<Glasgow Naviga Co.
Re Solaway.
Stager<US.
Am Graphophone Co<Am Parlograph Co.
Sales<US.
Herzog<C Killer & Co.

The following cases will be added to the call on April 5:

Solomon<Kaufman.
Burt Co<Cohen & Bros.
Wolf&Nat Parlor Suit Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Shalkowitz<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Drazen<Curby.
Gideon<Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
Lak<Keller.
T. A. Gillespie Co< Kerbaugh.
Cont Coal, &c, Co< Kilpatrick.

Re Hernandes.
Hart<Equit Life Assur Society.
McCaddon<Cent Trust
Boyle<Mallory SS Co.
Farley<Carey.
Canepori<Barnheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Re Spiehler, (Mooney)
Miller<Campbell.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Whitaker, JJ.—Appeals from judgments of the City Court and appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachne Mills Co< Amer Redemption.
Ferrell<Ferrell.
Stange<Supreme Lodge Knights & Ladies of Honor.
Couture<Horton.
Royal Indemnity Co< Utica Gas & Elec.
Re Prizef.
Re Weil (Rosenfeld.)
Re Francis & Marion.
Webber<Davey.
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Soc< Stickney, Jr.
Young<Lesem.
Re People ex rel Hasbrouck<American Temperance Life Ins Co.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Palmer<Kramer.
Perine<Silvester.
Robinson<Gilsey (2.)
Bauman<Weisglass.
Resler<Volkenning.
Met Metal Nov Co< Kass.
Boggs<N Y Rys.
Galiana<Galiana.
Lurie<Cohn.
Greef Engr & Mfg Co< Scourene Mfg Co.
Hahn<CNY (2.)
Berkman<Knothe.
Weehlke<Gunther (2.)
Smith<Miller.
O'Keefe<Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Brennan<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Van Dyn<Chautauqua Inst.
Eberson<Franco-American Mere Co.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.

SEIZED WAR CARGO KEEPS NATIONALITY

Appraisers Board Decides German Goods Taken by British Are Still German.

RISING MARKET IGNORED

Prices Prevailing in Hamburg at Time Merchandise Was Shipped Basis of Valuation.

British prize court proceedings resulting from the seizure of German merchandise by British war vessels on the high seas do not make such goods British so far as the American tariff laws are concerned. This was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge Sullivan, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official.

The merchandise consisted of metal drums used as containers. They were shipped out of Germany March 31, 1915, in a vessel subsequently seized by a British war ship and taken into an English port. Prize court proceedings followed, it being shown to the satisfaction of the British authorities that the drums had been bought and paid for by an American importing concern whose identity yesterday was refused by the customs officials here. It also developed that a permit had been issued for the exportation from Germany of the goods through the medium of the State Department, and the British Embassy at Washington and approved by the officials of the Foreign Office in London.

The court, on this evidence, ordered the drums turned over to the American owners. A long delay had, however, occurred between the date of original shipment from Germany and re-shipment from London. Accordingly when the invoices were received at the New York Custom House eight months had elapsed. It also appeared that new invoices had been made out in London giving the impression possibly that the goods were of English production.

The drums were sent to the appraiser's warehouse, along with the invoices. Appraiser Sague found that during the period the drums were held in England by the prize court proceedings marked prices on goods of this kind had risen steadily in both Germany and England. As the invoices were made out in London, the appraiser decided to regard the drums as of English origin, and therefore raised the English invoiced prices to the prevailing market values for similar merchandise in England at the date of reshipment. Collector Dudley Field Malone thereupon demanded duty on the higher basis.

The American representatives, who it was shown bought the drums from Philip Bauer & Co., Hamburg, then appealed to the General Board for a review. Judge Sullivan held that the prices prevailing for the merchandise in Germany at the date of the original shipment must prevail in this country for appraisement purposes.

"While the invoice," said Judge Sullivan, "would indicate that these drums were exported from London, and therefore might be deemed to be British merchandise, the facts disclosed show that the drums were German merchandise shipped from that country nearly eight months before the date of the (English) invoice. The reason for the shipment from London on the later date was due to the fact that the vessel containing the articles was seized by a British war vessel, which took it into a) British harbor, where it was held for prize court proceedings. It was subsequently released and permitted to be shipped to the United States. I find it is German merchandise shipped from that country March 31, 1915, and that the prices prevailing in the markets of that country on that date must prevail here."

LARGE IMPORTS OF GEMS.

Those Received Here in March Worth Nearly $5,000,000.

The increase in precious stone importations which became marked last Fall continues unabated despite the fact that as a rule at this time of year entries are generally low. Although heavy purchases were made abroad by American dealers for the last holiday season, the usual lull has not taken place so far this year.

Figures given out yesterday by Special Deputy Appraiser Wolf covering gem entries in March showed that their value was $4,938,425, thus closely approximating the November or holiday importations, which were set down at $5,056,752. In March, 1915, the entries were only $1,049,378, and in March, 1914, $2,995,996. In February last the diamonds and other precious stones brought in amounted to $4,783,132.

Gems in the rough or uncut state were said yesterday to be harder to get, owing in considerable part at least to the closing of some of the south African mines. The prevailing scarcity of rough goods in the principal diamond centres has had the effect of stiffening prices on all classes of gems. Advances in prices have taken place in face of the fact that the markets in Europe for stones has gone to pieces as a result of the war.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MODERN RESTAURANT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Modern Restaurant Company, lunch rooms, 150 Nassau Street and 43 Maiden Lane, by Frank D. White, doing business as Frank C. White, $6,225; New York Pie Baking Company, $4,321, and International Coffee Company, $1,332. It was alleged that on March 31 the company admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Learned Hand appointed Miles Parks Rembaugh receiver, bond $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days on the application of Rufus C. Finch, President of the New York Pie Baking Company, and on statement of J. D. Harcombe, President of the Modern Restaurant Company. Liabilities are $33,000, book value of the plant and equipment is $27,499 and of food stufs, $4,640, the actual value of which, it is said, will not exceed $5,000.

JAMES H. JENKINS, book seller and stationer, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,850 and assets $2,650.

JACOB BERNSTEIN, restaurant, 162 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,126, and assets $723.

ARTHUR J. LEWIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur J. Lewis, jeweler, 1,440 Broadway, by Edwin R. Tomkinson, a creditor, for $1,000 on an assignment claim from the Centadrink Filters Co., Inc., for rent.

FLAVIA ARCARO, actress, living at 123 West 101st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,315, to seven creditors, and no assets. The largest creditors are C. H. Engel, $900; Lee Shubert, $200, and the Joseph Co., $225.

CHARLES CARLUCCI, banker, 50 Oak St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $750 and no assets.

H. N. ROWE & CO.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of Harvey N. Rowe, trading as H. N. Rowe & Co., fruit and produce commission, 173 West St., with creditors at 65 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 45 cents in notes. Liabilities were $38,639.

JACK OPOZNAUER, manufacturer of waists and dresses, 48 West 38th St., has filed schedules showing liabilities $28,255 and assets $8,056.

SOFRANSKI BROTHERS, INC., cloak manufacturers, 25 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,369 and assets of $6,229.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, trading as The American Cloak and Suit Company and also as The Empire Petticoat Company, manufacturer of cloaks and petticoats at 115 West Twenty-seventh Street and 162 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. Frank Drucker of Mr. Helfand's office said that liabilities are from $50,000 to $60,000 and assets from $25,000 to $35,000.

ROSE LANDS, millinery, 28 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Abraham A. Kotzen.

NATHAN KELLER, grocer, 2,447 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Benjamin Meyers.

CARL SCHULZ, restaurant, 133 West Thirty-third Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Cohn.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JULES BONY, 142 East 27th St., formerly President Jules Bony & Co., Inc., furniture importers; liabilities, $147,131.

JOHN J. RAFFERTY, contractor and truckman, 624 West 52d St., liabilities, $95,474.

JOSEPH M. BLEYER, wholesale paper and stationery, 243 West 17th St.; liabilities, $64,783.

GEORGE S. NOYES, President Van Name Dry Goods Co., Mount Vernon; liabilities, $37,662.

HARRY E. WEINER, Hotel Kingston; liabilities, $22,457.

HERBERT E. SUDDERLY, salesman, 102 West 85th St.

FREDERICK ROSSBACH, restaurant manager, 3,038 2d Av.

WOJCIEH MALIK, 319 East 14th St.

HARRIS ROSENWACH, salesman, 27 Broome St.

HENRY J. FISHER, painter and decorator, 815 Amsterdam Av.

CHARLES MEYER, 2,268 7th Av.

WOLF, ROTHBERG & BLOOM, cloak manufacturers, 37 West 28th St.

GABRIEL BREUER, aprons, 14 West 4th St.

WEINGART & WECHSLER, furs, 110 West 30th St., liabilities, $16,576.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Albert W. Goodnow of Falmouth, a clerk, with liabilities of $42,588, of which $21,408 is secured; assets $100.

BOSTON, April 3.—Referee Olmstead today appointed Isaac Harris and Robert A. B. Cook Company receivers in the bankruptcy of Frank Luciano, an Italian banker who is in the Charles Street jail charged with murder. Assets are given as $20,000, as against liabilities of $80,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Joseph Rosenberg, a lawyer, 155 North Clark Street, voluntary petition; liabilities, $294,392; assets, $5,678.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Applebaum, Nathan—United Smoked Fish Co., costs $107.90
Brooke, Hugo T.—E. Brooke, costs... 128.20
Bloomingdale, Charles A.—P. Hannema 1,220.13
Beckos, John—S. Gumas 131.41
Brandt, Jacob—Hellner & Wolf, Inc.. 123.50
Barrows, Frank—G. Thomson, costs... 160.35
Boehm, Sigmund, St. Marks Cafe, and Fritz Aufrecht—B. Wiener 630.60
Buckee, George—David Miller Co..... 115.79
China-America Importing Co., Inc.—W. S. Dayton 3,878.97
Coyle, W. G.—City of N. Y., costs.... 107.85
Coyle, Julia C.—City of N. Y., costs.. 107.85
Cort, John—Carl H. Page Motor Co., Inc. 210.03
Colwell Lead Co.—Rome Hollow Wire Tube Co. 402.64
Century History Co., Inc.—J. F. Cunningham 262.41
Dalessandro, Frank—Frank Bowery.. 3,737.09
Doelker, Louise, executrix—M. Harris. 1,009.34
Daboll, Etta—W. Lamuesman..... 146.91
De Streleski, Jean—A. W. Rothengatter, and International Coffee Company, $1,332. It was alleged that on March 31 the company admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Learned Hand appointed Miles Parks Rembaugh receiver, bond $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days on the application of Rufus C. Finch, President of the New York Pie Baking Company, and on statement of J. D. Harcombe, President of the Modern Restaurant Company. Liabilities are $33,000, book value of the plant and equipment is $27,499 and of food stufs, $4,640, the actual value of which, it is said, will not exceed $5,000. ..... 113.79
Duplex Motion Picture Corp.—L. E. Fors 110.55
Dunbrook, Peter J.—Wille Construction Co. 309.34
Ernest Edwards & Co., Inc.—Morris & Pope 1,052.50
Eisenstock, Sadie—S. Fishkin, costs... 106.95
E. Rutzler Co.—F. Roselieb..... 430.00
Fleishmann, Louis A.—J. Schicher.... 114.41
Federa Leather Co., Inc.—George Ferguson Co. 211.31
Farina, Lauretta and Pasquale—C. Gaito 152.81
Flam, Isidor—S. Klein..... 132.40
Fitch, Alfred W.—Kings Lawn Improvement Co., Inc. 170.92
Globe Taxi Cab Co.—M. Fullam..... 1,136.37
Garrabos, John D.—National Surety Co. 516.73
Grant, James E.—Herald Square Hotel Co. 873.34
Garnett, Wm. P.—Same..... 1,212.42
Groat, Jasper C. Albert J. Johnson, and Carl Johnson—Photoplay Publicity Co., Inc. 1,134.40
Gaj, Isadora—A. S. Rosenthal Co..... 121.14
Heller, Harry—E. B. Churchill..... 200.04
Harrington Pick & Tool Co., Inc.—A. Sampson, costs 107.35
Same—S. J. Simpson et al., costs..... 107.85
Hunnaston, Howard—Liberty Nassau Building Co. 1,420.35
Harder, Delmar S.—G. Thompson, costs. 160.35
Hunter, Paul C.—L. A. Thompson Scenic Ry. Co. 530.96
Harris, Chas. B.—A. Rosenthal et al.... 130.91
Jones, Ruth—E. Tzschentschler..... 245.91
Jenkins, M. Oswald—Hooper Falkenau Bonding Co. 348.96
J. Lukes Sons, Inc.—Forest Box & Lumber Co., costs. 118.38
Kiesen, Marine—Bridgeport Wool Finishing Co. 363.65
Kayietz Bros., Inc.—Hudson Brass Works 505.53
Kashowitz, Morris—N. G. Kanrich et al. 132.48
Kane—W. Zlegler, costs 128.35
Levy, Samuel—P. Smith..... 440.58
Montgomery, Geo. F.—H. W. Birdseye. 391.04
Morgan, Henry—N. Y. Herald Co..... 196.25
Murphy, Grace—J. Rusch et al..... 1,476.82
Mandell, Samuel—J. C. Hacker..... 490.64
Oliver, Isador—A. Wiener..... 1,104.20
Same—J. Wiener 6,243.42
Pomeroy, Katherine—Commercial Adv. Ass'n 103.64
Peper, Henry J.—John Lucas & Co., Inc. 401.58
Pregiorlade, Cifo, and Maria C.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 4,758.17
Queens Land & Title Co.—M. McLaughlin 229.43
Robinson, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson... 144.00
Rusch, Henry—Levy Dairy Co..... 320.84
Rosenbach, Artur—S. Erlil et al..... 176.21
Reichert, Anton—C. H. Randall..... 214.42
Rauer, Joseph—J. J. Riker, costs..... 109.60
Stoppani, Joseph H., and Walter B. Hotchkiss—C. Fisher 18,335.32
Seaman Realty Holding Co.—J. A. Stewart et al. 2,248.68
Santulli, Frank—A. H. Straus..... 530.91
Spiegelstein, Pauline—Goldenberg.... 115.80
Spotz, Maud I.—W. J. Smale..... 328.91
Severence, H. Craige—Morein & Co.... 104.05
Sciossman, Jacob—S. Klein..... 276.90
Sun Set Jam Works, Inc.—C. Kunsten and Martine Knusten—Pierson & Co., Inc. 179.31
Taub, Max—S. Klein..... 106.15
William Baker Co., Inc.—Porsch et al.. 154.76
Weiler, George—E. Lowenthal..... 298.03
Wohlstadter, Henry—P. C. Sherman et al. 150.40
Waugette, Eugene—J. M. Wachman.... 106.98

In Bronx County.

Christie, George and Frank W.—People's Bank of Haverstraw $31.26
Cohen, Jacob, and Jacob Cohen Const. Co.—Goldner et al. 280.41
Greenfield, Samuel—S. Goldstein..... 65.72
Same—D. V. Picker..... 380.72
Gans, Nathan—E. Kahn..... 27.72
Hassard, Short & Frey—E. Krumdieck et al. 50.08
Hoff, Lillian—Kurz & Uren, Inc..... 268.21
Kashman, Solomon—M. Perlin..... 425.51
Katz, Regina and Alexander H.—L. Lustgarten et al. 171.91
Kaidinsky, Abe and Ida—J. Perelson... 137.37
Krakowsky, Benjamin—D. Orently..... 79.64
McDonald, Allen J.—Shulman & Evans Co. 43.91
Magaidi, Emil—M. Malawsitra et al.... 122.97
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Albany Belting & Supply Co., Inc. 677.05
Oppenheimer, Jacob—M. Madden..... 187.22
Same—C. G. Cornell, Jr. 335.47
Selder, Annie—C. Kingston..... 264.72
Thorn, Percy M.—L. K. Duffey..... 332.30
Zhonga, P. Constantin—A. Golden et al.. 32.16

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Napolitan, Felix J.—Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries Co., June 10, 1914 ..... $133.36
Nitro Powder Co.—Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., March 24, 1916..... 1,615.99
Rinehart, John B. G.—S. Frohlich et al., Feb. 10, 1916..... 215.03
Kokoszka, Gregory and Francis—M. Mierzwinski, March 14, 1916..... 139.90
Morelli, Theodore—United Distillers' Co., Feb. 4, 1916..... 100.18
M. H. Treadwell Co.—General Petroleum Co., Jan. 14, 1916..... 122.48
Mercadante, Joseph—Hennessy Realty Co., April 21, 1913..... 112.01
Collins, Geo. S.—J. H. Cochnower, Jan. 19, 1916..... 192.41
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—H. A. Coussirat, Jan. 11, 1916..... 228.11
Channel Realty and Construction Co. and Edward Herrmann—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., July 18, 1914..... 3,620.76
Dochterman Van and Express Co.—C. B. Lounsbury, March 24, 1916..... 450.00
Schatzman, Jacob—B. S. Cohn, May 28, 1914 ..... 10,185.40
Third Av. R. R. Co.—B. Trager, March 19, 1915 ..... 634.41
Eeste Construction Co.—I. O. Farber, Oct. 6, 1915..... 1,340.78
George G. Graham Construction Co.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., Nov. 24, 1915.. 1,338.44
Gross, Harry, and David Davis—Lignum Chemical Works, June 18, 1916..... 1,462.96
Wolf, William—Williams & Morford Co., Oct. 27, 1915 ..... 318.59
Herman, David L.—Franklin Sugar Refining Co., April 26, 1916..... 25,317.95

In Bronx County.

Hofry, Abraham—M. W. Dworzitsky et al., March 2, 1916..... $99.28

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHALLIS WOOL.—Wire, buy quantity. Schroder & Co., Inc., 42 West 27th St.

CHINCHILLAS.—Want Americans or Shaw fancy; quote prices. Y 345 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall coats. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Will look at silks and Palm Beach; better grades. Fifth floor, 120 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' cotton dresses; steady work; bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Company, 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MACHINE.—Will exchange first-class buttonhole machine for double needle hemstitching machine. Address B 305 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Will buy navy U. S. worsted, No. 235 or 388. Famous Co., 146 West 28th St.

SILKS.—We are open to buy a quantity of silk and wool poplins for cash. Telephone Farragut 9350.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Contractor wanted on fine silk underwear. Box R 35 Times.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2560.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Job of fifty to close out at a sacrifice. Select Cloak and Suit Co., 54 West 22d St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out; all wool, serge, and poplin coats in ladies' and misses' sizes from $3 to $5.50; suits from $5.50 to $5.50; sport coats from $2.50 to $4; for immediate delivery. Utpine Cloak Co., 22-24 West 3d St.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—A chance for big users to make quick money; big sales, ready to ship; nicely assorted lots. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—Have limited quantity, 31-inch wide, wale, white corduroy, good quality, 50c net; also 31-inch, narrow wale, white cordurpy, 33½c net; for immediate delivery. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 20th St. Phone 9075 Farragut.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses in very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Have an assortment of 300 silk and silk poplin dresses, formerly up to $5.75, to close out at a special low price. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of fifty dresses to close out at a price; French linens and voiles. Rosegold Dress and Costume House, 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 134 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty novelty stripe taffeta dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—To close, 150 silk dresses; lowest prices; latest styles. Nivel, 149 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Waite, children's, juniors' lace embroidery, net, organdie. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks, crepes; low prices. Fifth floor, 32 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton poplin, to close cheap. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job 50 serge dresses; good styles. D. Schustock, 113 West 29th.

DRESSES, SILK.—Job to close out at $6.50. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

FUR TRIMMING.—Buy now, save money, and get the best; specialize in opossum, skunk, beaver, and Hudson seal; extra special finest opossum, $8.50 per dozen; send postal, will call personally. Aaron Kosofsky, 744 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Bryant.

HATS.—Ladies' hats, painted; permanent and artistic patterns. L. Perlen, 2 West 32d St. Telephone 2788 Madison Square.

LYMANSVILLE, No. 203, all shades, Chelsea 6133.

NECKWEAR.—Job of ladies' neckwear cheap. 158 West 23d., first floor.

PLUSH COATS.—3,000, 42 inches long, 70 inches sweep, trimmed with dog fur collar, cotton twill lined; best price for spot cash. Y 347 Times Annex.

POPLINS, gaberdines, serges, and corduroys. Phone Greeley 2137.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SILKS.—3¼ and 7½ mummie. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS 9–40—600 below market prices. "Snappers," 47 West 24th. Greeley 2608.

SPRING SUITS to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of material; special and taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Have 300 on hand for immediate delivery in poplins, velours, checks and taffetas. F. Fishman, 3 E. 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $6.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TIES.—Silk knitted; choice seconds; cheap. Room 1,109, 23 East 20th St.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk, $18 net, in stock; also silk jersey sport coats; plain, striped, and revertable; also silk middy blouses, in tub, and jersey. Bailey, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $18 dozen. Columbia Waist Co., 160 Wooster St. Spring 5390.

WAISTS, to close, account of moving; low prices. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, calling on department stores Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, desires good line from manufacturers on commission. Address S. C., Y 322 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Commission, to handle popular line wash skirts. R 28 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Reason for Buying Ahead.

One of the main reasons why a large quantity of Fall business has already been booked by the clothing manufacturers, according to one of their number, is that many of the retailers who have come to this market to see about Spring deliveries have found in most cases that it is impossible to get a full quota of goods. "Quite a few of the wholesalers," this man said, "have been obliged, owing to one condition or another, to omit some of their deliveries of Spring merchandise. Confronted with this situation, the retail buyers are placing their Fall orders so that they may insure themselves against a second occurrence of this shortage."

Difficult to Make Up Loss.

In commenting on the recent cut in the number of hours worked by the silk operatives a manufacturer said yesterday that it will be a difficult matter to make up the loss in production which the shortened hour schedule has caused. "In other industries," he said, "when the number of hours a week is shortened, it is a comparatively simple matter to maintain production by putting on new shifts. If there is a large demand to supply night shifts can be employed. Good results, however, cannot be obtained by keeping silk machinery going at night. The men need sunlight to work by. The delicate colors and fine yarns employed in manufacturing cannot be handled in a satisfactory manner by artificial light."

Satin Undergarments Are Favored.

One of the features of the current season in the women's undergarment field has been the growth of the use of washable satins in these goods. Satin nightgowns are very good, from all accounts, while a nice business has been booked on satin petticoats, envelope chemises, combinations, &c. Butterfly sleeves are a feature of the better grades of nightgowns, while others show kimono sleeves or no sleeves at all. Ornate yoke effects on the Empire order are also popular. In the chemises and combinations crêpe de chine is used to considerable extent, as are silk jersey, satin, batiste, muslin, &c., all being well represented in the season's sales. In the silk petticoats the fabric trend is toward taffetas, wash satins, tub silks, silk jersey, &c., the last-named sometimes being used in combination with other fabrics. Fitted waists and elaborate flounc ings at the bottom are petticoat features of the moment. Prices on taffeta skirts are going up.

Specialty Corsets Are Wanted.

With the approach of warmer weather a picking-up in the demand for specialty corsets is reported in this market. Models of the so-called sport type, which can be used for riding, golfing, tennis, or swimming, feature strongly in this business. All of them are so designed as to give the figure the required support in the proper places without binding or hindering the action of the wearer. The higher temperatures are also working in favor of the sale of the ventilating type of corset, which gives the maximum amount of figure support with the minimum amount of warm-weather discomfort. A third class of corsets that has been growing in popularity steadily during recent years is the front lace model. The favored kind of front-lace corset this season shows a low top and long skirts. Reducing and corrective corsets are also active.

Brassieres Doing Well.

If there was any manufacturer of brassieres who feared that the new corset models were going to have a detrimental effect on his Spring business, he has been, no doubt, very agreeably surprised. Reports made to trade indicate an increase in business rather than a falling off. In this business all kinds of brassieres have shared. Not only have practical models of the tailored order been good, but "dressy" brassieres ranging in the most high-priced varieties have also moved well. There has been practically no change in the kind of fabrics used in any of these goods, nor have the decorations been varied greatly from those seen earlier in the year. There has been a strong tendency toward fitted effects in all grades of brassieres for some little time. Drop-shoulder effects are good, and with the coming of warmer weather there has been a turning toward brassieres with sleeves that contain shields. Figure conforming and reducing models have sold well.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Prices in the local market for gray goods continue to be firmly held on the basis of recent quotations, in spite of the continued lack of buying interest that is manifested by users of staple goods. Values on 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s are very strong at 7¼ and 8 cents, respectively, for any delivery, while the same is true of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅝ cents. No recession from these levels is expected for some time unless second hands, who may have bought with speculation in view, let some of their holdings out. However, such action is not expected in the near future. Trading yesterday was light in printcloths, the dealing not much of a record aside from fair purchases of 39-inch 56-44s at 4½ cents for delivery over the next few months. The condition of the market as it relates to printcloths is also true of sheetings and other styles. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7⅛c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s....6⅝c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4⅞c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions in Appraisal and Reappraisement Proceedings.

Wakem & McLaughlin lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy as to the capacity of bottles imported containing whiskey. Altogether 100 cases of goods were involved in the shipment from England. The Collector at Chicago took duty on the bottles and their contents as having a capacity of 25½ ounces. The importers claimed the actual capacity of the holders to be 24½ or 25 ounces, but failed to submit evidence. A number of the bottles were measured and found to be of 25½ ounces' capacity. In view of this, Judge Hay affirmed the Collector.

Amerinan & Patterson claimed that the Collector here erred in imposing countervailing duty along with the regular duty on importations of wood pulp from Norway; they urged that both duties were illegal and that free entry accrued in view of the application of the reciprocity treaty with Canada to other foreign countries. The protestants proved that no export bounty had been given or paid nor export charges imposed. The Collector was reversed.

W. White, Detroit, claimed that through clerical error certain freight charges were deducted upon entry. The failure to deduct this item resulted in the value basis being higher than it would have been the case if the mistake had not occurred. Judge Hay reached the conclusion that the error was not "manifest" to the Collector within the meaning of the rulings laid down by the Supreme Court in several test cases. The protest was accordingly overruled. A somewhat similar claim by Parker, Wilder & Co. was also overruled.

The Merchants' Importing Company won against the assessment of countervailing duty on printing paper. Some of the paper came from Thomas Owen & Co., Cardiff, South Wales. It was manufactured in Great Britain from wood pulp made in Sweden from wood grown in that country. The remainder was from Van Gelder Sonem, Amsterdam. The paper in this instance was manufactured in Holland from wood grown in that country. Afridavits to that effect were lacking at the time of entry and resulted in the countervailing duty being levied. As these affidavits were before the board, Judge Hay sustained the protests and directed a reliquidation.

A case before Judge Cooper for reappraisement concerned cotton spreads or quilts from Giuseppe Gallino, Torino. The goods' sizes were 240-270 and 230-250. These goods were entered at 0.40 lire each, while similar goods invoiced as "splendor" were entered as having an Italian market value of 8.90 lire apiece. It was decided that the quilts would have to stand the 20 per cent. advance imposed by Appraiser Sague.

Another reappraisement case involved market prices of crochet needles shipped here by Alfred Shrimpton & Sons, Redditch, Utopia crochet needles (hooks) Nos. 7 to 12, entered at 5 shillings 11 pence, were advanced to 6 shillings 1 penny per gross. Like goods known in trade as the "star" variety were brought in as having a value of 6 shillings, whereas Judge Fischer held the price should be 2 pence more per gross. The star brand goods covered Nos. 2½ to 6. In addition there were entered "Cabinets of Star" crochet hooks, assorted, Nos. 2½ to 6, at an English price of shillings per gross. Judge Fischer held that the local Appraiser was justified in adding 6 pence per gross to make proper market value at the date of exportation.

Judge Sullivan sustained advances made by Examiner Treadwell on importations of diamonds from H. D. Mantell, Amsterdam. The entry here covered 2,041 stones weighing 270.18 carats, entered as having a value of 47.50 florins per carat. The General Appraiser decided that the Examiner's value of 53 florins per carat would have to stand. The total value of the diamonds as entered was $5,133, while the advance imposed amounted to $594, making the valuation on which duty was paid $5,727.

EAGER FOR OUR TRADE.

Committee Says Central America Looks to Us for New Supplies.

Central America has about exhausted the stock of foreign-made goods laid in before the European war, and the republics to the south of this country are now looking toward the United States to replenish their supplies. This is the opinion of John Clausen, manager of the Foreign Department of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco and one of the Financial and Commercial Committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo to visit South America. The committee returned yesterday on the steamship Sixaola.

The committee consisted of Lamar C. Quintero of New Orleans, Chairman Ernest Ling of New York, John Clausen of San Francisco, J. P. Rixey of New York, Thomas J. Walker of San Fernando, Cal., Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass., and A. A. Biddle, Secretary, of Philadelphia.

They left New Orleans Jan. 31, and in the interval have visited Panama, Costa Rico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvadore, and Guatemala. In all these countries they were officially received by the Chief Executives and afforded every opportunity to gather information for a report to Secretary McAdoo and to the business and commercial organizations of the United States.

"In nearly all the countries we found the best of feeling toward the United States," said Mr. Clausen. "However, Latin-Americans need capital even more than they need goods. In Europe they found not only financial supporters, but stanch sympathizers with their aspirations which tended in a measure to establish strong and seemingly immovable foundations for their commercial edifices."

The committee, according to Mr. Clausen, found resentment against us in Panama because of duties imposed in the Canal Zone. The Panamans, he said, thought the duties unjust, because those in charge of the commissaries in the zone could bring in supplies from the United States duty free, while private concerns were compelled to pay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, children's coats, ladies' suits, waists, cotton petticoats; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON, Ohio—Economy Store; A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, waists; 72 Madison Av.
ANDERSON, Ind.—G. W. Yates & Co.; G. W. Yates, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, cloaks, waists, notions, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, men's clothing, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. Rosenfeld, mfrs. nightshirts, pajamas, drawers; Netherland.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, mfrs. men's neckwear; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Zuellmaiz, dry goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; Miss Currey, toilet articles; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Mrs. Verbeau, Miss McCabe, representing; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—Torrey, Bright & Capen; F. L. Torrey, carpets, rugs; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dersen D. G. Co.; Miss N. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, bungalow aprons; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. F. Herman, domestics, dress goods, silks; J. Schaeffer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 38 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum & Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, cloths, silks; H. Bircon, jr., silks; Schaeffer, house furn. goods; E. C. Truxes, neckwear, buttons, trimmings; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. A. Mittelman, shoes; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; C. W. Zollinger, cloaks, suits; 215 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Abney, Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, mdse. mgr.; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, shirts; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; M. Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Canaan, children's coats; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, knit underwear; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mr. Gottlieb, ready-to-wear Spring catalogue; 15 E. 22d
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; J. Mulvihill, men's clothing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. R. Reilly, F. L. Brethauer, curtains; G. Karaffe, laces; T. C. Eby, draperies; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Eisenbrath Millinery Co.; M. Lebemberg, representing; Claridge.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; Mr. Philipsborn, infants', intermediate, and gir

PROSPERITY SHOWN BY BANK REPORTS

Business Flourishing Despite Freight Embargo and Growing Cost of Production.

COLLECTIONS VERY GOOD

Activity Well Sustained in All Retail Lines and Orders Overwhelm Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Reports from the Federal Reserve Bank agents in the twelve regional bank districts for the month of March are generally indicative of good business conditions. Boston reports that the freight embargo and the increasing cost of raw materials in manufacturing industries have had their effect, but, nevertheless, in all parts of New England exceptionally good business is the rule. Philadelphia states that dependence on emergency orders is diminishing and general business is good throughout the third district.

The Philadelphia agent presents what is a new feature in the reports, a census of manufacturing concerns on the business outlook. In the replies 341 concerns say business is normal and 30 reply in the negative, while 244 say the outlook is good, 57 say it is fair and 26 think it uncertain. The returns on production costs show some interesting figures. Nearly all lines of industries report great increase of cost in labor and materials. Carpet manufacturers say materials in their line have gone up 60 per cent.; agricultural implements pay 45 per cent. more; iron and steel men put it at 58 per cent., and paint and coloring matter concerns place their increase of cost of materials at 395 per cent.

St. Louis says that raw materials are going up, but trade continues active and the prospect is fair. Minneapolis reports a generally favorable Spring outlook. A hard Winter has cleaned up stocks of goods, and distributing concerns are having a heavy trade. The other Western and Southern districts also indicate favorable conditions.

The report of the New York Federal agent is as follows:

"In spite of the advancing prices current demand is very large, especially for immediate deliveries of leather, foodstuffs, dry goods and steel products. Manufacturers in these and other lines are rejecting urgent demands for goods which they are unable to supply either because their plants are booked to capacity or because of inability to obtain raw materials.

"Paper making, which is one of the most important industries in this district, furnishes a striking instance of the prosperity which has been apparent in so many lines of business during the last few months. Paper mills are working full time and are unable to fill the great volume of orders, being sold out several months in advance. Prices have advanced sharply, the upward movement during the last year ranging from $5 to $30 per ton. Collections are unusually good. Large shipments of paper are being made to South American countries. The demand from European countries is also heavy. In all retail lines activity is well sustained. Department stores are kept busy through special and clearance sales. Wholesale and jobbing trade continues brisk, the leading distributors in this city furnishing optimistic reports as to sales and collections.

"Manufacturers are overwhelmed with orders, but are hampered by a scarcity of raw materials, especially dyestuffs, and by a scant supply of labor. The absence of supplies is aggravated by a serious car shortage.

"The New York Clearing House banks on March 31, 1916, reported aggregate loans of $3,343,715,000; deposits $3,052,286,000, and excess reserve $136,226,880. As compared with Jan. 29, 1916, loans have increased $70,880,000, deposits have advanced $29,101,000, while excess reserves have decreased $41,774,860. Exchanges through the New York Clearing House for the month of February total $11,106,737,277, an increase of $4,624,910,780 over the same month last year.

"New incorporations in Eastern States, embracing concerns with a capital of $1,000,000 or more, totaled $365,000,000 during February, an increase of $312,945,300 over February, 1915.

"Monthly reports at hand show 298 failures in this district during February, with liabilities of $4,194,990, compared with 329 in January, involving $8,810,900. Building operations in New York City fell off during February, permits for new construction amounting to only $8,801,906, or 17.9 per cent. less than in February, 1915.

"The pig iron output in February totaled 3,087,212 tons, against 1,674,771 in February last year, the former figure representing a new maximum average production of 106,456 tons per day.

"Railroad earnings continue to show striking advances over last year's totals, gross earnings for January aggregating $267,043,635, which is an increase of $46,540,040 over the corresponding month in 1915. Total net earnings for the first month of this year were $78,899,610, as compared with $51,552,897 in January, 1915."

They Do Not Know Their Stock.

It was not a novelty several years ago to hear shoppers complain that many of the selling employes in retail dry goods stores did not know their stock. At least one shopper can bear witness to the fact that this condition of affairs still exists in some establishments, in spite of efforts on the part of the executives to wipe it out. The shopper in question went into a prominent store to buy a buckram shape for a child's hat, a thing that all millinery clerks should at least be familiar with. The clerks in this store apparently were not, however, and after being directed from clerk to clerk for information the shopper was finally advised to go to the children's hat department for it. Here the same lack of familiarity with buckram shapes appeared to exist. The shopper then went to another store, where she was promptly served.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The bull movement in the wheat market gained new impetus during yesterday's operations and prices were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 3¾@4¼c. The advance represented a net gain during the past ten days of 14@15c. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,170,000 bushels; bonded wheat increased 40,000 and the Canadian visible increased 1,855,000, making a total increase in America of 234,000, compared with a decrease last year of 2,874,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.87; No. 2 hard, $1.84; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47¾, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.28	1.23	1.03
July	....	....	1.21	1.16	1.31¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.20¼	1.16¼	1.20¼	1.16	1.56¼
July	1.19¾	1.15½	1.19¾	1.14¼	1.24½
September	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.13¼	1.11

CORN.

The corn market was active and firm, closing with net gains of ⅝ to 1c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 574,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,574,000 last week and a decrease of 2,443,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76¾	73½	76¼	73¾	73¾
July	77¾	74¼	77¼	74¾	75¾
September	76¾	73¾	76¾	75¾	75¼

OATS.

The market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and on some improvement in the cash position. Seeding operations are progressing in the West, and the trade is looking for an increased acreage. The visible supply increased 617,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 82,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 51¼@52¼c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50¾c; No. 4 white, 49½@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45¾	45¼	45¾	44¾	50¾
July	43¾	43¼	43¾	43	48¾
September	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾	46¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer owing to lighter receipts of hogs and an advance in the hog market. The upturn in grain also exerted more or less influence and shorts were disposed to cover. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000, estimated for Tuesday 14,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.50	11.45	11.42	11.38	10.09
July	11.75	11.67	11.67	11.60	10.82
Ribs—					
May	12.30	12.22	12.22	12.15	9.92
July	12.45	12.38	12.35	12.30	10.25
Pork—					
May	23.50	23.15	23.15	23.15	17.02
July	23.10	22.95	23.00	22.90	17.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cotton seed oil was firm and higher early in the day, the active position advancing 12 to 28 points on covering due to the firmness in the lard market and on evidences of buying by strong Southern interests. On the advances, however, there was renewed aggressive selling and toward the close of the day values declined sharply and final quotations were at the lowest, ranging from 6 points decline to 4 points net advance.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.35	10.25
April	....	....	10.35@10.60	10.40
May	10.88	10.53	10.54@10.56	10.60
June	10.78	10.60	10.60@10.61	10.60
July	10.96	10.66	10.67@10.68	10.68
August	10.81	10.62	10.63@10.65	10.65
Sept.	10.75	10.58	10.56@10.60	10.58
October	9.52	9.45	9.44@ 9.47	9.40
Nov.	8.85	8.67	8.68@ 8.69	8.73

COFFEE.

There was little or no feature in the coffee market on Monday, total sales amounting to only 7,850 bags, while price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to 2 points advance. The local spot market was inactive and steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	....	8.07@8.09	8.06
May	8.16	8.16	8.15	8.15@8.16	8.14
June	....	....	....	8.20@8.21	8.18
July	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.23
August	....	....	....	8.29@8.30	8.28
September	8.33	8.34	8.33	8.33@8.35	8.33
October	....	....	....	8.37 @8.38	8.36
November	....	....	....	8.41@8.42	8.39
December	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.44@8.45	8.42
January	....	....	....	8.49@8.51	8.48
February	....	....	....	8.54@8.56	8.53
March	....	....	....	8.59@8.61	8.58

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was inactive and business was light. The market opened quiet, 2 points lower to 3 points higher, and around midday prices rallied a few points on active positions under a little scattered short covering in the absence of selling pressure. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 9 points, with total sales of 2,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
April	....	....	4.93@4.95	4.84
May	....	....	4.96@4.98	4.87
June	....	....	4.96@4.98	4.87
July	4.96	4.89	4.96@4.97	4.87
August	....	....	4.95@4.97	4.88
September	4.97	4.92	4.96@4.96	4.90
October	....	....	4.88@4.90	4.84
November	....	....	4.67@4.69	4.64
December	4.53	4.50	4.52@4.54	4.50
January	....	....	4.35@4.45	4.35
February	....	....	4.25@4.30	4.25
March	....	....	4.25@4.30	4.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,552 packages. Demand was somewhat disappointing, and with a fair quantity of stock carried over from last week receivers lowered values to a point at which buyers seemed inclined to take hold. Creamery extras dropped to 37c, with 250 tubs sold under the call on 'Change at that price. The higher scoring lots were unsettled at 37¼@38c. Below 37c goods were picked up very closely and the range is becoming exceedingly narrow. Held creamery steady. Renovated quite firm, and ladies and packing stock were well sustained. Creamery, specials (93 score), 38c; higher scores, 37½@38c; firsts, 36½@36¾c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 33½@34½c; thirds, 32@33c; dairy, fancy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 35@36c; common to fair, 30@34c; renovated, extras, 31c; firsts, 29@30c; lower grades, 26@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@29½c; ladles, finest make, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 26c; lower grades, 24½@25½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday 22,723 cases. There has been no material change in current selling values on high grades, although holders are firm and all advices from the country indicate well sustained markets at most producing sections, values in the interior frequently being above a parity with rates ruling here. There is more pressure to sell the poorer sorts of Southern stock and values are widening out. Nearby eggs in heavier supply and buyers much more selective when paying top quotation for prime. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 21¾@22¼c; regular packed, firsts, 20¾@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1's, 20c; checks, 19½@20c; ungraded eggs, 19¼c; checks, fair to good,, dry, 16½@18½c; State, Penn. and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 23@24½c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, 23@24¼c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@23½c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22½c; dark eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 38@39c; other fancy, 35@37c; Md. and Balt., selected, 35@38c; Western and Prime Southern, 23@34c; common to fair, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Seaman Av to Prescott Av, 128.6x188.8x104x114.2, vacant; adjourned to April 10.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 87x100.11, vacant; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, w s, 408.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 89.1x98.8x81.11x75.9x101.5, vacant; Charles Kurth et al. against Jordmoen Realty Co. et al.; E. P. Lovell, Jr., attorney; due on judgment, $7,180.66; taxes, &c., $371; to the defendant for $7,750.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

177th St, 704 and 706 East, s s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 24x100, inestor theatre; Elizabeth Spiess against Benfra Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Mishling & K., attorneys; due on judgment, $5,387.11; taxes &c., $2,562.60; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

8d Av, 126 and 128, n w corner of 14th St, 53.6x100, five-story Central Hotel; C. de M. Briggs against G. F. Gouraud et al.; C. A. Runk, attorney; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe St, 187, n s, 130.5 ft s of Jefferson St, 25.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Powel against Julia Thorn, et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; partition.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x782x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,856.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 148 West, s s, 438 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, four-story dwelling; Mr. L. Hodges against B. de Kraft et al.; Bond & B., attorneys; due, $18,421.19; taxes, &c., $864.

18th St, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 50.4, four-story building and store; Louis Reichardt against Penniane Realty Co. et al. H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; due, $10,813.77; taxes, &c., $325.

Morningside Court, s s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x54.3x87x79.2, five-story flat; H. F. Schwartz against Simon Anhalt et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $29,-654.23; taxes, &c., $411.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

James St, 98 through to 81 New Chambers St, 49 ft n of Batavia St, 26.5x86.1x33.1x65.6, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Union Construction and Realty Co. et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $31,586.55; taxes, &c., $853.20.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

109th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Esposito against Rosina Vingelli et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due, $3,666.55; taxes, &c., $41; prior mtg, $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financial Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,022.49; taxes, &c., $761.99. Prospect Av, n w corner of 166th St, 40x100; also Prospect Av, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; Bryan Corp. against N. Pazsman & Son et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $13,191.34; taxes, &c., $950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 99.9 ft n of 179th St, through to Arthur Av, 50x190x25x irregular, frame house and vacant; Tax Lien Co. against C. A. Ross et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $7,068; taxes, &c., $1,114.80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

8d Av, s e corner of 64th St, for a three-story garage, office, and stores, 100.5x130; Havre Holding Co., Inc., 132 Nassau St, owner; P. R. Pereira, 226 West 42d St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Jerome Av, n w corner of Grand Concourse, for three brick tenements, one six-story, 62.1x98, and two five-story, 71.6x92.6; Grand Concourse and Boulevard Co., Hyman Crystal, 47 West St, President, owner; George & Edward Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $225,000.

Underhill Av, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, for a one-story frame storage house, 12x15; James and John Ricutti, 548 Underhill Av, owners; Robert Glenn, 597 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $215.

48th St, s s, 75 ft of 7th Av; for a one-story theatre, 54.9x100.5; E. F. Rush, 1,462 Broadway, owner; E. C. Horn's Sons, 1,476 Broadway, architects; $100,000.

St. Nicholas Place, e s, 120 ft n of 153d St; for a five-story apartment, 76x—x75x88; R. B. Realty Co., 21 Waverley Place, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; $75,000.

Manhattan St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av; for a one-story moving picture theatre, 100x164; Mary G. Pinkney Estate, 176 Broadway, owner; C. B. Brown, 405 Lexington Av, architect; $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Pine St, 5; 56 Broadway, and 6 Wall St; to a seven-story office building; V. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; H. L. Meader, 4 West 33d St, architect; $25,000.

141st St, 306 West; to a three-story garage; Austin M. Poole, James Tureand Parkes, New York, and Walter M. Lawson, Mountain Lake Park, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Post Av, 50x100; Academy Construction Co. to Jacob Cohen, 185 East 97th St, mtg $34,000, April 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 83d St, 25x 99.9, with a. t. to strip on w 25x.02½; Utility realty Co. to Winston Paul, 818 Mt. Prospect Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FULTON ST, 17, n e s, 29.2x27; George E. Nostrand et al. to George E. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., all liens, March 29; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 53d St, 20.6x64; Edward Feeney and another, executors, &c, Ellen A. Corcoran, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., 101 E. 51st St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,500

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 101.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26x87.9; Emilie Machu, Rutherford, N. J., to Joseph Kaplan, 636 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, mtg $35,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records..$100

PARK AV, 1,588, w s, 60.5 ft n of 128th St, 19.9x70; Agnes Smith, 40 Cummings Road, Brookline, Mass. to James, Jr., and Annie O'Shea, 31 West 88th St, and John E. O'Shea, 334 Burns St, Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, executors, &c, of James O'Shea, b. & d. Feb. 18; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, runs w 100x n 28.10x e 7x98 to Av x s 25.8 to beginning, with all t. & i. liens as follows: West End Av, w s, 58.4 ft s of 72d St, .04⅛x100x.02x100; Edward M. James to same, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 253, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, 17x100; City Real Estate Co. to 225 West End Av Corporation, 299 Madison Av, mtg $22,500, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT ST, e s, Lot 234, Map Isaac Clason, 25x100; Abraham Juskovits et al. to Abraham Davis and another of Bloomburg, Penn., mtg $21,600, March 31.....$100

7TH AV, 2,424, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, foreclosure March 30; Josiah T. Newcomb, referee, to William L. Butler, Southampton, Conn., et al., trustees under the will of Edmonia M. McClurg, March 31; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St..$65,000

8TH AV, w s, between 37th and 38th Sts, Lot 50, map Sam'l L. Norton, 24.8x100; James M. More to Anna Ostrander, at Riverhead, L. I., mtg $32,000, Oct. 27, 1915; attorney, F. L. Housel, at Riverhead, L. I.

39TH ST, 807 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John N. Michel to Samuel Brown, 345 West 38th St, and another, mtg $15,000, April 3; attorneys, Dayo & B., 111 Broadway.....$15,000

65TH ST, 4 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x75; Anna B. Bliss to Lorenzo G. Shoemaker, 26 West 53d St, mtg $153,000, March 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

85TH ST, 161 to 171 East, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, 117.5x irregular to s s of 86th St, 102 East, x 27.9 x irregular; 86th St Construction Co. to Midvale Amusement, 1,493 Broadway, mtg $260,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

96TH ST, 320 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8; Thomas Ward, Jr., to Joseph S. Ward, 596 West 152d St, mtg $40,000, April 3; attorneys, Day & B., 111 Broadway.....15,000

48TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x115.8; Nathan Koppel to David M. Neuberger, 32 Edgecombe Av, March 27, demand, 8 p. c.....$2,250

65TH ST, 4 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 75; Blanche Q. Shoemaker to Anna B. Bliss, 8 East 65th St, March 7; due April 1, 1919; attorneys, Harris, C. M. & S., 160 Nassau St.....$155,000

85TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, 117.5x irregular to s s of 86th St x27.9x irregular, prior mtg $1,440,000; Midvale Amusement Co. to 86th Street Construction Co., 710 7th Av, April 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$120,000

116TH ST, n s, 176 e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Hudson Investing Co., Inc., to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, March 31, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

123D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x100; Peter C. Sorenson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

171ST ST, 632 and 640, s s, 288 and 336.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av 2 lots, each 71.6x 96, two prior mtgs, $40,000 each; 171 Building Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, April 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

2 mtgs, each $27,000

Bronx.

CRESCENT AV, s e corner of Adams Place, 128.6x124.6x100x43.9; John Alvino to Cosenzo Building Co., 705 East 187th St, prior mtg $3,000, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 248.9 ft n of 184th St, 119.2x irregular; Sarah A. Hodson to W. R. J. Planten, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., March 31, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

EDISON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Marie Zens to Philip J. Schaaf, 1,100 Jackson Av, April 1, due July 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$3,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, 200 ft n of 196th St, 261.8x125.2; Concourse Kingsbridge Corporation, 111 Broadway, to Richard D. Jewett, Upper Nyack, N. Y., March 18, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

HAVILAND AV, n s, 216.4 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x103; Thomas J. Scott to Mink Construction Co., 2,023 Haviland Av, prior mtg $8,000, April 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,150

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 271.7 ft n of 231st Av, 50x100; Lena Chettelson to Vincenzo De Georgio, 64 Mulberry St, and another, prior mtg $39,500, April 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Lordi, 62 Mulberry St.....$4,000

PROSPECT AV, 701, w s, 21x95; One Sixty-four Building Co., Inc., to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, April 1, 3 years; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway..$12,000

ST. PETER'S AV, n s, 100 ft w of Macklay Av, 25x98.10; Thomas J. Battle to Myron Straus, 73 West 116th St, March 31, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$500

TRINITY AV, 912, e s, 16.8x100; George H. Gordon to Almira Hoyt, 381 East 136th St, April 1, due July 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 304 Alexander Av.

$4,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 155.9 ft n of 198th St, 25x99.3; Karl Schmidt to Theresa Jacobs, 2,731 Webster Av, April 1, 3 years, 5½ p.c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

137TH ST, 409 East, n s, 25x100; Dora Westermann to Augusta Sherman, 63 St. Paul's Place, Jersey City, prior mtg $12,000, April 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry M. Ribeth, 2,111 Boston Boulevard.....$2,000

162D ST, s s, 365.4 ft w of Elton Av, 99.3x irregular, 837 Washington Av Realty Co., Inc., to Oscar Riess, 838 West End Av, prior mtg $27,500, April 1, due as per bond; attorney T. A. Keppler, 233 Broadway.....$1,000

176TH ST, 863 East, n e s, 50x150.8; J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., to Charles H. Muller, 675 East 137th St, prior mtg $49,500, March 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, s e corner store; Lizzie F. Brady to Luigi Pellegrini, 1,580 Madison Av, 2 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,600

1ST AV, 1,881, s e; Irving W. Dimelow to Dennis Ryan, 1,880 2d Av, 3 years, from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Geo. Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St.....$800

107TH AV, 427, store and basement; Michael J. Donahue to James Condron, 1,500 Madison Av, 3 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 B'way.$1,350

12TH ST, 402 West, all; Jos. Conron to Wm. Brenn, 452 West 44th St, 1 year from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Mullen & Bloch, 120 Broadway.....$3,000

96TH ST, 111 East, all; Loretta Corporation to Meyer Amon, 1,500 East 98th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Harris Kapperman, 144 Remington St.....$1,650

Bronx.

PARK AV, 4,109-11, n w corner 175th St, all; John H. Carr to Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corp., 214 East 22 St, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, S. R. Olhaman, 31 Nassau St.....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, s e corner Fox St, all; Utility Realty Co. to Benjamin Rabinowitz, 1,319 Franklin Av, 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Molhe Rabinowitz, 1,723 Fulton Av.....$4,850 to $4,950

ST. ANN'S AV, 334, store; John Miller to Henry Krokecke, 387 Elton St, Brooklyn, 2 years from May 1; attorney, J. Friel, 522 East 142d St.....$1,050 to $1,140

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,004, store; Manhattan Leasing Co. to Evans Brothers, Inc., 1,429 5th Av, 5 years from April 1916; attorney, Harry I. Stein, 170 Broadway.....$2,400

3D AV, 3,006, all; Evans Bros., Inc., to Harry Bryan, 1,018 East 163d St, from Feb. 1, 1916, to April 1, 1920; attorney, Harry D. Stein, 170 Broadway.....$1,800 to $2,100

128TH ST, 300 East, store; Christian H. Ordemann to Annie Colwan, 417 East 134th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, P. J. McGrath, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Post Av, 50x100; Jacob Cohen, 185 East 97th St, mtg $34,000, April 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 83d St, 25x 99.9, with a. t. to strip on w 25x.02½; Utility realty Co. to Winston Paul, 818 Mt. Prospect Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FULTON ST, 17, n e s, 29.2x27; George E. Nostrand et al. to George E. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., all liens, March 29; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 53d St, 20.6x64; Edward Feeney and another, executors, &c, Ellen A. Corcoran, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., 101 E. 51st St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,500

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 101.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26x87.9; Emilie Machu, Rutherford, N. J., to Joseph Kaplan, 636 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, mtg $35,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records..$100

PARK AV, 1,588, w s, 60.5 ft n of 128th St, 19.9x70; Agnes Smith, 40 Cummings Road, Brookline, Mass. to James, Jr., and Annie O'Shea, 31 West 88th St, and John E. O'Shea, 334 Burns St, Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, executors, &c, of James O'Shea, b. & d. Feb. 18; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, runs w 100x n 28.10x e 7x98 to Av x s 25.8 to beginning, with all t. & i. liens as follows: West End Av, w s, 58.4 ft s of 72d St, .04⅛x100x.02x100; Edward M. James to same, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 253, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, 17x100; City Real Estate Co. to 225 West End Av Corporation, 299 Madison Av, mtg $22,500, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WILLETT ST, e s, Lot 234, Map Isaac Clason, 25x100; Abraham Juskovits et al. to Abraham Davis and another of Bloomburg, Penn., mtg $21,600, March 31.....$100

7TH AV, 2,424, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, foreclosure March 30; Josiah T. Newcomb, referee, to William L. Butler, Southampton, Conn., et al., trustees under the will of Edmonia M. McClurg, March 31; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St..$65,000

8TH AV, w s, between 37th and 38th Sts, Lot 50, map Sam'l L. Norton, 24.8x100; James M. More to Anna Ostrander, at Riverhead, L. I., mtg $32,000, Oct. 27, 1915; attorney, F. L. Housel, at Riverhead, L. I.

39TH ST, 807 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John N. Michel to Samuel Brown, 345 West 38th St, and another, mtg $15,000, April 3; attorneys, Dayo & B., 111 Broadway.....15,000

65TH ST, 4 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x75; Anna B. Bliss to Lorenzo G. Shoemaker, 26 West 53d St, mtg $153,000, March 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

85TH ST, 161 to 171 East, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, 117.5x irregular to s s of 86th St, 102 East, x 27.9 x irregular; 86th St Construction Co. to Midvale Amusement, 1,493 Broadway, mtg $260,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

96TH ST, 320 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8; Thomas Ward, Jr., to Joseph S. Ward, 596 West 152d St, mtg $40,000, April 3; attorneys, Dayo & B., 111 Broadway.....15,000

48TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x115.8; Nathan Koppel to David M. Neuberger, 32 Edgecombe Av, March 27, demand, 8 p. c.....$2,250

65TH ST, 4 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 75; Blanche Q. Shoemaker to Anna B. Bliss, 8 East 65th St, March 7; due April 1, 1919; attorneys, Harris, C. M. & S., 160 Nassau St.....$155,000

85TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, 117.5x irregular to s s of 86th St x27.9x irregular, prior mtg $1,440,000; Midvale Amusement Co. to 86th Street Construction Co., 710 7th Av, April 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$120,000

116TH ST, n s, 176 e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Hudson Investing Co., Inc., to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, March 31, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

123D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x100; Peter C. Sorenson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

171ST ST, 632 and 640, s s, 288 and 336.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av 2 lots, each 71.6x 96, two prior mtgs, $40,000 each; 171 Building Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, April 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

2 mtgs, each $27,000

Bronx.

CRESCENT AV, s e corner of Adams Place, 128.6x124.6x100x43.9; John Alvino to Cosenzo Building Co., 705 East 187th St, pr

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Yorkville section furnished an important theatre deal yesterday in the purchase by the Midvale Amusement Company, controlled by Marcus Loew, of the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre, covering a plot fronting 27.9 at 162 East Eighty-sixth Street and running through the block to 163 to 169 East Eighty-fifth Street, 91.5 front on that thoroughfare.

The property has been sold by the Eighty-sixth Street Construction Company, Moss & Brill. The structure is three stories high on Eighty-sixth Street and four stories on Eighty-fifth Street.

This will be the third theatre controlled by Mr. Loew in that block, between Lexington and Third Avenues, his other two being the Yorkville and the Orpheum, on the north side of the street, the latter having a large frontage on Eighty-seventh Street.

Meyrowitz Leases 520 Fifth Avenue.

The old four-story building at 520 Fifth Avenue, on the west side between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, has been leased on a long term by E. B. Meyrowitz, the optician, from the estate of George H. Warren. Plans are being prepared by the architects, Starrett & Van Vleck, for a five-story building to be completed in the Fall.

It will be occupied as the main headquarters of the Meyrowitz firm, which will also continue its stores at 237 Fifth Avenue and 255 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Albert B. Ashforth was the broker in the lease. The building has been occupied for several years by A. G. Spalding & Bros., who will soon move to their new home opposite, at 523 Fifth Avenue.

East Side Flats in Trade.

The Irving Realty Company has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company 226 to 232 East Seventieth Street, four four-story flats, each 25 by 100, near Second Avenue. A tract of twenty acres at Winton, Conn., was given in part payment.

The Manhattan houses were acquired by the selling company a few months ago from Frances R. Harris, who purchased them a short time previously from the American Real Estate Company.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a new temple the Bronx Lodge 446 Knights of Phythias has purchased from Samuel Cowen a plot, 85 by 100, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet north of 152d Street. The building will be three stories, with banquet hall, lodge rooms, and stores on the ground floor.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz have purchased the plot of ground, 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of, Third Street and Parkville Avenue, Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross sold for Elge Realty Corporation to a builder four lots on noth side of Sixty-ninth Street, 106 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Saul C. Levine sold a plot on the east side of East Ninth Street, 140 feet south of Avenue N, to the Halper Corporation. The plot is 40 by 100, and the purchasers have already filed plans for the improvement of two buildings to cover the forty feet.

The Bulkley, Horton Company has sold 24 South Elliott Place, a three-story American basement brick house, between Carlton and Lafayette Avenues, for L. I. Grimes to a client for occupancy.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Frank Herting to a client for occupancy, a two-family house on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, near North Avenue.

The McInerny Klinck Realty Company sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the north side of Lefferts Avenue, 147 feet west of Rogers Avenue, on a plot 20 by 102 feet, for Charles Hession to a client for investment.

Westchester County.

W. J. Ackerman sold the Martha J. Eppes estate on the Hartsdale Road, comprising twenty-two acres, to Otto Meyer of New York City.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot on Cooper Road in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to Irving S. Roney of New York City. The purchaser will erect at once a large Colonial dwelling for his own occupancy.

Another Theatre for Times Square Section.

Plans have been filed with the Superintendent of Building for the construction of a one-story fireproof theatre on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to be known as the Adelphia Theatre.

It will have a frontage of 54.9 feet, a depth of 100.5 feet, and a capacity of about 800. Edward F. Rush is the owner. E. C. Horn, the architect, has placed the cost at $100,000.

$300,000 Building Loan.

S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a first mortgage 5½ per cent. serial coupon bond issue of $300,000, amortized under the Straus plan, on a fourteen-story commercial structure to be erected at 21 and 23 West Thirty-eighth Street.

The bonds are the obligation of the A. B. S. Co., and are unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement of Arthur Brisbane, the owner of the building. The first seven floors and basement of the building have been leased for a term of ten years to Lane Bryant.

New Zone Plan Causes Removal.

While manufacturers are making active efforts to get out of the business zones on and near Fourth and Fifth Avenues, wholesale dealers are making preparations to get away from the older sections in which manufactories will congregate hereafter.

One of the first removals of a wholesale firm on account of the zoning plan was announced yesterday by M. & L. Hess. The Compagnie Morana, dealers in essential oils and perfumery supplies, now located at 184 Fifth Avenue, has taken a lease of the store and basement containing 13,000 square feet in 116 to 120 East Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fourth Avenue.

The lease is for ten years and ten months, at an aggregate rental of $75,000. This lease completes the renting of the twelve-story building owned by the D. & M. Company.

Building Managers' Monthly Dinner.

Mayor Mitchel, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Chief Hammitt, of the Fire Prevention Bureau, will address the New York Building Managers' Association at the monthly dinner this evening, at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street.

Liberty Street Improvement.

The remaining structural relics of old New York in the block bounded by Broadway, Cedar, Nassau, and Liberty Streets, four-story brownstone front buildings at 60, 62, and 64 Liberty Street, recently sold through William A. White & Sons and J. Curry Watson will be razed when the present leases expire, May 1, 1916, for the erection of a modern office building of fifteen stories.

The plot was accumulated by the late William Ziegler, baking powder manufacturer, in 1889 and 1894, at a total cost of $300,000. Mr. Ziegler's son has held the property at $1,000,000, and it is reported that an amount close to this figure was paid by the purchasers, William Henry Barnum and William Everdell, Jr.

Estates at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will hold a special sales day on Thursday next in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, at noon. The sale will include the offering at absolute and voluntary auction, to close various estates, of many well-located dwellings, apartment houses, factories, and loft buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Among the estates whose properties are being offered is the estate of Isaac T. Carpenter, deceased. In his will he named over twenty-five charities as beneficiaries, including many hospitals.

Commercial Leases.

The American Seating Company have leased one floor in the Philip Lewisohn Building, 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, through to 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street, for ten years as their executive offices and showrooms. Ellen & Jeffery were the brokers.

G. P. Butterly leased for the Standard Oxygen Company the building 216 East Forty-second Street for a period of seven years to M. H. Petigor, manufacturer of soda water apparatus, now located at 494 Water Street.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store, basement and first loft of the building at 12 Stone Street, extending through the block to 29 Bridge treet, to Alexander D. Shaw & Co.

Porter & Co. have leased for Alexander J. Bruen to Murphy & Onderdonk the store at 81 Manhattan Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor out to-day or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington, Great Neck

25 Minutes by Express Trains
55 Trains a Day
Automobiles Meet All Trains

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS:
9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20
1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS:
9:10, 10:16, 11:16 A. M. and 12:22,
1:22, 2:37, 3:38 and 4:39 P. M.
Extra Saturday Trains—
1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

BY MOTOR

From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or, turn north from Jericho Turnpike at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates, four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Write or telephone for illustrated booklet, "A Week-End in Kensington."

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Little Neck, Long Island
Marathon Park, New York City

This cozy 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x100; near station; view of Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; electric trains; will sacrifice at $5,000; $500 down, balance as rent; building lots cheap; will build to order. Inquire at station or office on Boulevard premises adjoining.

John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim, up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $350 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 349 East 14th St.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN

120-acre, magnificent estate; 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage; main boulevard; high, fertile; lake; running stream; fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings; $50,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

Plot 50 x 120, on Shorthill Road. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. Address

WM. D. STOOT,
347 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.20 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r

will sell at auction
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
under the direction of ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee.

14th St. & 3d Av., N. W. Cor.

ADJOINING TAMMANY HALL.

5-story brick Hotel and Cafe, Lot 53.6x100. Leased to O'Keeffe & Cunningham, to May 1, 1920, at $10,139.70 net.

Leased to O'Keeffe & Cunningham, to May 1, 1920, at $10,139.70 net.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON.

Charming country place, high elevation, beautiful views; large, modern dwelling, 9 rms.; tennis court; garage and stable; fruit, garden, very attractive grounds.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
32 EAST 42D ST.

RYE, N. Y.

Directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St., or Rye, N.Y.

RYE

AND ALONG THE SOUND.
FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
ALSO PLACES FOR SALE.

STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 2992 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
181 ASTOR FORTY-FIRST STREET NEW YORK CITY

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE
IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED ALFALFA RANCH,

Stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses, 3,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand more cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

Republican Convention in Chicago.

For lease during convention, beautifully furnished ten-room house in choicest residential district in Chicago, just off the Lake Shore Drive. For particulars apply
JAMES A. McLANE & COMPANY,
69 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

in hills of Rockland County, easy motoring distance from city, three railroads, hour from city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 74 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; house twenty rooms, all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air; house for superintendent, who has been on place for 20 years; farm buildings; horses, cows, carriages and farming implements; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Lockbox 89, Monsey, New York.

Beautiful Farms Sacrificed.

60 acres; charming village home, 180 acres; in sight of station; has cost $16,000; now reduced to $8,000. Nothing more beautiful in the country. Rev. George J. Newton, Claverack, New York.

Beautiful Country Home Shore Front at Centre Moriches, L. I.

Modern Stucco House—9 rooms, bath; large barn and outbuildings. More than 3 acres of fine grounds; beautiful shrubbery. Garden; fruit trees. Old oak grove. Extra large veranda. Electricity. Free and clear. For sale, $12,000. Rent furnished for Summer, $800. Would consider exchange for modern house near Jamaica, L. I. Owner, Room 808, 1482 Broadway. Bryant 8867.

North Shore, L.I.

For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.

80 feet frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back over 500 feet to harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; large bungalow, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; garage with room for man 40 miles from New York. Price, $8,500.

EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., and 47 West 34th Street.

Homestead in the Woods.

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all-year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly. Write for photo, etc., "Homestead." 105 Times Downtown.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity; water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. BALD, Box 157 Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE ON TERMS TO SUIT—PRICE $7,000

Moorish style architecture—one of the most beautiful properties in the East—near large navigable lakes—actual rights to lakes belong to this property. Situated on Ridge Crest; unequaled surroundings of natural beauty; commands beautiful views of lakes and hills, amid select homes of people of refinement and substance—no manufacturing.

A home picturesque and complete, including every convenience. Contains ten large rooms, two fine bathrooms. The huge living room, with its cosey fireplace, is a feature of this house. Porte cochere, large veranda and sleeping porch. **A most unusually desirable home. Modern schools, churches, country club, golf, large lakes near by.**

R. F. Barnes, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW
This New, Superb Moorish Manor,
WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.

Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.

House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Photo and particulars from
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6900 Audubon

FOR SALE
OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

An up-to-date modern twelve-room house, in perfect condition, which includes two bath rooms and butler's pantry, also complete cement basement with stationary laundry, shower bath and lavatory; entire house equipped with electricity and gas, and the kitchen has both coal and gas ranges, and the living room an open grate; situated one block from ocean and on most desirable corner, with full view of ocean and lake and no buildings opposite. M., 76 Times.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, including garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1328 Broadway, City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot; near express station; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.

Bargain, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT

Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near good schools; water supports; price $3,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land, improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 50x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 70 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK — **ALLENHURST**
DEAL BEACH — **INTERLAKEN**

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Islands and Summer Cottage For Sale or Lease

Summer cottage and group of four islands containing about 17 acres, with handsome hardwood growth, situated in Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine. Good bathing, boating and fishing; unusually well situated for a private summer residence or small colony. **Benjamin Thompson,** 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

For Sale—Summer Home
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.

150 acres, altitude 1,600 ft. Perfectly pure, never-failing spring water. Trout stream. House 12 rooms. Steam heat, fireplace. Tenant house, barns, etc. Terms ideal.

MRS. R. N. HALL, COPAKE FALLS, NEW YORK.

Summer Hotel for Sale or Lease

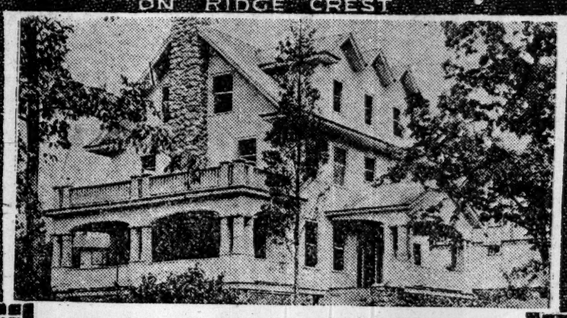
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL at South Harpswell, Maine, situated on high elevation with commanding view of ocean, bays and White Mountains. The hotel contains 60 sleeping rooms, 2 dining rooms, parlors, etc.; 20 acres of shore property. Excellent location for summer school, colony, or boarding house. **Benjamin Thompson,** 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

MONEY, HEALTH AND PLEASURE

Money-making, high-class farm; high altitude, very healthy; machine-worked land; lot of timber, graphite mine, beautiful spring water; great Summer place. Box 196, Springfield, Mass.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Home of Beauty
ON RIDGE CREST



FOR SALE ON TERMS TO SUIT—PRICE $7,000

Moorish style architecture—one of the most beautiful properties in the East—near large navigable lakes—actual rights to lakes belong to this property. Situated on Ridge Crest; unequaled surroundings of natural beauty; commands beautiful views of lakes and hills, amid select homes of people of refinement and substance—no manufacturing.

A home picturesque and complete, including every convenience. Contains ten large rooms, two fine bathrooms. The huge living room, with its cosey fireplace, is a feature of this house. Porte cochere, large veranda and sleeping porch. **A most unusually desirable home. Modern schools, churches, country club, golf, large lakes near by.**

R. F. Barnes, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

GREAT NOTCH, N. J.

For sale fine piece of property, about 12½ acres, for development and house building; high altitude, overlooking Passaic Valley; large road frontages; excellent train service; 18 miles from New York and near Erie station; electricity, water, and telephone. Price $12,000. Address Owner, 367 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA ROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.

7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, 2 BATHS CORNER APARTMENTS.

FIREPROOF Building; two passenger, one service elevator.

Service of the Highest Standard.

THIS House is situated in the heart of one of New York's most exclusive residential sections.

Rents $1,700 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,

261 Central Park West

N. W. Corner 86th Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Cusanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick — 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $480 to $864.

The Loyal — 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.
7 Rooms, Corner, $1,140.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT.
Large closets, home house, full service, only $63; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

The BROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

207-209 Dyckman St.
6-7 ROOMS.
Near Broadway; every modern improvement; ideal location, with excellent transit facilities.
RENTS $30-$39.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

Bronx.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments, 1912-1928 LORING PLACE, BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW
APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms.....$28-$35-$45

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Modern, Fireproof
FACTORY
418 to 426 W. 25th St.,
Between 9th and 10th Aves., on Plot 125x98.9.
50,000 Square Feet
of Floor Space in
Store, Basement & 3 Floors.

Perfect Light on Every Floor.
Complete Sprinkler System.
Heavy Floor Carrying Capacity.
Driveway and Loading Platform for Four Trucks Inside the Building.
Galleries for Storage of Stock.

Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.

Possession January 1st, 1917.

M. & L. HESS INC.

907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

Browning Building
1265-1269 Broadway,
(Near 32nd Street.)

Attractive Offices
at $250 to $500 a year.
C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or **Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner,** 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

SHOWROOMS
and
STUDIOS AT
15 West 34th Street.
Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.
LOW RENTS.
LARGE SKYLIGHTS.
RENTING AGENT ON 5TH FLOOR
For full information.

30-32 East 20th St.
Near Broadway and 4th Ave.
Offices, Salesrooms, Studios
Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; business or manufacture agents.
Rental $25 Up.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
59 William St. Tel. John 1363.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING,
26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St.
Entire Church Street block front from Dey to Cortlandt Street. Rentals much lower than other offices buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard. W. B. DUNCAN, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

STORE FOR RENT
521 East 149th St.
Large double store, suitable for automobile or kindred purposes. Moderate rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

257 WEST 86TH STREET
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS WITH KITCHENETTE; MAID SERVICE INCLUDED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Factory wanted in a town where female help is plentiful to operate power sewing machines making men's and women's pajamas. State rent, price of power and freight to New York. Address B 303 Times Downtown.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Want first mortgage loan, $26,000, for three years, at 5%, on high-class Manhattan, improved. Principals only. Box R 32 Times.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE. 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD AVENUE CORNER.
A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator. No brokers.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown office, 489 5th Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
95th St. and Central Park West; price below ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE.
264 Garfield Place, at 8th Av.; 3-story basement brownstone box stoop, 20x100; hardwood floors and trim; electric light; $8,000 equity, terms. Telephone Owner, 3005 Franklin, or B 286 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Modern cottage or bungalow, 7 rooms, gas, and electricity. Bruell, 224 East Tremont Av., New York.

FOR HOME SITES at City Island see Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once as owner cannot occupy. B. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

52 EAST 77TH ST.
Handsome, comfortable house, inlaid floors, two bathrooms; best neighborhood; very moderate.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 342 3th Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.

This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolf-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful year-round home; ten-room modern house; spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease, sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 61 Chambers St., New York.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,607.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties, Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground, clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance of city. Further details, Couple, Box 152 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage; poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, Box 136 Times Downtown.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of six rooms and bath, with improvements; block from trolley; easily reached from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOMES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 121 Times.

Lynbrook, L. I.—House for rent, 8 rooms, bath; with garage; furnished or unfurnished; large corner plot; near station. Y 344 Times Annex.

Write for Map Long Island and Catalogues farms, country property for sale. Also select list furnished cottages. Daniel M. Gerard, 1270 Broadway. (33d St.). N. Y.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE.
An opportunity to secure one of the best-located factories in Buffalo; 1¼ acres of land; about 43,000 square feet of floor space; mill and dry kiln; on railroad. For price and particulars address IRA B. LITTLEFIELD, Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Farm, 30 acres, 24 excellent garden soil; Monmouth County; macadam road; house, 6 rooms; 2 barns, wagon house, stables; large chicken house; other outbuildings; fruit, shade, berries; adjoins lake; includ.ng implements; mile from village; price $3,600; terms; productive farms hour out my specialty. Catalogue. R. A. Schur, 47 West 34th St.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
Well

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The south storm has passed eastward and is now off the Carolina Coast. During the last 24 hours this disturbance caused rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Middle Atlantic States northward to Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley. In addition to the precipitation caused by the south storm there were light local rains and snows in the Rocky Mountain region, the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Michigan.

Temperature is considerably lower in the Atlantic States and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Temperature changes elsewhere were unimportant.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during Tuesday and Wednesday, with a probability of light local rains in the middle Atlantic States and West Virginia and rain or snow in Michigan. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next 48 hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	40	4 P. M.	29	41
6 A. M.	33	41	6 P. M.	28	40
8 A. M.	38	43	9 P. M.	29	42
12 M.	30	45	11 P. M.	30	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 11:10 A. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 1:30 A. M. Humidity, 52 percent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.29 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Sun.)
11:30—345 3d Av.; John Metzler.....Loss. $50
A. M. (Mon.)
12:50—200 W. 142 St.; not given.....Slight
3:15—779 10 Av.; Benjamin Sokem.....Slight
3:10—16-18 Carmine St.; ——Gembeki..Slight
3:55—383 E. 137 St.; James Dupre.....$20
7:30—88 W. 27 St.; Biltmore Waist Co..Slight
8:25—Front 137 W. 33 St., (auto.); Gimbels' Stores .....Slight
9:50—42 Northern Av.; Arthur Maillard .....Slight
11:00—3,444 W'bridge Road; Ellen Flynn. Slight
P. M.
12:15—640 E. 228 St.; John McCormack..Slight
12:15—1,070 Stebbins Av.; Bertha Terman. Slight
1:55—Seaton & Edenwald Avs.; not given. None
1:55 501 5 Av.; Oceanic Investment Co.Slight
1:50—16-18 Beekman St.; Bishop Paper Co. $30,000
3:15—138 E. 112 St.; Anna Felnberg..Slight
4:20—Ogden Av. & 162 St.; not given..None
6:00—1,302 Brook Av.; J. Rosenkratz..Slight
8:30—Riverside Park & 177 St.; not given .....None
8:30—1,378 3 Av.; Peter Kane.....None
8:30—1,170 B'way; National Cash Register Co. .....Slight
8:30—197 Greene St.; Felnberg Hat Co..Slight
7:20—937 2 Av.; N. Spitz.....Slight
9:30—25 W. 113th St.; Morris Besser. Slight
9:50—25 E. 4 St.; Sachsmann & Berkowitz .....Not given
11:40—Ft. E. 10 St., (barge); Daly & Ivins $100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—1st Lt. F. P. Lahm, 6th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, with rank of Captain, at San Diego.

Lt. Col. C. Harding, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Examining Board in Canal Zone, appointed Jan. 7, during examination of Captains only, vice Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs.

Capt. W. H. Rose, Corps of Engrs., will report to Col. C. Harding, President of the Examining Board in Canal Zone, for examination for promotion then to proper station.

1st Lt. C. W. Baird, C. A. C., from Walter Reed Hospital, to his station.

Promotions in Infantry arm: F. Perkins, Lieut. Col. to Col., unassigned; R. C. Croxton, Maj., 5th Inf., to Lt. Col., 1st Inf.; G. E. Houle, Capt., 11th Inf., to Major, 22d Inf.; L. F. Kilbourne, Capt., 26th Inf., to Maj. 26th Inf.; S. L. Pike, 1st Lt. Inf., to Capt., 11th Inf.; H. G. Stalk, 1st Lt., 14th Inf., to Capt., same; R. C. Kirtland, 1st Lt., 22d Inf., to Capt., same; A. C. Arnold, 1st Lt., 26th Inf., to Capt., same; H. J. Damm, 2d Lt., 26th Inf., to 1st Lt., same; M. R. Wainer, 2d Lt., 28th Inf., to 1st Lt., same, and C. T. Griffith, 2d Lt., 4th Inf., to 1st Lt., same.

Maj. M. S. Jarvis, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave: Contract Surg. G. G. Campbell, U. S. A., 1 month and 14 days.

Navy.

Commander E. H. Campbell, from the New Orleans to command the Charleston.

Jr. Grade Lieut. R. B. Thompson and H. W. Boynton, the New Orleans to the Charleston.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Dollard to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, April 10.

Chief Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, the Charleston to the Albany.

Boatswain J. A. Pierce, the Albany to the Charleston.

Chief Gunner J. Shannon, the Charleston to the Albany.

Gunner K. Kelinsmith, the Albany to the Charleston, and Chief Mach. J. C. Stein, the Albany to the Charleston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Burrows and McCall, at Smithtown Bay; Dale, at Manila; Glacier and Nero, at Guayamas; Mayflower, at Washington; Orion, at Guantanamo; Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Prometheus, at Tompkinsville; South Dakota, at San Francisco, and the Standish, at Annapolis.

Sailed—Birmingham, Guantanamo for Key West; Caesar, Fishkill for Hampton Roads; Conyngham, Key West for Philadelphia, and the Tennessee, Bahia Blanca for Coronel.

The Uncas, now at Charleston Yard, will leave about April 15 for Port Royal, S. C., and Key West, Fla., and thence with the Monaghan in tow, to the Charleston Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will celebrate its tenth birthday and also the tercentenary of Shakespeare by a banquet on April 29. Every diner will be provided with a telephone receiver and will hear music and speeches delivered at Chicago and San Francisco. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor; Brandon Tynan, playwright and actor, and Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will take part in the program. Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division will be the toastmaster. Dancing will begin at 11 P. M. Orders may be sent to Helen McKeon, care of Grace C. Strachan.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea for the alumni of the school at 3 P. M. on April 7. All who have been students of the school are invited.

A special train has been provided for those teachers who will attend the pension hearing at Albany tomorrow. It will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:20 A. M. Reservations for this train may be obtained from William McAuliffe, Room 402, 20 Vesey Street, Manhattan.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, (Kindergarten through 6B,) will hold a meeting in opposition to the compromise pension bill in the World Building, Room 1606, at 4 P. M. today.

The alumni of Public School 62, Manhattan, will have a dance on April 15 at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue.

The Parents' Association of Public School 98, Manhattan, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on April 6.

An afternoon newspaper said yesterday that the seventh and eighth grade promotions are not to be made until July 1. President Willcox of the Board of Education said that there was no truth whatever in the assertion; on the contrary, the Board of Superintendents has been requested to prepare promotion lists as fast as possible. President Willcox was informed yesterday that reports have now been received from nearly all the schools that necessary transfers and adjustments are under consideration, and that the Board of Superintendents will probably be able to take action on at least a portion of the list next week.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

WALLER, MELISSA A., (Jan. 1, 1914;) net estate, $70,421; Lillian M. Valentine, niece, was given $27,523; Hermia Hutchings, niece, $18,833; Walter V. Travis, nephew, $10,000; Wildey H. Travis, nephew, $12,000; Charletta H. Valentine, niece, $4,564, and Frederick W. Travis, grandnephew, $1,000. Assets: 12 East 126th St., $12,000; bank, $22,740; personalty, $282, and stocks and bonds, $39,161.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

AVERETT, JANIE MILLER, (March 17;) left about $12,000 personalty to her daughter, Mary Judson Averett.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEWS.

The New York Times Index, issued quarterly, gives complete digest of the news of the year. Convenient key to the files of every newspaper. Single volumes, $2.00. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following Lieutenants assigned to the Bureau of Telegraph are designated as Acting Captains, to take effect 4 P. M., April 4: M. F. Kennedy, W. F. Caughran.

Leave without pay: R. V. Gerwig, 276, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 15.

Fire Department.

Death: Eng. of Steamer F. MacTernan, Eng. 84, at 6:30 A. M., April 1. Funeral from his late residence, 574 West 176th St., at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of Eng. 84 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

General Order 19, dated March 24, has been amended in that the session of the Fire College extension courses on Friday evening, April 7, will be held in the auditorium of Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., near First Av.

Detail 8 A. M., April 4: Fire. 1st Gr. C. Helmholts, Eng. 238, to the Deputy Chief of the 11th Div., as driver.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Captain will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Thursday, April 6, and Friday, April 7, for special mental examination: Lieut. A. H. Hodge, Eng. 239; Lieut. J. Levy, H. and L. 6.

The following candidates for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Friday, April 7, for special mental examination: Fire. 1st gr. R. J. Evans, Eng. 248; Fire. 1st gr. H. Miller, No. 1, Eng. 213.

Revocation of detail at 8 A. M., April 4: Eng. of Str. W. S. Ekerman, Eng. 248, to the Bur. of Fire Prev., Brooklyn and Queens.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 9 A. M. today for a period of thirty days for test as prescribed by rules: C. F. Kennedy, Eng. 3.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Mullally, Eng. 158, (absence without leave,) five leaves withheld; Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, (neglect of duty,) four leaves withheld.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 3; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Robertson, Eng. 229, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 2; Fire. 2d gr. C. L. Scheurenbrand, Eng. 215, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Thirty clerks at $3 a day will be appointed in the Finance Department for three months. To make this temporary appointment the commission has certified ten names from the preferred list for second-grade clerk, eleven names from the preferred list for third-grade clerk, two names from the preferred list for fourth-grade clerk, and twenty-one names from the old preferred list for temporary clerk.

United States.

The commission announces for May 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratorian, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3.60 per diem in the machinery division of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The duties require that the appointee should have a thorough knowledge of the fundamental laws of electric and magnetic circuits and of mechanics, of the theory and operation of commercial electric machinery and apparatus, and the properties of materials used in their construction, and of the construction, care, and use of electrical measuring instruments. Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in electrical science and education and training. Applicants for this position must have received a bachelor of science degree from a technical school of recognized standing or show that they will receive such degree not later than June, 1916, or possess at least the equivalent of a high school education, and, in addition, have had not less than two years of practical experience in electrical engineering, where acquaintance with commercial electrical apparatus and instruments may be acquired, such as that acquired in a special apprenticeship course with a large electrical manufacturing or operating company. Age 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

100 WASHINGTON ST., near Rector; substantial two-story brick building; now used by General Electric Company; extra high ceilings; rent $2,200. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 LIBERTY ST.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Attractive first loft, shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laue, 38 Fulton.

Madison Av., 180, (34th.)—Large, light parlors; parquet floors; good location; reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

56TH ST., 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; excellent board; very convenient; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Delightful suite or single room; private family; board optional; gentleman. Phone Col. 3384.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall, with board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room; electricity; excellent table; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; large, small rooms; homey atmosphere; table accommodation.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; references.

86TH, (531 West End Av.)—Handsome double and single rooms in well-appointed house; excellent table; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room; meals, service, appointments; those accustomed to good living; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern, private home; $12-$30 per week.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

18 HAMILTON TERRACE, (W. 141st St.)—Two large rooms, together or separate; private bath; board optional; private house; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board; large rooms, private baths, facing Hudson. 867 Riverside Drive. (159th St.)

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable room for bachelors; table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Eccinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Guests taken in splendid private house, near water, golf, and station large grounds and porches; best cooking; rates reasonable; fifty minutes from New York. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d St.)—Front parlor, with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio. Chimoules.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Under own management; comfortable, homelike, clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty, newly furnished, renovated large double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; bath; light housekeeping; smaller room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; for doctor; other rooms; electricity; select service.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room, private bath, board; near Riverside Drive.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite 2 rooms; select apartment; references. 7248 Columbus. Salbrine.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, high-grade rooms; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping, $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6W.) Near Riverside Drive.—Homelike, sunny suite; elevator, electricity; convenient subway; references. Phone Riverside 5148.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; conveniences; near subway; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

112TH, 503 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Apt. 54.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. Dwyer.

143D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen; clean. Apt. 27.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—Large, well-furnished room, bath and shower. Apt. 3A.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 99, Flatbush, Brooklyn.—Furnished room in private family for gentleman or refined couple, eventually light housekeeping, in beautiful private corner house; near all car lines. Ganz.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Large room; parquet floor; stationary water; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., cor. 34th.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman, foreign birth, desires comfortable room and bath, with respectable family; centrally located. B 288 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SACRIFICE 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $3,200; accept $700. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Abbott Detroit limousine, 1914 model; splendid condition; all the latest improvements; cost $3,200, will sell for $800. Inquire Abbott Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1915 Mercer, 6 pass. touring; gunmetal color; driven 6,000 miles; will guarantee condition; have purchased sporting model; price $1,900. Y 319 Times Annex.

1916 Buick, big discounts, time payments; one-man tops, sale $25; envelopes $1; used cars, '14-'15-'16 models. 20th Century Co., 1,694 B'way, near 53d.

Packard (1916) Touring, 3-38 H. P.
White (1916) Landaulet, 30 H. P.
Mercer (1918) Runabout, like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 8247 Bryant.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Packards, all models, new, used. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

18 Packard limousine to rent; good condition; careful owner drives. Call Greene, 211 West 82d St. 4360 Schuyler.

Elegant Packard landaulet, month, trip; reasonable; owner exceptionally good chauffeur. Lenox 8176.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 3258.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 3258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or seasons. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted: Automobiles! Any make bought for cash! Bring car. 1,701 Broadway, near 57th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs alike trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need experienced saleswomen for our misses' and women's suit department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls over 16 years of age to wrap parcels. Come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer.—One who understands full set of books; bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement. Call National, 310 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady for large retail house; good penman; very quick and accurate at figures. R 86 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, one who can do some sewing, wanted by family of three adults. Apply Apartment 33, El Dorado, corner 91st St. and Central Park West.

DRESSMAKER wants first-class waist and skirt finishers; also helpers. 51 West 92d.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

AWNING AND SLIP COVER OPERATORS. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET.

GIRL for general housework; big pay. 674 West 161st St. Apartment 4-F.

HOUSE DETECTIVE.
LARGE CONCERN REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT HOUSE DETECTIVE; MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE. ADDRESS DETECTIVE, 138 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook; take charge apartment small family; no laundry; good wages to efficient, capable woman. R 34 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

LAUNDRESS; experienced white laundress; six in family; references required; permanent place; good wages. Phone Rye 208, or write P. O. Box 555, Rye, N. Y.

MAID, white; experienced second maid for chamberwork and to help with table; references required; good wages; permanent place. Phone 208 Rye, or write P. O. Box 555, Rye, N. Y.

MILLINER; EXPERIENCED; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 50TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law book dictation; must have experience; accurate and quick; salary $15. Address American, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER; must be quick, accurate, well educated, reliable; references; $12. P 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown office: state education, experience, church, salary; $8. Warren, 276 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Middle age, thoroughly experienced; state salary; references. T. T., 442 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER; beginner; must be quick, accurate, and well educated; $6. P 233 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS wanted for photographic studio; excellent opportunity for right parties; salary and commission. R 30 Times.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
FOR SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS.

$3 per day is offered to experienced saleswomen in women's, misses', and children's apparel, millinery, and shoes. This is an excellent opportunity for high grade women to sell on part time.

Reply all week in person or by mail, giving full particulars.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av., at 35th St.

TRANSLATOR wanted; temporary work Spanish and French. A. B. C. Film Co., 145 West 45th.

WOMEN wanted who can wear smart clothes for photographic fashion work; must be tall and slender. M 79 Times.

WORTH,
45 West 34th St.,
require the services of salesladies in their suit, coat, and gown departments; permanent positions for those who prove themselves worthy. Apply by mail only.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; must be experienced; $14.

STENOGRAPHER with real estate experience for position in Brooklyn; $15-$16. Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., city.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Assistant price clerk, $12; secretary, $15; typists, (high school graduates,) $8-$12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $14. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

BOOKKEEPER, $15; stenographer, $18. Other immediate openings. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, typist, clerks; many vacancies, register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-lab-bic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 to 591 St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant executive ability; 10 years' practical experience; thorough systematizer; excellent references. L. W., 52 Liberty Av, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER, lately from private establishment, who does the most beautiful work in every detail, right style, and ideas; unusually competent and reliable; to highest patronage only; reference; $4. M 260 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, 22, refined, high education, certificate of teacher, good musician, loving children, desires position; would do a little sewing. Mr. Packet, 205 Presidential St., Passaic, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced North German governess; competent teacher; thorough physical care children; 5 years' experience; excellent references. F. D. N., 158 East 61st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID wishes position, private family; is good seamstress; best references. Ring Quigley bell, 218 East 76th.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, takes wash home; best reference given. Ruckenbrod, 538 West 120th.

MASSAGE by Swedish graduate; ladies' residences only. De Prado, 68 West 80th.

NURSE, companion, secretary, gentleman or lady; massage experience, correspondent, linguist, traveler; refined, sympathetic; first class services for first class position. A. W., 642 Columbus Av.

REFINED young lady, German, capable of managing household, desires position with respectable small family; best of references. M 80 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable, possessing tact and initiative, thoroughly competent stenographer, age 24, wishes position where such qualities are necessary and where advancement is assured; salary $25. P 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; educated; prepossessing; above ordinary; capable holding responsible position; ten years' technical experience; quick, comprehensive; absolutely reliable; highest credentials; American; $18. A 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, German and English; refined young lady; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; references. F. L., 1,112 Jackson Av. Telephone, 7424 Melrose.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, accurate, reliable, 7 years' practical experience, capable assuming responsibilities, versed up to date office methods, seeks permanency reputable concern; $15. B 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake, touch typist, good education, legible penman, 8 years' mechanical experience, neat, $10. Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined; accustomed rapid dictation, technical or commercial; familiar office and secretarial duties; $15. A 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, five years, rapid, now employed, desires position where accuracy, dependability, initiative is required; highest credentials; $16. M 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; 4½ years' experience; competent; initiative; excellent references. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; fast dictation; neat typist; understands bookkeeping; willing; $8. Helen Cross, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years' last position; highest credentials; college education. B 247 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, high school graduate; expert typist; 4 years' experience. B 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, good grammarian; courteous; experienced; willing; $8; rapid typist. B 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reference former employer; $12. B 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Businesslike; 6 years' commercial technical experience; quick, accurate, reliable. M 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; good education; willing and ambitious; $10. A 377 Times Downtown.

SWITHBOARD OPERATOR and TYPIST.—Three years' experience; operate 100 extensions; pleasant voice; good references; $8. B 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, with 8 years' experience in wholesale neckwear and lace house; competent, ambitious; highly recommended. Address E. R., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, wants situation along literary lines. M 67 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6012 Morningside.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

I, JOHN MATTHEWS, OWNER OF THE business and chattels of the lunchroom so-called Harvard, at 602 5th Av., City of New York, will dispose of said lunchroom, and hereby give notice to all creditors to present their claims for payment.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MONTHLY PERIodical named "La Mensa" will be issued on or about the 29th day of April, 1916. GARIGLIANO & SECCHIA, Publishers.

MAX FRAN

SUBWAY STRIKE ON, BUT WORK CONTINUES

Between 4,000 and 7,000 Timbermen and Laborers Reported to Have Quit Jobs.

BROOKLYN SUFFERS MOST

Public Service Commission Discusses Situation and Offer of Mediation Likely.

Possibly 4,000 timbermen and laborers employed in subways under construction in New York City went on strike yesterday, according to the General Contractors' Association, in connection with the demand for advances in wages voted by the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union at Melcher's Harlem Hall, 206 and 208 East 128th Street on last Sunday.

Union officials at their headquarters at the East 128th Street address said last night that more than 7,000 had quit work. Statistics obtained from the Public Service Commission indicated the union figure to be slightly in excess of the total number of timbermen and laborers employed.

The union only partially made good its promise to bring all work in the new subways to a standstill. It was admitted by the General Contractors' Association, however, that work in all of the sections had been crippled, and that in sone instances the union had been able to draw off all the timbermen and laborers engaged on particular jobs. The strike was most effective in Brooklyn, where practically all the men in the classes demanding more pay went out. An insufficient number of men to safeguard the public during blasting operations on the Seventh Avenue line, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, forced the contractors to rope off street traffic over that section for several hours yesterday.

The situation was discussed yesterday by the Public Service Commissioners, and it was considered unlikely that some form of mediation, either by the commission or by the Controller and the Mayor, would be attempted if the strike threatened to become prolonged to a point where the city's interests were placed in jeopardy. Deputy Compensation Commissioner Thomas Curtis of the State Industrial Commission was formerly International President of the tunnel and subway workers, and it was suggested that he also might use his good offices to bring the labor trouble to an end. Mr. Curtis has interviewed contractors in connection with the present strike, and was said to be anxious to do what he could.

Secretary of Contractors Talks.

Secretary C. A. Crane of the General Contractors' Association stated yesterday that it would cost the contractors $12,000,000 to grant the demands of the timbermen and laborers.

"The timbermen are asking a 25 per cent. increase in wages, the timbermen's helpers a 20 per cent. increase in wages, and the laborers a 15 per cent. increase in wages," he said. "The work originally awarded the contractors aggregated $200,000,000, of which half has reached a point where it is not affected by the wages paid timbermen and laborers. It is estimated, however, that the payrolls for the work remaining would be increased 12½ per cent. if the men received what they asked, or, in other words, that $12,000,000 would be added to the cost of the work still to be done."

The strike, which was in full force by 8 o'clock yesterday morning, caused a complete cessation of work in some of the sections in the Bronx, whereas others in that borough were not affected at all. On the Fifty-ninth Street line on Broadway, 25 per cent. of the timbermen and laborers quit work, according to the contractors. A similar number took away their tools on the Broadway section at Herald Square, practically the entire force quitting the work on the Seventh Avenue sections.

The contractors affected by the strike were: Battery Engineering and Construction Company, Samuel Beskin, Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Inc.; Richard Carvel Company, Inc.; Cooper & Evans Company, Cranford Company, Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, Oscar Daniels Company, Degnon Contracting Company, Dock Contractor Company, Federal Signal Company, Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc.; Foundation Company, Friestedt Underpinning Company, White Gahagan, Inc.; T. A. Gillespie, Bayley-Hipkins Company, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, International Continental Construction Company, Jobson-Gifford Company, Litchfield Construction Company, the Lord Construction Company, Lucius Engineering Company, Patrick McGovern Company, Arthur McMullen, O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, Post & McCord, Inc.; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.; Alfred P. Roth, E. E. Smith Contracting Company, Smith, Hauser & MacIsaac, Inc.; Snare & Triest Company, Terry & Tench, Inc.; Underpinning and Foundation Company, United States Realty and Improvement Company, and Ward & Tully, Inc.

Head of Union Directs Strike.

President Thomas E. O'Brien of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union was on hand at 6 o'clock in the morning at union headquarters, directing the conduct of the strike. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the situation later in the day.

"The strike is a complete success," he said. "Practically all the timbermen and laborers have quit work."

President O'Brien was joined during the day by Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union, who is also counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union; International Secretary Michael Carraher, and other officials of the labor organization. Numerous reports were received during the morning and afternoon from local Chairmen as to the progress of the strike.

Secretary Carraher issued a statement early in the day that sympathetic strikes by organized workers in the new subways would follow any attempt by the General Contractors' Association to import strikebreakers. It was asserted by Secretary Crane for the employers, however, that the latter had no intention of taking such action.

"All of the men who quit their places today were told that they could come back on the old terms," said Mr. Crane. "No one has been engaged to take their places, and none will be, as far as anything is known now. The contractors are merely awaiting developments, in the belief that the strike will not last as long as seems to be anticipated by the labor leaders.

"The men who laid down their tools did not seem especially enthusiastic this morning. The spirit that goes with long strikes was not apparent. There were no denunciations of employers, such as frequently accompany actions of this kind, and in many instances the foremen themselves suggested that the men go home for a day or two, if they thought this was the wiser course for them to take.

"I think that in many instances the men themselves realized that the contractors were in no position to grant the demands, and that they were bound by the bids under which the work was awarded originally. I am of the belief that the whole trouble will be over in a day or two."

Labor Officials Hold Meetings.

Two meetings were held by the labor officials in the afternoon, and one last night. Mr. Sullivan announced that the union had received a letter from the Public Service Commission, but refused at that time to make public the contents of the letter. A copy of this letter was later given out at the Public Service Commission, however, and it referred to the notice sent out by Mr. Sullivan in March that an advance in wages would be demanded by the men after April 1.

Secretary Walker of the commission wrote Mr. Sullivan that in the absence of Chairman Oscar M. Straus he had been instructed by Acting Chairman William Hayward to say that Commissioner Hayward would be glad to confer with a representative of the labor organization any day this week during business hours.

No response to this invitation had been received by the Public Service Commission up to last evening. Nor was it made clear what the commission intended to do if a representative of the union did call.

The Public Service Commision has jurisdiction in labor disputes affecting public work when a violation of the labor law is alleged, but no charge of this kind has been made in connection with the present strike.

I. W. W. CALLS OUT MINERS.

Anthracite Wage Conference Hears of Trouble at Scranton.

Efforts by the I. W. W. to force strikes of anthracite miners in the Scranton, Penn., regions were reported yesterday to members of the Joint Sub-Committee of Anthracite Operators and Miners negotiating a new wage scale at the Union League Club. The committee resumed its sessions in the afternoon after a recess of four days.

The I. W. W., according to the reports, had succeeded in calling out men employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company in one of its collieries, but it was not believed that the radicals would succeed in extending the strike. The arguments used to spread dissatisfaction, it was said, were that the wage negotiations in New York City were being unduly prolonged and that the United Mine Workers would derive no benefit from them.

Kinlock C. Adams, publicity director for the United Mine Workers, stated last night that he had received a message over the telephone from Scranton corroborating the news of the trouble, but added that he did not think anything serious would come of it.

The Joint Sub-Committee yesterday discussed machine mining. It was hoped an agreement might be reached this week.

STRIKE IN MUNITION PLANT.

National Conduit Factory May Be Tied Up by Casters' Assistants.

Unless the officials of the National Conduit and Cable Company in Yonkers agree to the demands of the casters' assistants, who went out on strike yesterday for an increase in wages, the strikers threaten to tie up the entire plant and throw the 6,000 men out of work. The plant, one of the biggest of its kind in the country, is said just now to be very busy filling orders for munitions, working two shifts of 3,000 men each day and night.

There are about 150 of the casters' assistants out at the present time. They demand $1 a round of twelve pots instead of 55 cents, which they have been receiving. It was said by the strikers last night that unless the company gives in to their demands they will endeavor to get the seventy-five or more casters to join the strike out of sympathy, which would mean the closing down of the entire plant.

The officials say the casters will not join the strike, as they receive about $75 a week in this busy season.

HELD IN MAIL FRAUD CASE.

Johnston Said to Have Gotten $60,000 by Illegal Operations.

Frederick R. Johnston, a member of the bankrupt Johnston-Elliott Company, Incorporated, commercial agents, of 45 Williams Street, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on a charge of using the mails to defraud. The other member of the firm died before the alleged illegal practices were begun, but Julius Nahoum, who was alleged to have assisted Johnston in his illegal practices, was arrested last week by Post Office Inspectors William G. Swain and Howard R. Mayhew. Both Nahoun and Johnston have been held in $3,000 bail.

Johnston was said to have gotten about $60,000 through his operations. He was at one time a professor in a Texas Agricultural College and has also been known as a lecturer. His method, according to Assistant District Attorney Roosa, was to order a large number of goods, generally announcing that they were for export, and to ship them immediately to the Western Commercial Company, which disposed of them at a discount. He failed to pay for the goods, Mr. Roosa charged.

Among the purchases mentioned in the complaint was $2,000 worth of chewing gum, which, it was stated, was intended to be for the use of the Greek Army. This was ordered from C. H. Ellingwood of 80 Broad Street and other large creditors of the firm, when it went into bankruptcy, were the Lux Manufacturing Company, $3,300; the Goodyear Rubber Tire Company, $1,980; Alexander & Co., oil, $2,000; Wormser & Co., commercial bankers, 95 Fifth Avenue, $4,500; East River National Bank, $2,250; R. R. Gilbert, care of Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, Texas, $9,000.

Since the Johnston-Elliott Company went into bankruptcy, the Post Office officials said, Johnston has been promoting a Florida land scheme, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

HAMMERSTEIN FEARS HARM.

Tells Police Rialto Theatre Workmen Ejected Him.

Oscar Hammerstein went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday and asked for police protection from bodily harm he feared would be done him by men working on the Rialto Theatre, the playhouse in course of construction on the site of his old Victoria Theatre. Mr. Hammerstein told Captain Underhill he had gone to the theatre to go to his office on the third floor, but that the welcome sign was not out and he was practically thrown out.

Captain Underhill detailed a patrolman to accompany him. After making an investigation the patrolman reported that he saw no necessity for police action.

S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Rialto, said last night that Mr. Hammerstein had been politely but firmly refused admission to the building because it was feared he might make a speech to the workmen and delay the completion of the building. This is now months overdue, and every effort is being made to finish the theatre.

When the impresario finally had to leave the Victoria to keep from being buried beneath the débris he established temporary quarters next door in the Republic Theatre. Then he moved across Forty-second Street to a room in an old building, from which he could watch operations.

BONDS WILL BE CONVERTED.

Under McAdoo's Plan, Treasury Will Redeem Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Process of converting outstanding 2 per cent. circulation-securing United States bonds as provided in the Federal Reserve act will be carried out for the first quarter of the present year, which ended March 31. In the plan Secretary McAdoo decided he had authority to convert this year $30,000,000.

Acting on requests of Federal Reserve banks, the Reserve Board had approved applications for exchange of United States 2 per cent. bonds for 3 per cent. bonds and gold notes to the amount of $12,511,050. Three Federal Reserve banks did not make tenders for conversion—those at Atlanta, Dallas, and San Francisco. It was announced by the Reserve Board that if any banks have not asked for their allotment on or before Oct. 1, any residue not applied for will be distributed to other banks.

Applications to sell 2 per cents. were made by 141 member banks, the total reported to the Federal Reserve Board being $16,041,700. Under the act the board would have the authority to require the twelve Federal Reserve banks to purchase at least $6,250,000 of these bonds every quarter. But as the banks have bought bonds in the open market in excess of their allotment the board will not require any bonds to be bought by reserve banks for the last quarter.

BAFF MURDER STORY IS TOLD TO JURYMEN

Arichiello, Alleged Slayer for Hire, Repudiates Confession as His Trial Begins.

HE FIGHTS TO ESCAPE CHAIR

State Relies on Evidence of Two Who Were Employed but Did Not Commit Crime.

The story of how Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, was shot and killed by hired slayers in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, was told to a jury for the first time yesterday, when Giuseppe Arichiello, a confessed gunman, was put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Arichiello was charged with murder in the first degree. Although he had already admitted to the police and the District Attorney that he had fired one of the shots which killed Baff, Arichiello, who is only 21 years old, went to trial, resolved to save himself from the electric chair, if he could, by retracting his confession and proving his innocence.

He is the first of four men who are to be tried in connection with the Baff murder. The others are Frank Ferrara, Joseph Zafarone, and Antonio Zafarone. Ferrara, by his own confession, drove the motor car which carried the hired murderers to the scene of the crime. The Zafarone brothers, it has been alleged, were the lookout men outside Baff's poultry store on the day of the murder, and waved the death signal to the gunmen, of whom there were two. Antonio Cardinale, a chicken dealer, who held the money bag out of which the murderers were paid, has also been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. He cannot, however, be brought to trial, because he is now a Corporal in the Italian Army, stationed with his regiment somewhere in Albania.

A Murder Conspiracy.

Aside from establishing the guilt of the defendants under indictment, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley in his opening to the jury yesterday said he would prove that the Baff murder was the result of a conspiracy "formed by persons still unknown to the District Attorney" fully three months before the crime was actually committed. He said these persons contributed to a fund out of which the murderers were paid. The fund, according to Mr. O'Malley, amounted to $4,500, and by far the greater share went to Ippolito Greco, a Harlem saloon keeper, who hired the gunmen and who was himself killed by a gangster last October. The actual slayers were willing to accept $100 for the deed, Mr. O'Malley said.

In describing the circumstances of the murder, Mr. O'Malley said he would depend for his proof principally on the testimony of Carmine di Paolo and Carmello Russo, two gunmen who were originally hired to kill Baff, but who delayed so long that Greco became impatient and engaged Arichiello and another man in their stead. From di Paolo, Mr. O'Malley said, the jury would hear how Greco, enraged over the reluctance of di Paolo and Russo to commit the murder for which they were hired, exclaimed:

"The Cohens are getting sick. If you can't do this job we will have to get some one else."

According to Mr. O'Malley, the testimony of Di Paola will reproduce in detail the conversation in Greco's saloon when Giuseppe Zafaro on first asked him to come into the back room because Greco, known to his henchman as "Master Paul," wanted him to "do a job."

Two Gunmen Employed.

Di Paolo and Russo, who had come to see Greco about getting rid of a horse which they had stolen, were all ears to the new "job," especially when they were told by Giuseppe Zafarone, who was one of Greco's henchmen that it would bring them at least $100 apiece. On that very day, Mr. O'Malley said, Greco advanced Di Paolo $50 on account.

On the following morning, Mr. O'Malley continued, Di Paolo and Russo, armed with revolvers given to them by Greco, went to the West Washington Market to kill Baff. Having been warned that they must "get Baff" when his son Harry was not around, the gunmen had great difficulty in accomplishing their murderous purpose. Either the poultry merchant was surrounded by too many persons from whom he could not be separated and lured into convenient range of a revolver, or else his son Harry was with him. On one occasion, according to Di Paolo's information, the gunmen were met by two men in working clothes who approached and said to them:

"We know what you're down here for. Don't be afraid. Do a good job of it."

This encounter, however, made Di Paolo and Russo so suspicious of a trap that they went right back to Greco's saloon, returned their revolvers, and said the task was too much for them. It was then that Greco, according to Mr. O'Malley, made his remark about the "Cohens getting sick."

From that moment, the jury was told, Di Paolo retired from the murder conspiracy. As to Russo, he admitted to District Attorney Swann that he would have been on "the job" to kill Baff as he had agreed if he had not been locked up in the Tombs on the day of the murder on another charge, so that another gunman had to be obtained in his place also.

With Di Paolo and Russo as the principal witnesses against Arichiello, Lawyer William G. Keir for the defense made a point of questioning each talesman yesterday as to how much credence he would give the testimony of a witness who had been promised immunity by the District Attorney. Because of the frequent objections made by him and Mr. Keir to many of the talesmen it took practically the whole of the day's session to get a jury. Following Mr. O'Malley's opening address Justice Shearn adjourned the trial until today.

HONESTY WINS $75,000.

Conscientious Teacher's Act Brings a Bequest from a Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 3.—The return of $200 which she felt she owed the Board of Education brought Miss Ethel Adele Wood of this city about $75,000. She learned today that she had been left that amount by a cousin, William B. French.

Some time ago the Board of Education paid Miss Wood's expenses in taking special courses in training defective children. This had been done with others, but when their special training got them a chance to leave here at a higher salary they had not felt under special obligation. Miss Wood, however, felt otherwise, and she returned the money. The local papers took up the matter, and news of it reached her cousin, who was in Los Angeles. The bequest followed.

William French had just won the right to use the money at the age of 70 after a fight of several years with a brother, Stephen, who sought to have a guardian appointed for William on the ground that he was incapable of taking care of large sums of money.

Batwood
E&W 2 for 25¢
EARL & WILSON

NASSAU ST. TOWERS SWEPT BY FLAMES

Throngs in City's Most Crowded Way See Fight to Save Three Skyscrapers.

OFFICE WINDOWS MELTED

Wind Carries Blaze from Burning Loft Building in Beekman Street—Subway Flooded.

A fire which raged for three hours yesterday afternoon in large stocks of damaged paper in two old five-story buildings at 16 and 18 Beekman Street threatened for a while to cause a most disastrous fire.

The fourteen-story Nassau-Beekman Building on the corner of Beekman and Nassau, and the twenty-story building of the American Tract Society at 150 Nassau, whose rear walls ran along the side of the burning building at 16 Beekman Street, suffered some damage from heat and water, and were for a time in danger. The new eleven-story Vanderbilt Building at 15 Beekman, and the old eight-story Vanderbilt Building on the southeast corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, which were across the narrow street from the burning paper storehouses, escaped with windows broken and office furniture in some of the upper stories scorched by the blaze which filled the street.

Policeman Frank Bys of the Oak Street Station, who was on post at Beekman and Nassau, heard shouts of fire at 1:30 o'clock and saw the blaze coming from a window in the third floor at 16 Beekman. He ran into the Beekman-Nassau Building to warn the tenants, but before he arrived shouts from thousands in the street, which is one of the most crowded in the city, had already reached them.

Four Stories in Flames.

Within a few minutes after the blaze started flames were pouring out of the windows of the four upper stories at 16 Beekman and beginning to play on the fourth story of the adjoining building at 18 Beekman, the two buildings being connected by a single doorway placed on the fourth floor. These buildings had been partially burned out by a fire on March 13 last. On that occasion floors and partitions were honeycombed by the fire, so that yesterday the flames were driven by many powerful draughts. On each floor of the two buildings were thousands of reams of paper damaged by the fire of March 13, and much of it loosely stacked. The flames found each floor filled with sheets of paper blown about by furious air currents and spread almost with the velocity of an explosion.

Lascher & Lathrop, Inc., the paper dealers who had occupied the entire building at 18 Beekman and the three upper stories at 16 Beekman, had removed their business to 108 Duane Street and closed their premises in Beekman Street, where the paper was being held to be sold at auction by the underwriters.

Flames from all the windows of the four upper stories of both buildings and from holes in the roof were filling Beekman Street, and leaping up to the upper stories of the big buildings which formed a triangle around the fire, when the first firefighting apparatus arrived in response to four alarms, turned in one after another.

Glass in Skyscrapers Melted.

The heat was so fierce that a number of the windows in the Vanderbilt Building, including some plate glass windows, had already cracked or begun to melt. Nearly 200 feet away from the burning buildings the plate glass window of the Emerson Shoe Company's store, on the southwest corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, cracked and fell out before the heated air swept against it by the draughts created by the four high buildings on the corner formed by the intersection of two narrow streets.

Fireman William J. Plandon of Company 32, who drove an automobile hose wagon into Beekman Street, near the corner of Nassau, found a minute after he had stopped the motor that the seat was afire. He burned his arms in beating out the flames and scorched his hand when he placed it on hot metal in jumping down from his seat. His burns were dressed by Dr. Patiky of Volunteer Hospital and he returned to work.

Streams from Stand Pipes.

Chief Kenlon, who responded to the fourth alarm, soon had four lines of hose playing on the flames from the top of the Vanderbilt Building, two from the sixth floor of the Nassau-Beekman Building and other lines from the fourth and fifth floors of the American Tract Society Building. A water tower, which was run into Beekman Street, poured three streams into the building and four lines were pointed from the street. No movable fire engines were used. The force of water came from the stationary engines at Oliver and South Streets which pump the water for fires in the eastern part of the high-pressure zone.

Tenants were ordered out of the Vanderbilt and Nassau-Beekman Buildings, but were allowed to remain in the American Tract Society Building, which made it possible for The Evening Sun to publish. When the fire first started windows were opened in The Evening Sun office to permit three emergency hose to be directed on the flames, but the streams from these had no effect on the fire, and the open windows were soon filled with smoke and burning fragments of paper. Fast work was necessary to save the unbound files in the office from catching fire, and the local staff of the newspaper then got to work carrying desks and other furniture as far as possible from the windows. While this was going on firemen came into the office with a line of hose and began fighting fire while reporters were trying to see the typewriter keys through the smoke to write about it.

Water Chips Stone Facing.

After half an hour the flames had been beaten down by nearly a score of streams until the danger that the fire would spread was at an end. Before it was certain that the Nassau-Beekman Building was safe, however, the high-pressure streams striking its wall nearest the burning building had chipped off much of its stone facing. Several of the offices inside of the building had suffered considerably from water.

Fire Commissioner Adamson said last night the cause of the fire had not been discovered. One theory reported was that the furnace of a plumber at work on the second or third floor had started it.

Immediately in front of the buildings is the excavation of the new Beekman Street subway, the section affected being under construction by Frederick L. Cranston, Inc. The effect of the fire on the construction work was watched with great interest by the engineers of the Public Service Commission, especially on account of the agitation raised by Joseph Johnson when he was Fire Commissioner about the dangers which might follow a large fire on the line of the subway work.

It was found that although the fireproofing walls had not yet been put in and the side of the cut was held up only by beams and planks, the fire did not damage the woodwork. It was considerably below the level of the blaze, and was too damp from its contact with the earth to be readily combustible. A great deal of smoke, however, entered the cut, much to the annoyance of the Cranston mule, who brayed loudly in anger. Water also flowed in and hay was thrust in the crevices to strain it so that it should not carry in earth and sand. About two inches of water stood along the construction tracks, but the rest of the water seeped away through the earth.

The damage from yesterday's fire was estimated at $30,000.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK HERE.

Accepts Invitation of New York Young Democratic Club for Apr. 15.

President Wilson has accepted the invitation of the New York Young Democratic Club to attend, as a guest of honor, at a dinner to be held on Saturday evening, April 15, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The speakers will include, besides the President, Martin H. Glynn, George McAneny, Clarence Shearn and Alfred E. Smith. It is expected that the President will take this occasion to deliver a special message to the Democrats of New York State, sounding the keynote of the Democratic campaign.

The New York Young Democratic Club was formed and incorporated last Summer by the younger men of the party in the city. It is representative of all shades of New York Democratic politics, and includes among its membership young men who are closely affiliated with the regular Democratic organizations as well as independent Democrats. The club has been organized in every Assembly District of the city. Its purpose is to advocate clean, efficient and progressive party government and lend support to the best ideals of the Democratic Party.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., is President and among the active members are Cleveland H. Dodge, Jr., Leonard G. McAneny, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Harry W. Newburger, Gordon Auchincloss, G. Elton Parks, Sidney Newborg, Maurice Wertheim, Jonah J. Goldstein, Elkwood M. Rabenold, Stanley Quinn, William Spinney, Edwin P. Kilroe, James E. Finegan and Joseph R. Truesdale.

John A. Maher of 545 West 111th Street is the Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

TRACE MISSING ORANGE GIRL

Clerk Thinks He Saw Alma Myers in Movie Theatre.

A girl who resembled Miss Alma F. Myers, the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers of East Orange, who disappeared on Saturday after boarding a downtown subway train at the Simpson Street Station, was reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night to have been seen in a moving picture theatre near Times Square. Detectives of the Second Branch are trying to find a young man who was with the girl.

Harry Weller, who said he was a shoe clerk of 1,576 Broadway, said that he and a girl friend were at the theatre Saturday night and that his companion noticed a young man friend of hers, who was sitting with a girl dressed in a dark middy blouse. Weller said that he noticed the girl particularly and her description tallied with that of the missing Myers girl. When he saw her picture in an evening paper he was even more certain that it was the girl.

Weller communicated with his girl friend and got the name of the young man, but could not learn definitely his address. It was on Forty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The detectives were trying to find him last night.

Inspector Cray has notified the Bronx Detective Bureau to keep a sharp lookout for the girl. Her description and her photograph have been posted in the different police stations. The girl's father, who is an insurance broker with offices at 56 Maiden Lane, has asked the police in neighboring cities to search for his daughter.

The girl's parents said yesterday that it was possible that she had become temporarily unbalanced by pain from cutting her wisdom teeth. She disappeared after a visit with a friend, Mrs. Arnold Nettel of 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, who left her at the subway station.

BOUCK WHITE GIVES BAIL.

Must Stand Trial for Offense Against the Flag.

Charged with violating the penal law by using the United States flag for advertising purposes, Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, was held for trial by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. It was charged that White, in a circular prepared by him, caused certain words and figures to be used on the reproduction of a flag.

Nearly 150 of the pastor's followers were in court, the majority of them women. They had come with the expectation of hearing their pastor defend his action, but were disappointed. Before the case was called, Magistrate Koenig made it plain that he would permit no speech-making.

"I will not permit this court to be used to advertise anybody, anything, or any movement," said the magistrate.

As White left the court room his followers passed out quietly, with the exception of three young women, who clapped their hands and talked in loud tones, but when told they were liable to arrest they subsided.

White waived examination and was held for trial in special sessions in nominal bail of $5, the law not permitting the magistrate to parole him.

Wilson Receives Billy Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, was received today by President Wilson at the White House.

AURORA STIRS FEAR FOR SHACKLETON

Reaches New Zealand Port and Reports Unusual Blizzards in the Antarctic.

HE MAY MISS NEEDED HELP

Mackintosh Party, London Believes, Will Be Unable to Meet the Explorer as Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Messages from New Zealand received yesterday gave fuller news of the Aurora, which has reached Dunedin, and enabled a definite opinion to be formed on the situation in the antarctic. Evidently the explorers encountered much worse weather than usually is experienced in the antarctic in Summer. A series of blizzards put the Aurora in constant peril and finally drove it away, at the same time hampering the work of the shore parties whose business it was to establish depots. Nevertheless, it is clear enough that food not only for the marooned men, but also for Shackleton's party, will be available from the stores landed. Fuel and clothing may prove to be short.

Captain Mackintosh and the party which went inland had been missing for some time before the Aurora broke loose. Another party which went to get in touch with Mackintosh's party came back without success, blizzards making all travel extremely dangerous.

Shackleton hoped after crossing the pole to be met at Beardmore Glacier. It is very doubtful whether Captain Mackintosh, even if he has surmounted his own dangers, has been able to meet him there. At the stage when Sir Ernest and his friends might be in the utmost need of the help arranged for they may have failed to find it.

The Daily Chronicle says: "We do not wish to overdarken the perspective which is thus opened up, but there are obviously some very melancholy possibilities to it."

The Chronicle publishes a Dunedin dispatch which says that the crew of the Aurora showed evidences of their long imprisonment in the ice pack and the severe weather they encountered. They were delighted by the provisions carried to them by the tug which met them, and fully enjoyed a real English breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs, jam, &c. War news was in great demand.

The Aurora arrived off Cape Crozier on Jan. 9, 1915, but it was Jan. 16 before a landing was effected at Cape Evans across a mile of ice. The landing party surveyed Scott's hut and then returned and the ship went south and west to an inaccessible inlet in an effort to reach Hut Point, the Discovery's old Winter quarters, from which depot laying parties intended to start.

On Jan. 18 Chief Officer Stenhouse, Joyce, Hayward, Stevens, and Gaze made a trip to Hut Point, where they were held up three days by a blizzard, returning to the ship on Jan. 21. Three depot-laying parties went ashore between this date and Feb. 3, when Stenhouse pushed the ship into the breaking pack.

Goes to Winter Anchorage.

On Feb. 7 the Aurora went to Cape Evans for a Winter anchorage. During March the ship narrowly escaped destruction and on one occasion was driven by a blizzard sixty miles from the anchorage. During one gale an iceberg toppled over, causing a heavy sea which swept the vessel's deck. Provisions for four months were left at Hut Point, and with stores left by the Scott expedition and large colonies of seals in the neighborhood there was sufficient support for twelve men for eighteen months.

Fuel and clothing for the men left behind is limited, but Chief Officer Stenhouse wishes to reassure their relatives. On April 14 Stenhouse sent a search party, consisting of Ninnes, Hooke, and Gaze, to look for the absent southern party, which included MacIntosh, Wild, Cope, Jack, and Hayward.

On May 6 a blizzard drove the ice from the shore, and the Aurora was swept out into McMurdo Sound, sighting Cape Bird two days later. Stenhouse concluded there was little prospect of getting back to Cape Evans or anywhere in McMurdo Sound, as coal was short, and he decided to make for New Zealand if the ship drifted to the northeast. Sledges were prepared in case the ice pressure made it necessary to leave the ship. In July the ice around the ship split, opening a broad lane, but the floes closed around, exerting such pressure that the rudder was twisted like a corkscrew, and the ship rose upward in a concertina-like motion.

Prepared to Abandon the Ship.

On July 22 final preparations were made to abandon the ships, Stenhouse believing her back might be broken. However, lanes opened, and in his diary Stenhouse wrote: "Thank God, we have been spared through this fearful nightmare."

A message to King George was sent by wireless from MacQuarie Island, but no acknowledgment was received. From the beginning of August the main diet consisted of penguin and seal.

The ship continued to drift in the ice until October, when another wireless was sent to King George, again without response. Land had been sighted at intervals, first Cape Adare, then Sturge Island and Balleny Island, and then Mates Island.

In November ice conditions began to improve and the lanes became more open. After Feb. 12 the ice broke up and the Aurora was able to sail slowly northward, clearing the ice on March 14 in lat. 64 deg. 27 min. south, long. 161 deg. 16 min. east.

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